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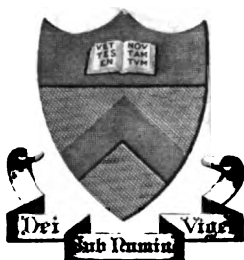
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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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FOR JANUARY, 1799.

[Vol. VII.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should not trouble you with any further observations relative to Mr. Good, if the point in discussion between us, did not appear to me to be one in which the public are at this time particularly interested. Mr. Good asserts, that it is impossible to peruse the Shrewsbury account, without deducing the extraordinary conclusion, that the poor there *are* supported, upon terms incomparably lower than in any other part of the kingdom.—Surely this is disingenuous!—The fact I stated was, that the poor *were* supported here in 1791, for one shilling and sixpence halfpenny each, per week; and I stated this fact in that very year 1791, when the first edition of the account of the Shrewsbury House was published. After dwelling much at large, on the circumstance relating to the mortality of our children, Mr. Good again adverts to this charge, and observes that *in the year 1794*, it appears from the accounts, that our poor cost us in provisions upwards of two shillings each per week; notwithstanding which, he says, Mr. Wood now attempts once more to state the certainty with which the poor *are* maintained, at the weekly rate of one shilling and sixpence halfpenny each.—All this may, for ought I know, display Mr. Good's great skill in the arts of a Controversialist; but it is that kind of acumen, which I do not feel the least ambition to acquire, or the least inclination to exercise. I *have* asserted, and I do *now* again assert, that this fact, respecting the cost of provisions for our poor *in 1791*, was “correctly stated from actual experiment, made by very intelligent gentlemen then in the direction.” And if the poor at Norwich (where some of the prime necessaries are considerably dearer than with us) were maintained, as is undeniably proved by the report of the guardians, *the last year*, for one shilling and eleven pence each per week; the difference surely will not appear so very extraordinary, when the considerable advance on provisions that has taken place since 1791, is taken into the account; and also, that one third of our poor in that year, were young children.

But the fact in which the public is chiefly interested, is this. Mr. Good

stated the cost of the poor at Norwich in provisions, at 2s. 10d. and at Shrewsbury at 3s. 1½ each, per week. It appears, however, that the poor at Norwich were actually supported the last year for 1s. 11d. each; and, I am enabled to add, are *now* supported in the Shrewsbury House, for 1s. 9d. each, per week. Mr. Good may perhaps be inclined again to “deduce extraordinary conclusions” from this assertion. It is necessary therefore I should support it by a deduction of particulars. And, however lightly Mr. Good may hold attempts to deceive or mislead the public:—for he cannot “*trace any severity*” in bringing forward such a charge against me.—I trust your readers will give me credit, when I assure them, that I regard all such misrepresentations with the utmost abhorrence.

We have a contract with the butchers, by which they stipulate to serve the house (a certain number each week by rotation—with meat at 2½d. per pound; *to be inspected by the directors*; and for that purpose sent up on the mornings of the board days: such as is not approved of, to be returned. As the board-day falls out two days after the market-day, they have an advantage in disposing of such meat as is left upon hand *provided it be of good quality*. The inspection of the directors operates as a check upon all attempts to send in improper meat, and the publicity of the transaction, imposes caution upon the butchers, who would suffer in their reputation by any abuse. Whenever that is attempted, the meat is always returned. To this contract, twenty-seven of our butchers have affixed their signatures. We buy our corn at 6s. 8d. per bushel of 75 pounds: each bushel yields from 58 to 60 pounds of fine batch flour. The present consumption is 30 bushels per week. We brew our own beer, of two sorts; the small beer lies us in 3d. per gallon, the better sort in 10d. per gallon. The amount of each week's consumption is 134 gallons of small, and 22 gallons of better drink. Two days in the week, the poor drink skimmed milk in the winter, at their dinners, and in the summer whey: the produce of our own dairy. The weekly allowance of skimmed milk, is 156 gallons. We sell the butter made from the cream; and estimate the skim-

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mell milk at 2d. per gallon. Potatoes cost us 1s. 3d. per bushel of 95 pounds, and the quantity now used, is 18 bushels per week. Peas, oatmeal, salt, and groceries cost us the last year, with a larger family, 11. 5s. per week. A general store book is regularly kept, wherein is entered in separate columns, the consumption of each article for every day in the week, at the end of which, it is cast up, balanced with the stock of each article remaining upon hand, examined and signed by a director. From that store-book, the following account has been taken by myself; and I pledge my veracity for the accuracy of the statement.

Weekly consumption of Provisions in the Shrewsbury House of Industry for four weeks, from Dec. 2, to Dec. 30, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.
Butcher's meat, 56c lb. at 2½d.	5	16	8
Flour, 1736lb. the produce of 30 bushels of corn at 6s. 8d. per lb.	10	0	0
18 bushels of potatoes, 95 lb. to the bushel, at 1s. 3d.	-	-	1 2 0
134 gallons of small beer, at 3d. per gallon	-	-	1 13 6
22 gallons of better beer, at 10d. per gallon	-	-	0 18 4
74 lb. of cheese at 3½d. per lb.	1	1	7
156 gallons of skimmed milk and 4 lb. of butter	-	-	1 9 0
Peas, oatmeal, salt, and groceries	1	5	0

Weekly cost of Provisions £. 23 6 7

The number of our present family is 274, and Mr. Good will find that the above sum, divided by 274, does not amount to 1s. 9d. each. He will also find, upon comparing the above quantities with our dietary, as he himself has stated it, that we continue the same liberal allowance of provisions to our paupers; recollecting, as he likewise observes, page 62 of his Dissertation, that a considerable proportion of them are children.—Will Mr. Good *now* say, that—my “error, though not so enormous, is rendered more palpable and conspicuous than before?” or that—“the error he at first suspected, is now confirmed beyond all possibility of denial.”—It really requires a stretch of candour to conceive, that he could himself be the dupe of his fallacious reasoning. But, if he *presumes*, that the public is to be imposed upon by round and confident assertion; or, that the dagger aimed at a man's reputation, will inflict no wound when it is dipped in oil; I must beg leave to say, that he is not the man with whom I would wish to enter the

lists. This is not that liberal discussion which in my poor opinion can alone be gratifying to liberal minds, or profitable to the public. In questions of political œconomy, such artifices are peculiarly improper.

If I had knowingly attempted to deceive or mislead;—nay, if I had not been particularly cautious not to be myself deceived or misled; before I committed myself by the statement of any facts so interesting to the community; I had indeed deserved the lash of Mr. Good's criticisms. He, can “trace no severity.” I conceive, that neither Mr. Good, nor any other man, could, on such a subject, have advanced an accusation *more* severe. Should he regard such an attempt to deceive as a venial offence, we must continue to differ; for I regard it as a capital crime. Here, however, my conscience tells me, I have nothing to fear.

Mr. Good enlarges much, on the circumstance of my having stated that out of 91 children born in the house, not one had died within the month.—To state the whole paragraph would not so well have answered his purpose. My words were, “that of these (91) only two had died in the house, and two more out at nurse, all at the age of two months.”—The fact is simply this. The directors of the Shrewsbury House serve for three years, and then retire. Soon after I had quitted the direction, I published my account of this Establishment; and, in consequence of the correspondence it produced with Mr. Howlett, I searched the books, and strictly questioned the secretary. There was no register of any deaths, but those I stated; and the secretary assured me there were no other. I had no reason *then*, to doubt his assertion; but various proofs have *since* arisen, that he was inaccurate, and negligent in his accounts; and he has lately been removed. I do therefore now believe it possible, that he may not have kept a correct register. In my last letter, I admitted this, and might have hoped, that Mr. Good would have given me credit for the admission. I can, however, say on my own knowledge, whilst twice in the direction, that in consequence of the advantages enjoyed by the mothers, and the tender attention paid to them during their lying-in month, the mortality of the children has been remarkably small: much, very much less than in the old work-houses, or among the poor of the town in their own dwellings. I believe no doubt has for a long time been entertained of the salubrity of our House of Industry.

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What "right" Mr. Good had to presume, that the number of our poor diminished annually, it is above my humble capacity to comprehend. I should have entertained a presumption directly the reverse. The circumstances of the times;—the stagnation of many branches of manufactures; the vast number of families belonging to soldiers, militia-men, and sailors, thrown upon their parishes;—in my poor judgment, would have led to the opposite conclusion. Is Mr. Good to learn, that the amount of the poor's rates have prodigiously increased? At Birmingham, the sum raised for the support of the poor in 1787, was 11,132l. 16s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$; in 1794, 24,050l. 14s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$. I stated in my last, that the amount in 1789 at Norwich, was 17,486l. 19s. 11d.—in 1797, 25,516l. 7s. 8d. Yet, with this fact staring him in the face, Mr. Good says, he had a right to presume that their poor were diminished. It appears also from the printed Norwich accounts, that the number of their poor in 1792, was 1141; in 1794, 1406: but here again Mr. Good conceives, that it was natural to expect the reverse; and states such diminution to have taken place at Hamburg—At Hamburg, where there is no legal provision for the poor, and where the diminution was naturally produced, by taking a hundred families per annum from beggary, and, by the admirable regulations of their benevolent establishment, putting them in a way of supporting themselves.

In all well-regulated houses of industry, the residents principally consist of invalids; the old poor; and children. Of these there is a continued succession: and in these classes Mr. Good will not say, he has a "right to expect" an annual diminution. The great utility of these establishments consists in their furnishing a very comfortable asylum for the aged, and disabled poor; a useful seminary for the young, where they are trained up to habits of industry and virtue; and the only effectual check against the frauds and impositions of the idle and profligate, who can no longer extort undeserved relief, by the pretence that they cannot procure employment. The vehement declaimers against these institutions, who represent them as slaughter-houses, and expatiate upon the cruelty of compelling the poor indiscriminately to quit their own dwellings, and thus destroying all the tender sympathies of social and domestic life, and all the endearing affinities of parent and child, sister and brother, have conjured up a phantom which exists no where but in their own disturbed

and busy fancies, and serves only to mark how far men may be misled by groundless prejudices, hastily adopted, and obstinately retained. Such practices have no place in any well regulated house of industry throughout the kingdom. They are as incompatible with sound policy and parochial economy, as they are abhorrent to every principle both of justice and humanity. The inestimable advantages derived from these institutions may be obtained, and at the same time, the condition of the poor really ameliorated. The aged, who have relatives or friends disposed to take proper care of them, may be relieved at those dwellings which long habit, and tender connection have endeared to them: the sick and infirm, more liberally assisted in seasons of temporary distress, from the produce of that fund which is created by resisting the claims of the idle and profligate: the offspring of illicit amours; the orphan bereaved of its parent; and such others of the young poor whom the labour of their parents cannot maintain; may be trained up in these parochial seminaries to virtuous dispositions, and industrious habits; and, at the same time, by allowing of mutual intercourse, occasional visits to their parents or friends, and such other prudent regulations, as a board of respectable directors will not fail to adopt, those objections which have been stated by speculative theorists, ignorant of the practical management of these establishments, may be completely obviated, or at least all *reasonable* ground of objection be removed. But, to support these assertions, it would be necessary to exceed those limits to which communications for your truly valuable miscellany ought to be confined. I have some thoughts of entering at large into this argument, by way of introduction to a fifth edition of my little pamphlet which is now in the press.

Mr. Good complains, that the published accounts of the Shrewsbury House are imperfect. I admit the fact, and will tell him the true reason. The prosperity and flourishing state of this establishment for the first seven years, excited in the then Board a very mistaken idea; that our success was chiefly owing to the exertions of our domestic officers. This produced a false confidence, and the management of the internal concerns of the house was resigned into their hands. The consequence was (as it always will be), increased expence, and growing neglect. Many ineffectual struggles to resume the reins ensued. So true is the observation of my excellent friend M. Voght, one of the benevolent

founders of the Hamburg Institution; that when the Whole administration falls into the hands of under officers, they afterwards know so well how to embroil the business, that no subsequent director is ever able to unravel the clue.—Page 54 of his admirable account of the Hamburg Establishment.

In such a state of things, it was not much to be wondered at, that annual accounts were not published as they ought to have been. After a very painful and vigorous effort, this evil however is now removed; a most pleasing prospect already begins to open of regaining our former advantages; and it is resolved, that the accounts shall be published annually, together with a statement of the average number of poor for each year.

Mr. Good appears to me to have taken an odd method of manifesting, that from an enemy, he is converted into a friend; as the first lines of his *Greek* quotation might seem to imply. I have no objection, however, to the concluding sentiment of the poet; That laying aside enmity, men should conjointly labour to promote the public good. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
Sbrensbury, Jan. 6, 1799. I. WOOD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the statement, in your last Number, of the debt incurred during the present war, a considerable article seems to be omitted; notwithstanding which, the total is some millions greater than it would appear if the particulars were correct. I presume it will no longer be denied, that the imperial loans, the interest on which is now paid out of the produce of the consolidated fund, without any reimbursement, are to be considered in the same light as any other part of the national debt: these sums should therefore be included in the account of the money borrowed, which however will not then amount to 147 millions, but to 138½ millions. The total amount of the funded debt created during the war, was on the 5th of April, 1798, nearly 159 millions; to which, if 39½ millions are added for the stock created by the two last loans, and 7½ millions Imperial three per cents. the total capital of stock will be 206 millions, instead of 224½. The annual sum payable for the same, will be as follows:

163 millions at 3 per cent.	£4,890,000
12½ — at 4 per cent.	500,000
30½ — at 5 per cent.	1,525,000
Long Annuities - - -	312,665
Imperial Annuities - -	230,000

Interest - - - - -	7,457,665
1 per cent. &c. - - -	2,168,000

Annual Payment - -	£9,625,665
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The statement therefore appears to exceed the truth about *nine millions* with respect to the money borrowed, nearly *nineteen millions* in the total of stock created, and about 619,000l. in the annual charge thereof. I am, however, far from thinking that Y. Z. has intentionally represented the debt incurred greater than it really is; if such a practice was in any case allowable, on this subject it would be entirely unnecessary, for the unprecedented increase of the funded debt during the last six years, seems almost to set exaggeration, within the limits of probability, at defiance.

Although the proportion of the general income taken from the people for the expences of government, has been increased to an enormous sum by the many new taxes imposed since the commencement of the war; the additional sums found necessary for supplying the still greater increase of the public expenditure, already exceed the sums borrowed during the *two* preceding wars; and to what they may amount before the termination of the present contest, I believe few will venture to conjecture. In consequence of this great increase of the national debt, the public funds have experienced a greater depression, with respect to their current price, than at any period since the establishment of the funding system; for these securities, like every thing else that is bought and sold, must be disposed of at a reduced value, whenever the quantity offered for sale exceeds the demand of the buyers; and although this has been so much the case of late, that the property of those who purchased a short time previous to the commencement of the war, is now worth but little more than *half* what it then cost; the diminution of the value of this species of property would have frequently appeared much greater, had not the price been supported by the operation of the project carried on under the name of the Sinking Fund.

Another effect of this rapid increase of the public debt, appears still more certain and permanent. Every new loan must be procured from persons already possessing considerable property, and such persons will not lend their money without the expectation of making a profit by it; the increase of the debt is therefore to them a source of increasing wealth, to which their share of the additional taxes attendant upon it bears but a small proportion: the depreciation of the price of the funds likewise, though

though it has so greatly diminished the saleable value of property therein purchased at a former period, contributes much to increase the income of those who invest money in these securities at present, by the great interest they make on it. Now, as the government possesses no revenue but what is drawn from the people, whatever it pays to one description of men, must (principally at least) be drawn from others; and thus the additional income acquired by monied men, by taking advantage of the necessities of the state, is, in fact, a portion of the income of their less affluent fellow-citizens, which is transferred to them through the medium of the government, and which, in a much greater proportion than it increases their wealth, must render those poorer from whom it is drawn. The natural tendency of the increase of the debt is therefore evidently to produce a still greater disparity than at present subsists in the condition of the different classes of the community, by increasing the wealth of the rich, preventing the advancement of the middle class, and diminishing, or rather annihilating, the few remaining comforts of the poor.

Jan. 9, 1799.

J. J. GRELLIER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into the new edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia, sometime ago, I casually met with a remark upon a subject, which had relation to language, wherein the *Welsh* and the *Dutch* were pointed out, as abounding more with consonants, than most, if not all of the European tongues. I well knew that such a statement was proverbial, as a vulgar prejudice; but I became a little angry, at finding it had obtained a place in one of the first philosophical dictionaries of the present age; and, not being able to efface the impression from my mind, I had recourse to the finding a tolerably exact arithmetical certainty, as to the fallacy of such an observation. The method, adopted as the most eligible, was to fix upon the mean number of vowels to a hundred consonants, in different languages; and to exhibit the result in a table. As the conclusion, to be drawn from it, tends to establish a point, if not of importance, at least of some curiosity, you may be induced, Sir, to give it insertion, in your valuable repository.

Proportion of Vowels and Consonants.

	Vowels.	Consonants,
Welsh	100	100
Greek	95	100

Vowels. Consonants.

Spanish	92	100
Italian	88	100
Latin	86	100
French	78	100
German	74	100
Dutch	66	100
English	61	100

As the French, and the English, differ so considerably, in pronunciation, from what they appear in orthography, the following comparison shews the reduced numbers of the vowels and the consonants:

	v.	c.
French	67	85
English	56	84

The English is very variable, with respect to the proportion of vowels and consonants: that of the consonants is much greater in the scripture style, than in elegant writing, and more especially that which is scientific, from its containing more words derived from the learned languages. In the bible, the compass of the variation, in the number of vowels, is generally from about 68 to 50; but the medium may be settled at 56 to a 100 consonants. In polished writing, the medium number of vowels may be fixed at 66; and the mean between the two styles will be 61, the number inserted in the foregoing table.

The compass of variation in the Greek is considerable. I have found 150 vowels to 100 consonants; and frequently as low as 86. The other languages are pretty close to the average number, given in the table: the Welsh seldom deviates three vowels from the mean number.

Having brought forward the above calculation, in defence of the Welsh language; and as it completely falsifies the popular opinion, I may be excused, if I should, in the moment of triumph, recount some other excellencies, which are to be found in it.

The following enumeration will give some idea of its copiousness, with respect to the composition of words: it has seven prefixes; it has eleven terminations of verbs in the infinitive mood; fifty-four terminations of nouns: nineteen of adjectives; twenty-one plurals; and nine diminutive terminations.

This gives a total of compositive particles, greater than that of all the other languages, in the above table, if they were put together. In the Welsh they are general in their application too, of which there is nothing similar in the others; but what is more than all, they are real words, either nouns or verbs, in their unconnected state; and such another example, I may

may venture to say, cannot be produced. The various inflections of verbs likewise, if separated from the verb they characterize, are still simple verbs, describing the time and action, which was meant to be conferred upon the verb to which they might have been affixed.

I have computed that there are about 8000 simple verbs in the Welsh tongue, to each of which may be put twenty different prefixes, to give some particular character of time or action; this increases the number to 160,000; and these may be conjugated five various ways, generally by inflection, as in the learned languages, or by auxiliaries, as in the English; and this makes the real number of Welsh verbs, if there were occasion for so many, to amount to 800,000. The ancient bards had this amazing store before them to use at pleasure; therefore those who would understand their works, must also have it in view.

I might proceed, by pointing out similar instances, with regard to other kind of words; but the subject shall be closed, for the present, with giving a list of our ancient names of the Deity, omitting such as are connected with, or taken from the scriptures, and the Christian religion, which we have, in common with others who call themselves Christians.

Bardic names of the Deity.

Arglwyz, Supreme free will; the Lord.

Celi, the mystery, the one in secret.

Cubwyz, the centre of free-will.

Deon, the separate being.

Dewin, that comes, or pervades.

Dwyz, the renovator; the former; the Lord.

Duw, that exists, the being; God.

Dwyw, that proceeds existing.

Eilwys, the powers of harmony; the creative powers.

El, harmony; intelligence, spiritual intellect.

Hu, that pervades, or that is subtle.

Huan, the pervading or subtle one.

Ión, that is over, or supreme; the Lord.

Iór, that is extreme, or encompassing; the Lord.

Náv, that is tranquil; the Father.

Nér, power, might; the Lord.

Naz, that is not to be obscured.

Panton, the comprehending one.

Peryu, the causer, the creator.

Pór, that circumscribes; the Lord.

Rëen, the proceeding principle; the Lord.

Ri, that proceeds; that is first; the Lord.

Rwyw, that guides, or rules; the Lord.

Such a range of speech might induce strangers to exclaim, that there can be no possibility of learning it. In answer to which I may say, that the discouragement is removed, when they are informed, that there is not one irregular verb in the lan-

guage, which is a source of so much vexation in most others.

This copiousness creates almost an impossibility of translating many expressions to be met with in the Welsh language; but a great facility of rendering any thing into it; so that I found no great difficulty of literally translating one of the poetical pieces, which attracted my notice, in your Magazine, and also preserving not only the same number of lines, but the same pauses, the same length of verse, and the same character of rhyme.

From the few facts, above offered to your notice, Mr. Editor, you will easily perceive that it is not all empty prejudice, on the part of those, who may seem to discover a partiality for the Welsh language.

I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

Jan. 1, 1799.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILST I return you my most sincere thanks for the honourable mention you made of my Tragedy of *ISABELLA* in the last number but one of your Monthly Magazine, I beg leave to observe, that the gentleman who gave you an account of it, was mistaken in calling my work a translation. Truth requires of me, therefore, to tell you, that my *ISABELLA*, whose death, jointly with that of Don Carlos, forms the catastrophe, is an historical subject pretty well known in the life of Philip II. of Spain. I beg you will do me the favour to insert this letter in one of your next numbers, and am with great respect, Your's, &c. G. POLIDORI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR truly excellent miscellany, Sir, is my favourite monthly amusement; and that I may make you some small return for the pleasure, as well as instruction, I so often receive therefrom, I sit down to give an answer to the queries of your correspondent G. A. of Bedford, relative to the culture and use of the *COLEWORT* and *COLESEED*: at the same time, assuring both yourself and your correspondent, that my observations are derived from real practice.

Neither the Anjou nor Jerusalem Colewort have, I believe, ever been much cultivated in this country; indeed not at all, but in the way of experiment, which has never answered the sanguine expectations of those who, many years ago, viewed the plant in perhaps the more favourable clime of France. In that country they grew to the height of seven or eight feet,

and are successfully given to sheep, and even horses. The experiments with us, of both coleworts and rape as a food for cattle, have been very various, and even contradictory, upon different soils, and under different management; and although I have seen a fair crop of both, and even a large crop of the latter, without the help of manure, it has been upon rich land; and I must be bold enough, notwithstanding some confident assertions on the favourable side, to doubt the rational probability of any such good fortune upon poor, or even middling soils.

Of rape and coleworts, rape is much superior, in both quantity and fattening quality; it also may be fed off by sheep turned in at Michaelmas, which being withdrawn about Old Candlemas, and the stalks of the plants mowed even, the additional advantage of a crop of seed may be expected. In truth, the most advantageous culture of rape, is for the seed entirely.

The proper application of both plants is, as feed for sheep and lambs, milch-cows, and store cattle. Pigs will eat them as rough victuals. I have never observed it, but have heard of cows being hoven from eating coleseed, in the same manner as from green clover: nor do I altogether agree as to the alledged excellence of the butter from cows fed with this article: perhaps my palate may be too nice. In feeding off these crops, particularly on poachy soils, it is infinitely better to cut and carry them to the homestead, or to a dry pasture, than to turn in the cattle.

The single object of advantage in these articles, and their superiority, lie in the certainty of food in March and April, when even the best and hardiest cabbages may have been totally rotted and destroyed by the severity of the frost; else a crop of winter cabbages, producing more than double or treble the weight, and requiring neither more manure nor more expensive culture, must be vastly preferable. To obviate all risk, a few years back, being heavy laden with stock, I divided my land proportionally between cabbages (seed from New-cross-turnpike, near London) and coleseed; the frost was not very severe; the cabbages were all eaten, and part of the coleseed; the remainder producing a very good crop of seed at Michaelmas. Your correspondent being of Bedfordshire, I should have supposed his land would produce CARROTS; our best winter resource, and a favourite article with that illustrious and able cultivator, his Grace of Bedford.

Seed can best be procured of the London seedsmen; and, in case of scarce arti-

cles, there is no doubt but an enquirer would receive polite attention at the office of the Board of Agriculture.

For the ANJOU CABBAGE or COLEWORT, I sowed both in August and March, upon the proper tith for cabbages in general, and with moderate dressing; I put in BORECOLE, or SCOTCH KAIL, at the same periods; the seed was sowed in a warm seed-bed, and the heads, or best of the plants, as soon as sufficiently large, transplanted for good into the field, where they were constantly hand-hoed, and earthed up, as often as necessary: distance two feet and a half asunder. The cattle began upon them in October, and some of them were in use in the spring; but the quantity very light. I did not perceive any very material difference between the autumnal and spring sowing; but the French cultivators assert, that in order to get a large and valuable crop of coleworts, it is necessary to sow as early as June in a rich seed-bed; in which case, they will be in perfection the following summer, and continue of the utmost use all the ensuing winter and spring, even to May. After all, as a risk crop, I would advise the trial of them at only one foot asunder, in which method they would perhaps produce the largest quantity of eatable stuff.

COLESEED will grow upon almost any soil, tolerably manured; but succeeds best upon the strong, clayey and deep, with deep ploughing. The fallow ought to be stirred early in the spring; again, early in April, then harrowed down and manured; cross ploughed in May, and brought into a fine tilth by the beginning of July. With the first shower, sow half a peck an acre; the seed is scattered with the three fingers, broad-cast, and the land lightly harrowed and rolled. In September, the crop is treated precisely in the stile of the turnep-culture, the plants being set out at a foot distance, which costs three shillings per acre: in some parts the plants may be left thicker, as a reserve for others where they fail, which should be filled up in October, or the beginning of November. The best remedy against the depredations of the slugs, which are particularly fond of this plant, is a mixture of stacked lime and wood ashes; of which, ten of the former, and fifteen of the latter, suffice an acre. When this crop is fed, the land may be ploughed early in the spring, with a prospect for a good crop of barley. Rape is, however, not deemed an ameliorating crop, but succeeds best as a follower of such.

When intended for seed only, the plants are cut in September, and threshed on a floor

floor in the field, covered with a large cloth. The produce is from 3 to 6 quarters per acre. In Essex, the farmers commonly job the reaping, threshing, dressing, making the floor, and facking the seed, at 6d. per bushel; at which rate, the men are well paid, the crop being good. To make a good sample, the seeds ought to be large, black, and free from red or dusky ones. Should the crop be long before sale, it will require a very dry place, or the sample will lose its colour, and in course much of its price.

I have thus, Sir, answered your correspondent's queries, somewhat at large; and should be happy at any future occasion, to render similar small services to a Miscellany, the moral and useful tendencies of which coincide entirely with the sentiments of

Your obedient, humble servant,
A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Jan. 20, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING several years been in the regular practice of keeping a register of the quantity of rain which has fallen at the end of every month, I trou-

ble you with a copy from the year 1791 to 1798 inclusive.—The Rain, as it falls, passes through a funnel a foot square at the top, into a tin receiver in the shape of a bottle, which appears not to admit of much evaporation in the hottest season; one pint corresponds very near to a quarter of an inch deep from the surface; consequently 160 pints in 1796 answer to 40 inches in the whole of that year. Divide any of the months, or the whole year, by 4, and it exhibits the depth of the rain, and the vast difference of wet and dry in the whole of each year.

It is worthy of your readers attention, that in the months of September, October and November 1794, there fell 98½ pints, very little less than in the whole of the years 1791 and 1793.—These heavy rains caused an high water, which inundated the lower part of this city; in many of the houses there were between 2 and 3 feet water; and boats rowed in several principal streets, to give them supplies into their upper windows.—A great snow the January following, caused a still higher water, and must, but for the liberality of the inhabitants, have been insupportable by the poor and their distressed families.

Norwich, 14 Jan. 1799.

Y. Z.

	1791	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
January - - - - -	9½	10	8½	3	7¾	14½	7	10½
February - - - - -	11	5	8	7½	8½	16	1¼	7½
March - - - - -	4	10½	11	9	15	5	6½	10
April - - - - -	7	14½	10	4	6	3½	15½	8
May - - - - -	4½	11	1½	7	3½	14	13½	10½
June - - - - -	7	8½	8	4	12½	16	21½	6
July - - - - -	12	6	3	4	5¾	12	14	21½
August - - - - -	5½	13	7	11	17½	9	16	15
September - - - - -	6	15	15	31½	¾	8½	34	21
October - - - - -	11½	9½	6	36	24	15	14¼	26
November - - - - -	14½	7½	14	31½	22	28	20½	11
December - - - - -	10½	17	10	10	16½	18½	21	19
Ale Measure—Total Pints in a foot square - - -	103	127	102	158	139	160	185	166

THE

THE ENQUIRER, No. XVI.

IN WHAT DEGREE IS THE FUTURE
MELIORATION OF THE STATE OF
MANKIND PROBABLE?

THAT man, who, during the course of a few late years, has not made very serious reflections on the condition and prospects of his fellow-creatures; who has not been agitated with alternate hopes and fears, and felt his wishes and expectations in a state of perpetual tumult and fluctuation, must either have been absorbed in stupid and selfish indifference, or must have arrived at that state of security concerning all human affairs which is the highest point of philosophy. For my own part, I have been far from either of those conditions. I have most ardently sympathized in the surrounding scenes; but from the present view of things, I could wish that the tranquillity arising not from indifference, but from philosophy, should succeed to the painful suspense and uneasy apprehensions of a mind too strongly impressed by actual events. This, too, may probably be the state of many readers of the *Monthly Magazine*. Let us then see, if, by meditating on the past and present state of mankind, we can discover any principles which may reconcile us to what we behold, and secure us for the future against the folly and the pain of expectations never likely to be gratified.

The human race has now subsisted some thousand years, and under all the differences of climate and external circumstances that can be supposed incident to it. With respect to what we call *civilization*, likewise, it seems to have undergone all the vicissitudes of which it is capable; for this has in a great many instances been carried to a degree, which seems to have been the direct cause of its own decline. States more commercial, more military, more polished, more luxurious, than have already existed, are not likely again to appear on the theatre of the world. What then remains on which to found expectations of a new state of things, unless it be *knowledge*? This, in fact, is the present anchor of our hopes for a meliorated condition of mankind; it is therefore a matter of high importance to consider what that improvement in knowledge must be which is to effect this desirable change, and what are the probabilities of its taking place.

Knowledge may, in a loose way, be divided into that which is a source of happiness in itself, and that which is a means of producing happiness. With respect to the former, inasmuch as it contributes

to the enjoyment of individuals by affording interesting and agreeable occupations for their leisure, and by dignifying and exalting their natures, it cannot, I fear, be made a ground of much advantage to the great mass of mankind. For too few in society can ever possess leisure and opportunity sufficient for the pursuit, or if they have these, will prefer the pleasures of knowledge to the more obvious ones flowing from the affections and the senses, to render advances in literature and science the source of much substantial benefit to the world. It may be added, that as it is *pursuit* and *progress*, rather than real attainment of any precise object, which gives the pleasure in this case, an *advanced* state of knowledge is not more favourable than an *early* and *immature* one, to the happiness of its votaries. Whatever may be the modern improvements in physics and metaphysics, the ardour, and consequently the delight, with which they are pursued, cannot now be much greater than that felt by the philosophers of antiquity.

The other species of knowledge is to be regarded as a means to an end; and, from the nature of mankind, formed capable of transmitting the experience and discoveries of one generation to another, and thus making unlimited progress in the adaptation of the fittest means to the best ends, we may very reasonably expect an addition to the stock of general good from this source. But, in order to form some estimate of its amount, it will be first necessary to consider of what ingredients human happiness is composed, and how far it lies within the power of man to add to, or diminish the general sum.

There is, indeed, an opinion that many seem fond of maintaining, which, if true, would render unnecessary every consideration of this sort, and induce us to sit down in perfect apathy: this is, that good and evil are so equally balanced in all the different states and conditions of mankind, that what is gained on one side, is lost on the other, and *vice versa*; so that it can never be worth while to attempt a melioration, by which nothing can be really acquired in point of happiness. And if happiness be the true end and object of our being; it is certain that a change, which does not conduce to its augmentation, is but an idle waste of our industry. But, surely, a fair and impartial survey of the world can never lead to such a conclusion. Place happiness as low as we please—let it consist in mere animal enjoyments, and that security of life and

its comforts, and that freedom of action, which even a savage must prize—and we cannot be insensible of the superior advantages which some states of society offer in these respects, over others. It is impossible for any one seriously to suppose, that the American or English farmer, surrounded with plenty, which no one can hinder him from enjoying, and resting in full peace and tranquillity under the protection of strong and equal laws, is not a happier being than the cultivator of the Turkish dominions, who is forced to hide the little wealth he possesses, lest it should be forcibly taken from him; and fears a brutal and insolent foe in the person of every one stronger or better armed than himself. The difference here is nothing, less than fanciful—it bears upon the solid comfort of every day, and comes home to the feelings of every human creature.

The happiness of man, as far as it applies to the whole species, will probably never admit of a high or complex estimate. Sensual gratifications, and the ordinary pleasures of social and domestic life, may be reckoned to compose almost the whole of it. As already observed, the wants of mankind are too many to allow to the majority leisure enough for intellectual pursuits; nor are the enjoyments arising from that source, so strong and constant in their attraction, as those from the two former. I have, therefore, no idea of a higher degree of happiness, attainable by a community, than that proceeding from abundance of the necessaries and most obvious conveniences of life, fairly shared, and temperately used; from peace, security, freedom of action, and mutual kindness and good offices. To these may be added, immunity from those superstitious terrors, and self-tormenting practices, which have attended so many forms of false religion. Now let us enquire how far the increase of knowledge accruing from experience, is likely to further these desirable objects among the great family of mankind.

Not much need be said concerning the improvements in the common arts of life in this view. Being almost all of them the offspring of necessity, they can scarcely do more than keep pace with the demands of that necessity. Such is the natural increase of the human species when not checked by unfavourable circumstances, that there will be perpetual occasion for the full employment of the human abilities to prevent the share of good things already possessed by each individual from being diminished. The utmost improvement of agriculture can only give wholesome and palatable food

to greater numbers than are now fed from the same extent of land: the like may be said of all other branches of economics and manufactures, at least in every country where already enough has been discovered to make life comfortable. Most countries in Europe might probably maintain a much larger population than they possess; but what has the sum of population to do with the happiness of the individuals which compose it? This has long ago in China and Japan reached its *maximum*, and its consequences has pushed the more essential arts of life to a degree of perfection much beyond what we see among ourselves; but it seems to have been very far from meliorating the condition of the species.

A much more promising consequence of increased knowledge, is the improvement to be expected from it in government, legislation, and all the contrivances by which a community are secured in the enjoyment of those advantages which nature and industry bestow. Here seems, indeed, to be a wide and almost boundless field for melioration; for old as the world is, how very few examples has it yet seen of civil institutions, purely and fairly framed with a view to the production of the greatest possible good! How difficult it would be to name a single one in which partial interests have not, in many important points, taken the lead of general interests! But, in order to know what improvements may be expected in this matter, it will be necessary to consider what errors have been owing to *ignorance*, and what to *ill intention*. The former may perhaps admit a cure; the latter hardly can, unless the majority become so enlightened concerning their interests, and so wise, ready, and unanimous in the pursuit of them, as to overcome all that resistance which the possessors of undue advantages will always make to a change unfavourable to themselves.

That ignorance on the part of rulers, in the true principles of legislation, police, and the other branches of government, has been, and is, the cause of much evil to nations, cannot be doubted. And as it must be, upon the whole, the interest of rulers to see their subjects flourishing and happy enough to be kept in good humour, there seems no reason to doubt, that in proportion as prejudices and false conceptions give way to the gradual progress of truth, many improvements will be made in these particulars which will materially better the state of mankind. I make no question but much has been done during the course of the present century, to amend the

the distribution of private justice, to check the oppression of the great, and to secure life and property to all the members of a state, in almost every country in Europe. Industry has been more encouraged, trade freed from many impolitic shackles, punishments rendered less cruel, and, in general, a more just and liberal spirit of internal government has been introduced. The rule of a Frederick and a Catherine, despotic as the principles of both have been, cannot be denied to be much more lenient and better calculated to promote the public welfare, than that of their predecessors.

All this is very well as far as it goes. But since arbitrary rulers must ever have an interest nearer and dearer to them than the happiness of their subjects, viz. that of their power, they will never willingly acquiesce in promoting the public improvement with respect to those points on which this power is founded. And as great part of the worst abuses in corrupt governments are intimately connected with the maintenance of the sovereign authority, it is vain to expect that they will ever be reformed till the people themselves come to understand and pursue their own interests. But here is the great difficulty. How is it possible that the mass of a nation should ever, in the hands of their old masters, become enlightened enough to comprehend their evils, and the remedies of them—should be able peaceably to deliberate about them, and take proper steps for their relief—should avoid the snares of crafty demagogues, and pursue steadily the right objects by the wisest means; and, finally, amidst the unjust opposition they would be sure to meet with, should preserve their minds from that irritation which will in the end break out in acts of the most dreadful violence? Alas! have we not too well learned what a nation will do that rises to revenge those injuries which either wisdom cannot, or selfishness will not, redress in a proper time and manner? But they should have first been enlightened, say the friends of knowledge and liberty. How? when their meetings for instruction are prevented by the bayonet; when the press is shackled by penal restrictions; and when hired teachers tell the people that they have nothing to do with the laws but obey them? The melioration of mankind by means of political revolutions, is, indeed, a noble subject of speculation; and I am far from asserting, that the hopes of patriots on this head are futile and visionary; but, for my own part, I have only the wish left—the confidence is gone,

But are there not modes in which increased knowledge may more quietly and gradually meliorate the condition of mankind? May we not expect much from improved systems of morality?—for, morals being in fact nothing else than such a rule of life as will promote the greatest degree of happiness; and the art of living happily being as much an experimental art as any other, will it not be making a continual progress in human societies, who can have no interest so dear to them as carrying it to perfection? This, undoubtedly, seems a plausible deduction; but, I fear, an impartial survey of history will not permit us to be very sanguine in our expectations. Has it, in reality, appeared that either individuals or bodies of men, in proportion as they have advanced in those branches of knowledge which adorn and elevate the species, have been more just, more temperate, more beneficent?

What are the great moral evils under which mankind labour? Are they not, with respect to ourselves, the indulgence of our appetites and passions, and false estimates of happiness, proceeding from vicious associations—with respect to others, the preference we give to our own interests above that of the community?—And are not these propensities interwoven into our very nature, and only to be controuled by a long course of discipline? Is the man of *knowledge*, to whom so many new sources of enjoyment are opened, less likely to grasp with eagerness at the means of attaining those enjoyments, than the illiterate and easily satisfied peasant? Can luxury ever be separated from refinement, avarice from commerce, or rapacity from power? It is granted, that a strong and enlightened system of government may check many of the *public* mischiefs which would flow from these sources; but how, without intolerable restraints upon freedom of action, shall it prevent the *private* ones? Look at our manufacturing towns, and try to separate, even in idea, the vices and miseries that overrun them, from the circumstance of a vast population composed of artificers, who, if their wages are low, must employ their whole time in providing the necessities of life; if high, will lie under temptations to excess, which they have no principles that can enable them to resist. The almost insuperable difficulties experienced in every plan for amending the state of the yearly increasing poor in great towns, sufficiently evinces the intimate connexion between private calamity, and what has always appeared to constitute public prosperity.

The new order of things which seemed opening upon Europe, afforded no prospect more flattering to the lovers of mankind, than that of a probable extinction of the wars which from the earliest records have never ceased to ravage the world. It was very plausibly argued, that since nothing was more demonstrable than the preponderance of evil which a war brought even upon the successful party, as soon as nations should become capable of pursuing, as well as discovering their true interests, the sword would no longer be resorted to for the decision of their differences. But the first consequence of the French Revolution has been a very extensive and most bloody war, entered into with as much eagerness and animosity by the several parties as any former one; and, in the mean time, three potentates have joined unmoled in a scheme of sharing between them one of the principal portions of Europe, and abolishing a rising liberty which had every plea of justice in its favour. Nor does it appear, that a temporary peace can be restored without leaving abundant seeds of future discord; or that even the greatest sufferers by the war, are likely to be cured of the fatal propensity to rush again into quarrels on the slightest occasions of ambition or contention. War is in so many ways the author of misery, and the obstacle of melioration, that unless somewhat decisive shall be effected for abolishing it from the ordinary course of human affairs, it may be affirmed, that *nothing* comparatively is done towards a better state of things. The propensity to national hostility has already withstood all the efforts of a religion apparently promulgated for the express purpose of restoring peace on earth. It did not, even when its influence was strongest, bestow the shortest breathing-time on mankind; and its ministers have long been, and are at the present day, some of the most active promoters of the horrid spirit of mutual enmity. The banner is consecrated at the altar before it is dipped in blood; and prayers are solemnly offered up in every church in Christendom for success in every act of public violence that the sovereign of each country shall please to engage in.

The spirit of commerce too, which so much distinguishes the present age, instead of binding the nations in a golden chain of mutual peace and friendship, seems only to have given additional motives for war. Each state aims at a monopoly, only to be established by an armed force; and the improvements of navigation have contracted the dimensions of the world so as not to

allow space enough for the schemes of a merchant's counting-house. Further, the present system of trade can only be maintained by the slavery or subjugation of great numbers of mankind; and while the East and West Indies compose links in the chain of European commerce, cruelty and injustice must be the means by which they are made to hold together.

From these considerations, I fear, we have very insufficient grounds to suppose, that the desired melioration of the world upon *public* principles is as yet commenced. All that a comparison of this century with the last will allow us with certainty to infer, is greater lenity and regularity in the administration of government in some countries; more encouragement to the exertions of industry; and a desire in governors to participate in the improvements made by art and science, which has the good effect of inciting them to encourage the means of advancing useful knowledge, though often from narrow and selfish motives. If, in opposition to these advantages, be set the prodigious increase of standing armies; the vast accumulation of national debts and burthens; and the extinction of a spirit of independence in numbers of the middle and superior ranks of society, while the lowest are doomed to ceaseless toil in order to gain a mere subsistence, I question if the most sanguine friend of mankind can strike a fair balance which will give him much satisfaction.

But not to dwell entirely upon the dark side of the prospect, I shall state a few circumstances of *private* improvement, on which I think we may safely place some reliance.

It is impossible to doubt that, in all the more civilized parts of the world, superstition and bigotry, those bitter foes of human happiness, have lost much of their power; and that this has been owing to that progress of good sense and knowledge which may be expected to go on still further diminishing their influence. It is true, the connexion between old systems of belief and old claims of authority, may for a while maintain the struggle of falsehood and violence, against truth and equity; but I would fain hope that imposture and persecution have received their death wound in Europe, and will never again be able to produce the follies and miseries under which men so many ages groaned. Religious systems are still, indeed, full of error, and are little, if at all, mended in their principles; but the spirit of the times has been too potent for them, and doubt or indifference have effected what mere argu-
ment

ment could not have done. Emancipation from the servile dread of supernatural evils, and from the burthensome and degrading practices by which they were to be averted, is a gain in point of happiness which cannot be too highly prized. It enters deep into the comfort of private life, and makes all the difference between a freeman and a slave. And that increased lenity in governments and liberality in individuals, which renders the profession of a different religious faith from the established one, no longer dangerous or degrading, is a most important advantage to all dissidents.

The great diffusion of knowledge, though perhaps of a superficial kind, among ranks of people who formerly possessed scarcely the smallest portion of it, has certainly added much to the pleasure and variety of life; and if it has tended to soften and humanize the manners, and introduced a greater love for sedentary amusements, and the pursuits of cultivated leisure, I own I am one of those who think this a good exchange against the rough vigour and rude simplicity of former ages. Nor can it escape any observer, that even the amusements of the present day are almost invariably friendly to decency, humanity, generosity, and all the finer and nobler feelings of the heart. And as a consequence of the propagation of such sentiments, the virtues of charity, beneficence, and affability, were certainly never more conspicuous. From these considerations I am not willing to accept the concession of a very zealous believer in the progression of the human race, the late Condorcet, who asserts, "that though much has been done for the glory of mankind, scarcely any thing has yet been done for its happiness." It is true, that the continuance of destructive wars, and of the immense inequality of conditions, perpetuates a vast mass of evils in society; yet these evils, which at no period did not exist, are undoubtedly softened by modern manners; and private life has in various respects been made happier to all ranks of people.

But I own that the very circumstance of some improvement in these points, leads me to despair of those radical and effectual meliorations which many expect from vigorous schemes of reform, conducted upon principles of general interest and public virtue. Our situation has too many advantages to be readily hazarded; and the exertions requisite to maintain those advantages too much occupy our minds to allow of the application of much time and atten-

tion to matters remotely concerning ourselves. Our tempers, too, with the sternness, have lost the force, of the heroic ages; nor do I conceive that any considerable number of us would be capable of going through the rough work of a reformation when brought from theory to practice. If the instance of a neighbouring nation be brought to refute the notion of a necessary connexion between advancement in civilization and effeminacy of character; it may be urged, on the other hand, that the shocking calamities which have attended its revolutionary exertions will with certainty for a long time render its history more a warning than an example to other nations. Melioration, according to its warmest advocates, cannot be effected without overthrowing all usurpations in governments, all impositions in religion, rooting up all prejudices, levelling all artificial distinctions, and equalising mankind so far as can be done consistently with the fundamental principles of social union. But where are the engines by which these mighty operations are to be brought about? The pulpit, the bar, the sword, are already engaged in support of existing institutions; and the press, on which the chief reliance of reformers is placed, is at least half bought by the same powerful bidders. Not a single axiom on which the rights of man are founded, has been able to fix itself beyond the reach of assault. All is disputed; and where argument fails, authority is called in to give succour; while wit and eloquence fight indiscriminately on either side.

I shall conclude with one more reflexion which forcibly presses upon me. All the proofs that have been adduced of the amended state of mankind, and all that I have admitted as real or probable, relates only to Europe and her immediate connexions, and not even to the whole of that. But what a small portion of the human race does this comprehend! The last accounts of China state the population of that empire alone at upwards of 300 millions, of which sum all Europe can only show a trifling fraction. Who can with the least probability suggest improvement in that ancient, vain and prejudiced people, who only know enough of us and our institutions to suspect and despise us? Who pretends to see less ferocity in the African, less pride in the Turk, less rapine in the Arab, less perfidy in the Indian, less cruelty in the Persian? Alas! while we are overwhelmed at home with business enough to occupy reformation for centuries, all these vast regions have not as yet heard the

word found in their ears, and would probably shudder at the proposal of any innovation as the direct of crimes! The imagination can scarcely conceive that change which should render our books, our knowledge, our opinions, familiar to these people. Nothing but entire conquest would seem anywise adequate to this effect; and what a Pandora's box does that word *conquest* comprise! Better, surely, that the world should remain in its present mixed and imperfect state, than that an uniformity of good should be aimed at by means which are themselves the greatest of evils!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

IN appretiating the general character of any body of men, it is equally absurd and unjust to describe it by traits which do not exclusively apply, or which may be equally pertinent to any other branch of the community: and no less so to impute to it practices with which individuals only are chargeable.

A writer in the Magazine, under the signature of G. W. has not, I think, been sufficiently guarded in these respects in his remarks on the society called Quakers: for altho' he says those remarks, "must not be accepted as individually applicable," he offers them as "the result of long, attentive, and commodious inspection," and that "in various parts of this kingdom, and among very numerous societies of the Friends,"—thence inferring their appropriate justice and accuracy.

The limits usually allowed to an Essay of this kind do not admit of a discussion of all the subjects involved in those remarks. I therefore mean to confine myself to such as struck me most forcibly on the perusal.

He says, "I shall attempt to estimate the public character of these people under the threefold division of peculiarities praiseworthy, dubious, and reprehensible."

As to the two first classes, it may be worthy of G. W.'s consideration, whether, if his opinion of them under the first head, is "the result of long, attentive, and commodious inspection," he should have hesitated in admitting their singularity of dress to be more than a prudent "external distinction," and "a prominent exhibition of principles and character to the ocular observations of their countrymen." After a more than forty years intimate acquaintance with their principles and practices, I never knew that "the colour of cloth and the disposal of buttons" were matters of peculiar scruple or serious regulation among them, excepting only such advices

as have been from time to time issued against the use of mourning habits, and following vain and expensive fashions—as to black, it is almost exclusively the livery of the clergy, and the glaring colours, as red, &c. that of the military orders: on which account the society may have declined the use of them in favour of other colours. The avoidance of parade, expensiveness and finery, at once vain and vicious, is the sole object to which its recommendations on this head have reference: and of course such parts of apparel as are more adapted to ornament than use, and to gratify that disposition which induces the gay and inconsiderate to submit to the capricious empire of fashion, must experience its disapprobation. As to the dresses in which the generality of this people now appear, it is thought they are nearly the same which were commonly worn by others, at their first appearance, excepting such particulars wherein an improvement in real convenience was their inducement to alteration. If this be true, the peculiarity of their garb may be rather attributable to the versatility of their countrymen than to them.*

That they have paid more "attention to certain forms of language in personal address, dates, and supercriptions," is admitted. But I cannot as readily concede that the period is arrived when the plain rules of grammar and language are no longer sacrificed to "superstitious reverence," and the most fulsome and unmeaning adulation. I can hardly think that G. W. on more serious consideration, will think that the substitution of the singular for the plural number in addressing a single person, or of the numerical names of the days and months in lieu of those derived from the heathen mythology, really merit the censure he has expressed on that account. Or what proof is it of their disloyalty and want of good sense, that in their addresses to the king, whom they honour, they refrain from the common epithets of most sacred—most excellent—most high—most mighty, &c. yet here G. W.'s censure would apply with equal reason.

* The late Dr. Franklin, on being told by a person with whom in earlier life he had been in the habits of intimacy, that his old acquaintance were sorry to observe how often he had changed his political principles, replied, "Be assured, my dear Sir, they are mistaken; I have kept on in the same straight road; and when they, in crossing it, have met me, they have supposed it to be me and not themselves, that was going zig-zag."

I now

I now proceed to the less "evanescent specks" to which G. W. has excited the public attention as reprehensible peculiarities in the society. They are indeed far more worthy of comment, and (at least of their own) serious inquiry: for "a stoical unconcern for the public good," under whatever circumstances manifested, would, if it could be proved upon this or any other people, render them unworthy of such commendation as he has bestowed on the objects of his animadversions; being indeed "utterly inconsistent with that sympathy in the universal happiness of our species which is enjoined by the gospel."

But the people in question probably differ widely from G. W. in their ideas of the real indications of such a lamentable state of mind. In what way, consistent with their religious opinions respecting war, can they more effectually exert themselves for the correction of "political corruptions and perturbations," than by carefully avoiding the causes, and maintaining against them the firm protest of a peaceable and unoffending example, with the "occasional formality of verbal remonstrance." If by "positive energy" he means such exertions as aim at a general reformation of morals—the relief of general distress, or the universal happiness of our species, he should have shewn in which of those particulars they have lagged behind their neighbours. Their persevering endeavours for the abolition of the Slave-Trade, and the tyranny and cruelty attendant on and consequent of it—the very considerable sacrifices of interest, which many of their members have made on this account (some individuals to the amount of several thousand pounds) and their continual attention to the rights and welfare of the Indian natives, in countries first settled by some of their ancestors, furnish ample proof that, as a body, they have not been remarkably deficient, at least in some of the duties which directly tend to "produce an essential melioration of civil life."

But if by "positive energy" is meant an active co-operation in the party politics which have lately so much agitated this nation, I must allow, that with the more serious part of the society, it is a matter of sincere regret that there is not yet more foundation for the charge; apprehensive as they are, that under the pretensions of party leaders, are but too often concealed the designs of ambition; and that the means adopted to obtain even desirable ends are often inconsistent with the nobility of the object in view.

I feel less difficulty in acknowledging, that many individuals in the society appear to be too "unremittingly occupied in the pursuit of worldly interest;" but that G. W.'s remark on this head applies more peculiarly to them than "to any men whatever" is, I apprehend, more easily asserted than determined.

In the advice published from time to time by the society, there is hardly any species of evil against which its members have been more frequently and earnestly cautioned, than this of worldly-mindedness; which implies that a sense at least of its turpitude remains among them. I do not however wish that any observations I am now making may lessen the exposure of a propensity so opposed to Christian benevolence, either in these or any other of its professors; though when we consider the vast expence of time and money consequent on their attendance of their monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings, and the great dereliction of outward ease, and domestic comforts, which their ministers manifest in their travels, I believe the charge of worldly-mindedness cannot be pre-eminently fixed on them.

Neither in adverting to the third peculiarity imputed to them as "reprehensible" can I acquiesce in G. W.'s sentiment, that the literary education of their youth is neglected; and that the liberal arts and sciences which he enumerates are "almost if not altogether unknown among them."—Indeed, if his position be true, that "knowledge is the basis of all virtue," it is not very probable that a people distinguished for qualities, which he says, "richly merit not only the cordial testimony, but the universal imitation of mankind," can be uncommonly ignorant or neglectful of the means of acquiring it: and, from his extensive acquaintance among them, I should have supposed he might have met with a sufficient number to have obviated his exception to the society on that account. It is, however, probable, that even these do not in general apprehend with G. W. that extraordinary degrees of the knowledge he alludes to, and for which so few have adequate capacities, are really essential to human happiness, and much less to "the renovation of our species." In this momentous concern, it is well known the society in question profess to believe, that a dependence on something superior to human wisdom is indispensibly necessary, and that to this all the acquirements of which the mind of man is capable, ought to be held in constant subservience.

The

The general care of the society in the education of their youth, and that all, even the children of the poorest among them, "may freely partake of learning, to fit them for the business of life in which they are likely to be employed," is a sufficient proof that knowledge really useful is by no means undervalued by them. And I question if, on impartial enquiry, there will be found in any religious society a greater proportion of members capable of reading and writing, or who have a more general knowledge of men and things, than in this.

As G. W. has not specified what those "doctrines of Christianity connected with its very essence" are, which he apprehends, will not bear the scrutinizing discussions of increasing knowledge, I can only say, that till they are stated, it can hardly be expected they will be abandoned, however "noxious," on insinuations which are not understood. But possibly, if opportunity for discussing them were afforded, it would appear that the tenets alluded to are not acknowledged by the society, and prove to be "only the issues of unfortunate inquiry" in the objector.

But be that as it may, as Christianity rightly embraced and fully submitted to, is the perfection of morality, both G.W. and the objects of his animadversions, would do well to bear in remembrance this sentiment of the poet:

For modes of faith let angry zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

ATTICUS.

14th 12th Month, 1798.

P. S. I find G. Dyer (in his letter of the last month) has been induced in his P. S. to quote an extract from a letter addressed to the society 'of the people called Quakers,' in 1793, signed Pacificus; wherein the 'most active and approved members of that society' are said to have lent money to government 'for the avowed purpose of active operation against the enemy;' at the same time others were disowned for carrying guns in their ships for defence only. I fully believe this not to have been the case. It is true, that persons, actual members of the society, have been concerned in loans; but these were generally such as had forsaken its testimonies in other respects; and a knowledge of what had been, induced the yearly meeting in 1790, on the prospect of a war, to issue the following advice, which I think effectually clears the body from the charge of countenancing war by loans.

"If any be concerned in fabricating or selling instruments of war, let them be treated with in love; and if by this unreclaimed, let them be further dealt with as those whom we cannot own. And we intreat, that when warlike preparations are making, friends be watchful lest any be drawn into loans, arming or letting out their ships or vessels, or otherwise promoting the destruction of the human species."

It may probably eventually spare your pages to say, that one, also a member, had a manufactory of arms, for which, though it long remained a deserved stigma, he was within these few years disowned. In a society where birthright gives admission, unconverted brethren must be expected, and for a time borne with.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THROUGH the medium of a publication which has already admitted the subject; I beg leave to address the following lines to the Rev. Mr. Horsey of Northampton, persuaded that while inserting them you will deem yourself complying with the spirit of that gentleman's invitation as well as with the request of

Sir, your's respectfully,

DAVID SAVILE.

To the Rev. Mr. Horsey of Northampton.

REV. SIR,

IT was not to be expected that the article in the Missionary Magazine, relative to the dissolution of the Northampton Academy, would find an approver in you. But there are truths which however unwelcome to some, demand a general diffusion. The Academy is dissolved—I am well pleased with the event—and additionally pleased that my efforts were successful in hastening it. You complain of misrepresentation, and roundly affirm, what I did not expect, that you habitually recommended to the students a system in full coincidence with the will of the founder, and the design of the institution. Mr. Horsey, are you serious? What the will of the founder—what the design of the institution require, the public are not to learn. It is expressly stated that the students shall be instructed agreeably to the doctrines of the Assembly's Catechism. Whether the doctrines be true or false is not here the point in dispute. But we ask—is it ingenuous in a man to hold a situation which professes to inculcate them, while the heart is known utterly to disclaim them: From this charge

charge you would retreat, and you have pointed to your shelter. You speak of the reputation you have long sustained. Do you wish us to believe that it has been what is commonly termed evangelical? To which of the saints will you turn for a testimonial? You next appeal to the students—proh pudor!!!—and appeal to them as the most, the *only* competent judges. What then do they affirm?—that you taught, and they received the doctrines of Calvinism? Calvinism was their scorn; yet, if in your labours so strangely unsuccessful, whence your long acquiescence, and your at last public approbation of them? But do you yourself believe the articles in question? and if not, how could you faithfully teach them? Since you have issued the challenge, I fear not to declare what to the unbiassed mind will furnish the needful conviction. Does the answer to the question in the Assembly's Catechism relative to the trinity, form any part of your faith? To me you dare not affirm it. Concerning Jesus—a heavenly voice has said, “let all the angels worship him.”—*Angels* obey:—But I well remember the occasion when you exhorted, and not for the first time, your hearers to dissent from them. I sometimes addressed Jesus as the object of our worship, and by it incurred your marked reprehension. Am I not stating a fact? and is it not a fact according with the previously formed ideas of your character, held by the serious part not only of the town, but of the county of Northampton? A Lindsey in one connection, and a Belsham your own predecessor in another, renouncing their situations, when a change of opinion made it impossible conscientiously to retain them, have afforded an example not unworthy to be followed. We respect the rare integrity that can thus part with emolument, even while we enter our protest against the principles of those gentlemen by whom, in the present case, such integrity has been honourably displayed. I regret you have been so exceedingly imprudent as to call for this disclosure; but shall console myself, if the smart it produces be the happy means of bringing you to genuine and public repentance. For a series of years, awful thought! you have been sending forth men who have diminished and contaminated many a once flourishing congregation. But against you, this, it seems, can involve no reflection. What! does the fruit discover nothing of the tree, or the streams give us no presumption of the nature of the

fountain? Strange surely it were, that a Priestley should train up determined Calvinists, and a Jonathan Edwards fill New England with Socinians! Yet if, as pretended, the principles of Coward's trust, have been by you inculcated on the students, I have supposed a case which has been long and sadly realized in the late Academy at Northampton. You speak of a wounded reputation; have you laid yourself open to no censure on this head respecting me?—I forbear, and anxious to convince you that I have affirmed nothing which I should shrink from avowing, I comply with the intimation you give, and sign myself
DAVID SAVILE.
London, Jan. 10. 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BY inserting the following paper in your Magazine for the next month, you will oblige many of your readers.

W. O. MANNING.

New College, Manchester. Dec. 22.

IN consequence of an article, which appeared in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, respecting the late Academy at Northampton, we the undersigned, who have all been lately or formerly students in that seminary, voluntarily step forward to bear our public testimony to the fidelity of our theological tutor, against the unfounded and malicious insinuations to which he has personally replied. This we do by stating the following facts: That Dr. Doddridge's printed lectures were the text books. It is well known that Dr. Doddridge was a gentleman intimate with Mr. Coward as a friend, and that his sentiments were such as he (Coward) cordially approved. His lectures were the books prescribed by the trustees, for the very purpose of directing the conduct of the tutor, and ensuring conformity to the will of the testator. These were invariably used. That those doctrines, which are most particularly distinguishing of the Calvinistic system, were so far from being withheld or opposed in a clandestine manner; that they were fully stated, and frequently introduced by Mr. Horsey, (as many of us perfectly recollect) as doctrines in which Mr. Coward's will required us to be well instructed. While this statement sufficiently confutes the base insinuations contained in the Missionary Magazine, we may at the same time further declare, that our tutor did nothing to *compel* us to be Calvinists, or to *pretend* that we were so if we

were not. That he appeared to *abhor* giving a *bias* to the mind of the enquirer, and strongly recommended *strict* and *impartial* examination of all the different schemes of christian doctrine, (which were fairly laid before us, with the arguments in support of each, and the difficulties with which each was encumbered) urging us to ask direction of the Father of Lights, and thus to form our own creed according to our best judgment. Those of us who have not been of sufficient standing in the house, to receive lectures on the doctrines of Christianity, testify, that our theological tutor never attempted to bias our minds in the smallest degree in favour of any religious sentiments, but always encouraged us to hold ourselves in suspense, till in the character of enquirers, such subjects came properly before us.

Thus we state to the public what we presume is sufficient evidence, both of the *faithfulness*, and *impartiality*, of Mr. Horsey's conduct, in a manner which we suppose must be satisfactory; and we have a right to be believed, as we have no attachment to nor interest in Mr. H—, but what a virtuous gratitude inspires.

With this impression we do more; and having borne the testimony of truth, which every honest man owes, we embrace this opportunity of conveying our individual and united thanks to Mr. Horsey, not only for the advantages which we enjoyed while under his care, from the ability and impartiality displayed in every lecture he delivered, but also for the friendly and affectionate disposition which he uniformly manifested towards us.

To you then, Reverend Sir, we thus publicly address ourselves, with hearts deeply sensible of the obligations which you have conferred upon us.—To you many if not all of us can truly say we are indebted for whatever knowledge we possess on theological subjects:—you first opened our minds to perceive the beauty of truth, you animated us to pursue it with ardor—you inspired us with an unconquerable attachment to it.—With a steady hand you have conducted us amongst the mazes of controversy; and content with pointing out to us the various paths which different individuals, or bodies of men, had trodden, and exhibiting a clear and distinct view of the difficulties and advantages of each, you used no art, no authority, which might obstruct the exercise of that freedom which God permits to all; you left it to the ho-

nesty of our own minds to adopt that faith which we should believe to be the faith of the New Testament, acceptable to God, and conducting to holiness and happiness. Your friendly admonitions have prevented, in many instances, our entering upon the paths of folly, (to those of vice we hope we never were inclined) and in others your authoritative rebuke has recalled us from them. Your paternal care has sheltered us from danger; has extricated us from difficulties: and justice requires of us to declare, that we have uniformly found you acting towards us, not merely in the official character of a tutor, but in that of a sincere friend, and an affectionate father. Animated with corresponding sentiments, it is with the utmost indignation that we see an anonymous scribbler attacking the man whom we have been accustomed to love and revere; though at the same time we are assured that his malignity can have no other effect than to render him odious to every thinking mind. Yet we are not in the least surprised at finding you the subject of injury and insult, being aware that integrity and uprightness are insufficient to protect any one from them; since the purity and holiness of our great master, could neither stop the mouth of the slanderer, nor hinder the crucifixion of the Lord of Glory. We trust, therefore, that should all men revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you under the plea of attachment to that master who, himself the subject of calumny, has intrusted his best followers and servants to expect a similar treatment, you will not let these move you, but possessing a good conscience toward God, look forward to that time when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest, and every one shall be judged according to his works, whether they have been good or whether they have been evil.

Believing that the facts which we have stated, are more than sufficient to repel the attack of your unprincipled assailant, returning you our sincere and affectionate acknowledgements for the services you have rendered us, and commending you to the protection and favour of the God of all Grace and Consolation, we subscribe ourselves,

Reverend Sir,

Your obliged and affectionate,
humble servants,

T. O. WARWIC, M. D.—*Rotherham*.

O. TOMALIN—*Manchester*.

W. LAMPORT—*Poole*.

S. LUCAS

S. LUCAS—*Morley.*
 S. PARKER—*Ipswich.*
 J. LUCCOCK—*Morley.*
 W. YOUATT—*Kingston.*
 J. LANE—*Hinckley.*
 R. BOWDEN—*Darwen.*
 D. WASHBOURN—*Wellingborough.*
 W. JOHNS—*Tatnell.*
 T. BROADBENT—
 J. DEWHURST—*Old Ford.*
 J. HAWKES—*Congleton.*
 E. TAYLOR—*Manchester.*
 G. CASE—*Sbrewsbury.*
 W. THOMAS—*Chester.*
 W. T. PROCTER—*Northampton.*
 W. O. MANNING—*Manchester.*
 J. ROSS—*Glasgow.*
 J. L. TOMS—*Ditto.*
 J. RAMSBOTTOM—*Ealand.*
 D. DAVIS—*Glasgow.*
 L. CARPENTER—*Ditto.*
 J. BALL—*Manchester.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
 THERE has lately been published by a German divine an account of the state of religious toleration in Russia, which appears to me not only to contain some curious matter of fact, but to afford important matter for reflexion also. With your permission I will make both these the subject of a letter.

For three centuries past it has been the practice of the Russian sovereigns to indulge strangers in the free enjoyment of their religious worship; and under the name of strangers appear to have been included those numerous tribes or nations which have been adopted into the Russian empire by submission or conquest. This policy has probably been derived from the Turks and other eastern nations; and it has, in later reigns, been enforced by the necessity of inviting strangers in order to carry into effect the great plans of civilization and improvement, which have been transmitted from one sovereign to another. The "Account" in question was drawn up in the time of the late empress Catharine, whose managing spirit reduced this, like every other public concern, into a system. The following are its essential points. All religions are tolerated in Russia. Christian of every denomination, Jew, Mahometan, Pagan, may each worship his God, or Gods, in the way his father has done before him. Neither is there any thing like a religious test for admission to public offices. The

first persons in the civil and military departments are Greek, Roman-catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist, &c. as it may happen. The sovereign's choice is a sufficient qualification; nothing exists to controul it. Yet there is a national church, strongly marked by its privileges, and perfectly secured against that dread of all churches, innovation. In the first place, though the different sectaries may change at pleasure from one church to another, yet the true native Russian must inviolably adhere to the religion in which he is born, the Greek: any change in him is apostasy; and foreign ecclesiastics are forbidden to receive a Russian into their communities. Nay, if a foreigner once conforms to the established religion, he is fixed in it for ever. If a foreigner's children, in defect of a minister of his own persuasion, chance to receive baptism from a Greek priest, they must likewise ever remain members of the national church. Moreover, in marriages between a Russian and a foreigner, the offspring, without a very particular dispensation from court, must be brought up in the Greek faith. The marriage ceremony, even of strangers, must always be performed according to the Russian ritual; but this, indeed, imposes no subsequent obligation on the parties, or their children.

Such is the plan philosophical despotism has formed for the management of religion in a great empire; and I doubt not there are many who will admire it as an extraordinary effort both of liberality and of good policy. It may seem to unite in the happiest manner the support of a national church with a regard to the rights of conscience in those who have been educated in a different communion; and may be thought equally to guard against the evils of innovation, and those of a forced uniformity. For myself, however, I cannot but consider it as a remarkable instance of the impudence of power—of the propensity of mortals elevated by station above their fellow-creatures, to assume the prerogative of dictating to them in their most important concerns. The spirit of the preceding regulations is this—"All religions are equal—equally true, or equally false. It is useful to the sovereign to have a prevailing one under his special influence and protection; yet it is not worth while to quarrel with strangers, or deprive the state of their services, for the sake of uniformity. Subjects, however, are to be taught, that the choice of reli-

gion does not belong to them, but to their master. They are to follow authority in that, as in any other matter of civil regulation; and it would be punishable presumption in them to decide for themselves, as if *they* had any concern in the conclusion. A person *may* be of any religion he is commanded to be—he may bring his soul to submit as well as his body; and no duty can be supposed to supercede that of absolute submission to the sovereign. This manner of considering the subject is, in fact, a greater affront to the human understanding, than the power assumed by a Spanish inquisition. The latter founds all its authority upon the supposition that what it maintains is exclusively the *truth*, and truth of the highest importance to mankind; and it affects to make *conviction* the basis of that uniformity of belief and practice which it compels. It equally, indeed, with the other denies the right of private judgment; but it is on the plea that the matter has already been judged by the only competent tribunal; and it will not permit reasons of state or local circumstances to sway the decision of points not amenable to civil jurisdiction. The Russian scheme is evidently formed upon political considerations; but it is accommodated only to a nation, the great body of which are stupid barbarians. It proves that despots, with all the free-thinking they may possess, are only half-philosophers. They would gladly enjoy all the benefit which can arise from the mental energies of their slaves, without taking off their shackles when acting for themselves. But to reduce the mind to such a state of discipline is beyond their power. It will not be limited in its exertions. It will not expand itself freely upon topics of comparatively small consequence, and pass over those of the greatest. While the native Russians are to be mere hewers of wood, and drawers of water, they may perhaps be made to continue to worship pictures bought at their *god shops*, and fast and pray just as their priests bid them. But if the noble plan is really pursued of reclaiming a great people from barbarism, and placing them on a level with the most enlightened nations of Europe, they must be allowed at least as much liberty as the strangers who come to teach them, and not have their religion chosen for them like a footman's livery, or a soldier's regimentals. How mean and barbarous is this policy, as well as every other scheme for restraining free enquiry, compared with the simple trans-

atlantic plan of leaving religion, like other matters of individual concern, to the care of individuals themselves, secure that it can never injure the peace of a well-regulated state, as long as the state abstains from interposing in its differences.
N. N.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW OF THE HERRING FISHERY,
EXTRACTED FROM THE EVIDENCES
BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1797 AND
1798.

NORWAY.

THE fishery begins in the middle of June, and continues to December. The fish taken in large nets within the rocks, bays, and creeks, with which the coast abound, and with the help of boats which cost from 16s. to 31. only, worked by two to six men. The herrings all salted or pickled with Portugal salt, at 9s. or French salt, at 7s. per bushel. Their barrels cost only 16s. per last of 12 barrels. Price of the best herrings 22s. to 24s. second sort 14 to 16s. third sort 3 to 10s. per barrel. Exports from Bergen annually about 30,000 barrels, chiefly consumed in Denmark and the Baltic. No bounties.

GOTTENBURGH.

Here is carried on the largest herring fishery in the world. Two to 4000 barrels caught in one draught of the seine, a net about 12 fathoms deep, and 150 long, worked by 16 men, and hove in by winches. Net costs 60 to 70l. sterling.

Boats carrying 1 to 200 barrels, with two or three men, and which cost 50 to 100l. transport the fish, when cured, along the coast. The fishery commences the 1st November, and continues till the frost stops it. Neither bounty nor drawback. Salt pays a duty of 15s. per ton. One barrel of salt cures $3\frac{1}{2}$ of herrings. The cost of salt is 3l. per ton, and of barrels 2s. each. Herrings for home consumption pay a duty of 9d. per barrel. Annual quantity salted or pickled about 300,000 barrels; one-fourth consumed at home, the rest in the Baltic, Ireland, and the West Indies. Price about 8s. 6d. per barrel. Fifty thousand casks of oil, of 8000 tons, are yearly extracted from about a million of barrels of fish, two gallons to a barrel. Oil worth from 16l. to 23l. per ton; pays a duty of 15s. for home, and 20s. per ton for export.

Merchants from Gottenburgh offer to contract for millions of barrels, if wanted,

ed, for the West Indies. The annual consumption of the British islands computed to be about 250,000 barrels; four times greater than our average export to them.

ISLE OF MAN.

Three hundred and forty-three boats have of late years paid custom, but some evade: seven or eight men in a boat; and 40 to 50 fishing smacks buy and cure and carry the fish away, as well as great quantities in bulk, to a market, chiefly to Liverpool. These smacks carry five men each, and many others attend to buy. The boats are from 12 to 22 tons. Fishery begins at Midsummer, and ends in October. Export for four years previous to 1791, was 7,390 barrels of white or pickled herrings to Great Britain, and 12,272 barrels of red herrings; and 27,525 red herrings to the Mediterranean. Bounty 1s. per barrel for home, and for export, 2s. 8d. white, and 1s. 9d. red. Cured with Liverpool salt. Fishermen paid by shares. Value of smacks from 100l. to 500l. of boats, 80 to 100gs.

This fishery is now in a declining state, from unsuccessful seasons and because of the war, which prevents their export to the Straights.

IRELAND.

Bounty 10s. per ton for 80 tons, and 4s. per barrel for white herrings packed, and 1s. 3d. in bulk. Premiums, 80 guineas for the first, 60 guineas for second, 40 for third, and 20 guineas for fourth successful vessel; besides other encouragements from towns, &c. In 1793, bounty was received by 42 vessels, of 2848 tons and 543 men, and on 16,099 barrels; some quantity of fish caught besides. The fishery is carried on along shore; each vessel has two boats, with nets, to supply her cargo. Two seasons, 25th October, for three months; and also 1st of March. In 1785, when bounty was granted upon tonnage only, without any specific obligations as to the curing of fish, &c. export was 35,414 barrels. In 1794, only 1390 barrels. Annual import of Swedish herrings, 23,693 barrels, paying a duty of 9d. per barrel.

LIVERPOOL.

Employed, in 1797, 27 sail of fishing smacks in the Autumn, and 61 in the Winter fisheries, to buy and not to catch herrings, chiefly from the boats on the N. W. coast of Scotland, and in the Firth of Forth, Wales, and Isle of Man. These smacks are of 50 or 60 tons, worth 500 and 600l. and carry nine men. Ex-

port increased, from 1794, only 7410 barrels to 27,387 barrels, in 1797, for the West Indies chiefly, the increase owing to our conquests of the French West India islands.

SCOTLAND.

Three busses employed in the N. W. Fisheries for three months, carrying 12 to 15 men, and three boats, with nets to fish in the locks, to compleat the cargo of the bus, which is only a floating storehouse, cost 800l. with nets and outfit. Bounties allowed 20s. per ton, and 4s. per barrel, to the amount of 21½ barrels per ton, and 1s. per barrel for the remainder. These busses are chiefly from Greenock; but there are some from the remotest Highlands, and in the Orkneys. The society, instituted a few years since, for promoting the Scotch Fishery in the Highlands, have expended near 40,000l. in this object, and established three or four new settlements. In 1753, when the bounty was first given, there were only eight vessels, which caught 519 barrels. In 1796, an increase of 292 vessels, of 14,218 tons, 3,328 men, and 53,875 barrels of herrings.

Barrels.

In 1793—316 vessels produced 67,203

In 1794—315 - - only 33,485

In 1795, 30,000 barrels were exported to the West Indies, and 37,000 barrels to Ireland.

The Fishery in the Firth of Forth was very inconsiderable till 1794, since which the busses flocking here, and boats from all the eastern coast of Scotland, the catch in 1796 was 132,000 barrels by the boat fishery. It appears, that on a medium of the last three years, ending 5th of January, 1798, there were annually cleared out from all the parts of Scotland, without the tonnage-bounty, 736 vessels or boats, measuring 23,348 tons, manned with 2,366 men, laden with 195,149 bushels of salt, and 45,755 barrels, besides a great many empty barrels, &c. That of these 559 were either decked or of 15 tons and upwards, and 147 carried out nets. One hundred and fifty thousand barrels may be computed to be the annual produce of the boat fishery, beside fresh fish sold. Encouragements, are the allowance to fishcurers to take salt duty free; a bounty of 2s. per barrel in the taking of herrings by boats not belonging to busses; and a bounty of 2s. 8d. for the export of white herrings. Wages on board the busses: master 50l. mate 45l. Cooper 45l. three boatmen 38l. and three skunkmen 30l. three new hands 25l. and a boy 15 to 19s. per month; beside premiums, amounting

to 28l. for refuse, and 14l. for half cargo. Price of herrings from 20 to 25s. per barrel. One and a half bushel, or 84lb. salt required for each barrel packed for the West Indies; Portugal salt 4l. per ton; barrels cost from 4 to 5s. each. Season for fishing, November and December.

Yarmouth has now nothing to do with the white herring fishery, having made the experiment and failed: but with Lowestoff, considered as the principal place for red-herrings in the world; 30 or 40 years ago, the export has amounted to 70,000 barrels, chiefly up the straight; and 3 or 400 vessels have been employed. In 1793, about 10,000 barrels might be exported; none of signification since. In 1798, only about 34 boats, and 30 cobbles, from the coast of Yorkshire employed; the whole catch about 12,000 barrels for home consumption: price of 1st sort, 45s. 2d sort, 30s. and 3d sort, 20s. per barrel. This is the only deep sea fishery in the kingdom, and which is therefore the best nursery for seamen. The boats carry 11 and 12 men, and are worth, with their appurtenances, 2000l. Their fishery is throughout the stormy months of October and November, from Yarmouth to the Channel. Bounty 20s. per ton, and 18. per barrel; for export 18. 9d. Dover and Hastings, &c. employ about 20 boats: smaller herrings redded for the home consumption, but never for export. The war is a deadly blow to this fishery, which is only upheld by the bounty.

Yarmouth, Jan. 11, 1799.

For the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING for some years paid considerable attention to subjects connected with the police of this country, I transmit you a glossary of the principal terms now used in the *thieving world*; persuaded that the publishing it in your extensively circulated Magazine would be serviceable to the public in general; and particularly useful in the examination and detection of thieves, to gentlemen in the commission of the peace, residing at a distance from the metropolis. I remain, Sir, with respect,

A CONSTANT READER.

FRIGS—Thieves.

Files or Knuckles—Pickpockets.

Lifts—Shop-lifters.

House-breaking—*Milling of Kens*

Public-house for Thieves—*A Flap Ken.*

A Lobb full of Gibbs—A box full of ribbons.

A Rum Beak—A good Justice.

A Square Beak—A bad Justice.

A Scribing Gloak to the Beak—A Clerk to a Justice.

A Horney—A Constable.

A Scout—A Watchman.

A Quod Cull, and a Dubb Cull—A Gaoler and a Turnkey

A Riffin—A Bridewell.

A Craping Cull—A Hangman.

A Sneak for Chinks or Feeders—A Thief for Tankards or Spoons.

Nix in wibdeling—Don't speak.

Tip us your fain—Give us your hand.

A Coaping Cull—A Horse-jockey.

Passing Square Blunt, or Smashing—Passing bad Money.

Scamping on the Panny—Going on the Highway to rob.

Fencing of Prads—Selling of Horses.

A Brace of Pops, or Barking Irons—A Pair of Pistols.

To Glee the Rattler—To notice a Coach on the Road.

Mill the Cull to his long lib—Kill the Man you rob.

Mill the rattling Gloke—Kill the Coachman.

Pikeing to Beak—Going to the Justice.

Pikeing to Quod—Going to Prison.

Tip me run Darbies—Give me a light Pair of Fetters

The Bustrap Johns me—The Thieftaker knows me.

I have received my Patter—I have had my Trial.

I am down for my Scrag—I am to be hanged.

I am to be legg'd—I am to be transported.

I napt the Flog at the Tumbler—I was whipt at the Cart's Tail.

A Dark Glim—A Dark-lantern.

Our Fence is grabbed—Our receiver of Stolen Goods is apprehended.

Let us pike to the Start—Let us go to London.

Let us pike to the Spell—Let us go to the Play.

'Tis a rum Darky, and Oliver shoves—

It is a good Night, and the Moon shines.

Douse the Glimmers—Put out the Candles.

Mill his Nob—Break his Head.

Chive his Munnus—Cut his Face.

My Homoney is in Quod—My Wife is in Gaol.

Tip me your Chive—Give me your Knife.

He kaps, he buffs, he mounts—Synonymous terms for he swears falsely.

I am very seedy—I am very poor.

Napping a Peter—Cutting a Trunk from a Carriage.

Drawing a Reader with Bank Screens—Stealing a Pocket-book with Bank-notes.

Drawing

Drawing a Thimble—Stealing a Watch from the Side or Fob.

Picking across the Herring Pond—Going to Botany Bay.

The Swag is safely planted with the Fence—The Property is taken to the Receiver's House.

He has Split or turned Snitch against all his Palls—He has turned evidence against all his Companions.

Starring the Glaze—Cutting Shop-windows.

“Non ex fulgore fumum, sed ex
Fumo dare lucem.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your very valuable miscellany, to favour your numerous readers with a brief sketch of the controversy respecting the antivenereal property of Nitrous Acid, and other analogous substances, which have within these few years been introduced in public as well as private practice; and upon the success of which, we might say with Terence, “Quot homines tot sententiae.”

It is not my intention to enter very minutely into the subject of this debate; but the interest of the public is too deeply concerned to allow of its being lightly passed over; the decision of this question is of the utmost importance, and cannot be scrutinised with more attention than it deserves; it is alone from a sense of professional duty, I venture to state what at present appears to me to be the result of all the observations which have been made by those practitioners who have so laudably and zealously pursued the enquiry.

It is now more than five years ago, that Mr. William Scott, of Bombay, proposed to cure the Lues Venerea, by substituting the acid of nitre *instead of* mercury. The principles upon which he introduced this remedy, and the unequalled terms in which he recommended its use, inclined various medical practitioners in Europe and America to make an experimental enquiry into its merits. Several gentlemen of rank and reputation in their profession, have taken a more than ordinary degree of pains to examine this subject: among whom I particularly name Dr. Rollo, of Woolwich; Dr. Beddoes, of Clifton; and Mr. Blair of London. Although a cloud of witnesses have testified the good effects of the oxygenated medicines in some states of the Lues Venerea, it is disputed by men of unimpeached character, skill, and probity, whether they may be justifiably de-

pended on *alone*, especially in the more advanced stages of this insidious complaint. The following is, I believe, a just account of the controversy, as it has been impartially represented by Mr. Blair. This gentleman, with much ability and candour, has brought into a luminous point of view, all the existing facts, both for and against the new mode of treatment. (See the first of his Essays on the Venereal Disease). Upon the whole he states, that the generality of the cures adduced in favour of the acids, &c. are not such as an impartial observer would select as *the most unequivocal*: It is therefore to be doubted, he thinks, whether the cures ought to be admitted as finally conclusive.

Again, a great number of persons treated by Dr. Girdlestone of Yarmouth, Mr. Benjamin Bell of Edinburgh, and other eminent practitioners (not to mention his own patients at the Lock Hospital and Finsbury Dispensary), experienced *an actual increase of the venereal symptoms*, during the careful exhibition of these remedies: from hence he infers, with much plausibility on his side, that the successful trials alledged by Dr. Rollo and Dr. Beddoes, are probably fallacious. Dr. Rollo has given the result of more than 150 cases and experiments, conducted by the Surgeons of the Royal Artillery Hospital; and is decidedly of opinion, that the new remedies *are more safe and certain than mercury*, in every stage of this disease. Dr. Beddoes, with his usual industry, has likewise collected a large body of evidence from different parts of the kingdom, which he conceives will go a great way toward establishing the efficacy of these remedies (particularly the acid of nitre), both in primary and secondary symptoms of syphilis; to this collection I have contributed my mite. This ingenious physician has also announced, that he is on the eve of publishing another collection of cases, still better calculated to prove his former suggestions, beyond all reasonable controversy.

Amidst all the uncertainty in which the subject is involved, I am happy to learn (by a late advertisement) that Mr. Blair still perseveres in his design of accumulating *additional* evidence, from private as well as public sources; and I cannot doubt but the subject will be fully elucidated by his unremitting enquiries.

Before I conclude, allow me to make a few observations in answer to your correspondent N. at Bristol, of last month, on the subject of the propriety of *administering vomits in cases of suspended animation*. If, with all his chemical know-

ledge

ledge of the properties of the different gases (but particularly that of oxygen) he cannot comprehend the existence of a fact admitted by all enlightened philosophers of the present day, viz. that substances, such as the oxides of mercury, zinc, &c. do contain oxygenous matter in solution, and that by a chemical process which takes place in the stomach, and which is admirably calculated to excite our admiration and answer our designs, do readily impart this vivifying principle to stimulate the vital organs, it is not for me to spend that time in answering such superficial queries, which require only a slight knowledge of philosophical chemistry to solve, and which might be more usefully employed in the exercise of my professional duties. I recommend to his attention the following celebrated Italian proverb, "A causa perla parole affai."

Ely Place, Holborn, Your much obliged,
January 12, 1799. CHS. BROWN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I observe in your very valuable Magazine for November last, a doubt expressed with respect to the propriety of the word "hitch," as we find it in the following line, in all the editions of Pope hitherto printed :

"Slides into verse and hitches in a rhyme"—with an emendation suggested of the word "edge," as a properer term than "hitch;" so that the line to be correctly written, should run thus :

"Slides into verse, and edges into rhyme," &c.

With all due deference however to the learned emendator, whose accuracy and acumen in researches of this nature are very generally and gratefully acknowledged and admired, and whose productions in sacred and profane criticism have rendered a lasting service to the cause of piety and general literature, I cannot help, in this particular instance, calling in question the justness of this or indeed of any other verbal alteration as necessary to be adopted in the verse alluded to.

I shall briefly explain the reasons why I think myself warranted to retain the reading as it now stands. To form a proper and determinate judgment on the subject, the passage, I presume, should be taken in connexion with the scope and context.

"Peace is my dear delight, not Fleury's more—
But touch me—and no minister so fore ;

*Pope's Imitations of Horace, book ii. sat. 3. ver. 77.

Who e'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse and hitches in a rhyme ;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burden of some merry song.

So long the English poet, with a strength and spirit, a familiar ease, a grace, a beautiful abruptness, scarcely, if at all, inferior to the glorious object of his imitation.

The drift of the passage will appear, I think, sufficiently obvious, and we shall hardly mistake the poet's meaning, if, adopting the definition of the word in question precisely as given by Dr. Johnson and Mr. WAKEFIELD himself*, we conceive the CAUSE to be put here for the EFFECT, by a common figure of rhetoric, viz. "HITCHES in a rhyme," for "STUMBLES in a rhyme," &c. This or something like it, the poet must certainly have had his mind, from his touching next on the RIDICULE CONSEQUENT TO SUCH A SITUATION ;—or rather, to express my sentiments freely, the "SACRED TO RIDICULE his whole life long," &c. may be considered as a further and even complete elucidation of this construction of the passage.

I am greatly mistaken if one of our most elegant and graceful writers, whose superior taste and judgment no person will call in question, is not exactly of the same opinion as myself, with respect to the figurative sense and acceptation in which the word is here used. According to Mr. MELMOTH,† there is not only a pertinency, but even a peculiar aptness, a curious felicity in the phrase ;—obviously, I should think, understanding the word "hitch" in the extensive sense above mentioned.

I have no particular fault to find with "edge," as substituted for "hitch," provided the line were to run "edges in a rhyme," and not "edges into rhyme," &c. ; unless that in poetry, the change of *only a syllable or two sometimes produces a very unpleasant sensation on the ear, and affects the harmony of the numbers!* Of this, however, poets themselves are probably the best judges—This same unpleasant sensation is not a little increased, by the word "into" occurring twice in the same line, according to Mr. WAKEFIELD's correction—and which may be justly * "TO HITCH." To catch, to move by jerks. Johnson.

Hitch is used in the northern counties, for getting into a place *sideways*, with difficulty and contrivance.—In many parts of England, it is customary to say, that "one substance *bitches* on another," meaning, that it catches on the edges, or protuberances, of another. Mr. WAKEFIELD.

† See the Letters of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne, objected

objected to, (if I may venture to dissent in opinion from so great an authority) as not being in the manner of Pope.

I am unable to discover clearly the real import of "edges INTO rhyme;" it appears, however, to differ considerably from that light and sportive idea which a STUMBLE and a FALL, especially in the *rhyming part* of a poet's business, (after SLIDING into it with all the easy freedom and fancy of one who mistakes the illusions of vanity for the inspiration of the muse), expresses with such peculiar and eminent propriety: this whimsical and ludicrous idea, which constitutes, it should seem, the principal beauty of the verse, and in which the essence and point-ness of its humour consists, is, by the substitution of the two words above mentioned, completely set aside and done away.

Many words which have become obsolete in some parts of the country, are retained in others. This I conceive to be more particularly the case with respect to the word "hitch." I scarcely remember to have met with it any where, in common use, at any subsequent period of my life; but think I recollect perfectly well, even now, its being familiarly used at a school, (in Kingswood Forest, about three miles from the city of Bristol) where I resided many years ago. The inhabitants of that district, a late writer in the *Monthly Magazine* observes, "speak a language that is peculiar to themselves, and perfectly unintelligible to a stranger."

Should any of your intelligent correspondents, who may have considered this very curious passage more attentively than I have, be dissatisfied with the above mentioned explanation of it, it is to be hoped they will communicate, through the channel of your useful *Magazine*, any further information leading to the more perfect knowledge of a word, which, according to his own confession, exercised the penetration even of Dr. Johnson—Or if any of your numerous provincial readers can suggest any novel or various acceptation of which the word "hitch" is susceptible, their communications will no doubt be entitled to respectful notice, as they may serve to throw some additional light on the subject.

ARTHUR KERSHAW.

Hoxton, January 15.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XLI.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT seems to be your chief concern to render your *Magazine* useful; perhaps, therefore, you will do me the favour to insert a *hint*. One great desideratum with young students of history is, the means of easily and immediately connecting the geography of the ancient and modern world. This might be effected by maps printed with ink of different colour. On common charts we see the boundaries of distinct countries shaded with various colours; and nothing further would be necessary to avoid the confusion arising from the intersection of independent and unconnected lines of demarcation. The names of the principal towns might be distinguished in like manner. Such maps would not require a very expensive execution, as they would be mere links to connect superior atlases of both kinds: they would be singularly useful in elementary and school-compilations.—*Mem.* Ought not our gazetteers for general use to include the *ancient* names of places?

Also a query submitted to your legal correspondents, but interesting to all political philosophers: "Do the annals of our criminal jurisprudence contain any instance of a conviction and EXECUTION for MURDER by DUEL, where the party has behaved according to the generally received maxims of honour?" Should no instance occur, how striking a proof will it be of the inefficacy of law opposed to manners!!! Yours, &c.

December 1798.

H. C. R.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I DOUBT not but from the impartiality you have discovered, you will be ready to contribute towards the exposing of imposture and the defence of an injured body of men, by inserting the following:

There is a man, who styles himself the Rev. DAVID RIVERS, who has published a pamphlet full of the grossest abuse of the protestant dissenters. The piece is too contemptible in itself to deserve notice: But it has been raised into some degree of importance by the account given of it in some party-publications. Be so good as to inform your numerous readers, that this Rev. DAVID RIVERS is not, and never was acknowledged by the body of

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ministers,

ministers, or by any regular dissenting minister, having never been educated or ordained to the ministry among them. He had, indeed, assumed the office of a preacher, as any other man might do, but he met with no encouragement, and therefore has taken the method of abusing dissenters (not an uncommon one), to recommend himself to their avowed enemies.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A PROTESTANT DISSENTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer the following question to your literary correspondents as a subject for their discussion—

Whether the usual mode in writing of prefixing a capital initial letter to substantive nouns should be generally adopted?

E. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been in the habit of considering it as a maxim, that falling bodies take a direction perpendicular to the horizon, I was considerably surprised on observing the result of some experiments by M. GULIELMINE, as stated by LALANDE, in the History of Astronomy for 1797, and communicated in your last number, (page 328), in which it is asserted, that bodies fell eight lines and a half to the east of the plumb-line, from a height of 247 feet.

The name of LALANDE almost induces me to suspect that I am mistaken; yet the diffidence excited by his extended and justly-acquired celebrity, will not justify the renunciation of a principle so important, without the superior authority of conviction.

Falling bodies are generally understood to be acted upon, and to have their motion determined by, gravity only. This force acting upon bodies, impels them towards the center of gravity; and, if no other cause be combined with it, will determine them towards that point by the shortest way; that is, on right lines. A right line from the circumference to the center must be perpendicular to the horizon, unless it be demonstrated that gravity and the earth have different centers: and hence it seems pretty clearly deducible that bodies, in their descent to the earth, move in perpendicular lines.

If, in the experiments of M. GULIELMINE, the falling bodies were found eight lines and a half to the east of the plumb-line, I should suppose either that the point at which their descent commenced did not accurately coincide with the upper end of the plumb-line, or that the plumb-line itself was not perpendicular; or, lastly, that some secondary cause must have intervened to give the line of their descent a diverging from the plumb-line. In the latter case, it will be worth inquiring, what that secondary cause is? If falling bodies do not describe perpendicular lines, how can it be demonstrated that plumb-lines will stand perpendicular?

How does the fact of bodies falling to the east of the plumb-line, if admitted, prove the motion of the earth? as LALANDE asserts. If they had fallen to the west, the inference would be more natural; but even in that case, it would demand a very critical investigation, before it could be consistently denominated a proof.

Having stated the case with its difficulties, allow me to solicit the attention of your philosophical readers to the subject; and in the confidence of their science, candour, and readiness to oblige, to expect that satisfactory information which will highly gratify, Sir, your occasional correspondent, and humble servant,

Bath, Dec. 12, 1798.

T. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU were certainly perfectly right in inserting, in your Magazine, Mr. Horsey's letter, respecting the dissolution of the Northampton academy. The manner in which public trusts are discharged, is undoubtedly a proper subject of public investigation. But though Mr. Horsey may have sufficiently vindicated his own conduct, the whole business relative to the dissolution of the Northampton academy, and Mr. Coward's trust, seems not yet to have been satisfactorily explained. Another business, in which the Dissenters are concerned, and which requires some public investigation, is the distribution of the *regium donum*. It is a singular and curious circumstance, that the person who is the principal, if not the sole distributor of the *regium donum*, though a dissenting minister, and minister of a congregation in London, is not now a member of the general body

of dissenting ministers of London and Westminster, and would not be suffered to be present at any of their meetings. The business of the *regium donum* certainly requires some public explanation; and no men are more interested in this than the persons who have been employed in the distribution, if they have discharged the trust with integrity and honour.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

A PROTESTANT DISSENTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST you will readily admit, that in estimating the importance of any plan for the relief of the poor, its influence on their feelings and character deserve at least as much consideration as the immediate relief afforded them; for if the mode in which charity is administered tends to create a mean and servile disposition in the objects of it, the evil done may frequently be of much greater magnitude than the benefits arising from a palliation of the distresses of poverty, because the latter are generally temporary, and sometimes work their own cure by rousing the sufferer to greater exertion, whereas the disposition just mentioned is permanent in its effects, and the source of half the villainies that disgrace society. This is a point which ought to be maturely considered in forming the arrangements of every plan intended for the relief of the indigent. "There is a spirit of independence to be found in the walks of humble life, which would rather submit to great difficulties than rely too much on the bounty of others. This is a disposition which it is the duty of every well regulated community to cherish and cultivate; since (referring to moral considerations only) there is not a more powerful stimulus to the exertion of honest industry, nor any better preservative from that desponding state of mind, which aggravates the unavoidable ills of poverty, by indolence."

These observations are taken from the address of a society for supplying the poor with meat-soup during the winter season; an institution founded on such judicious principles, and the utility of which soon became so apparent, that two other societies of the same kind were afterwards formed, and it is much to be wished the example was more generally followed in our large manufacturing country towns. The society is established in the principal

manufacturing quarter of the metropolis, and during the last winter contributed very largely to the daily support of numerous families of the industrious and indigent. It was considered as a fair calculation, that during the delivery of the soup, which did not commence till the 16th of January, and terminated the 28th of March, the society at an expence of 424l. 5s. 6d. provided more than 200,000 meals of a palatable and wholesome food for the poor. The soup is not delivered gratis, which would be liable to much abuse, and be inconsistent with the principles on which the society is formed, but sold at one penny per quart, and though it cost the society less than two-pence per quart, it will be easily conceived that it was much better than those who were supplied with it could have prepared for themselves for three-pence.

The constant superintendence of some of the subscribers, during the making and serving, ensures the good qualities of the materials, and prevents all abuses; and if among any of the poor prejudices have heretofore existed against this kind of food, experience in the present instance has completely removed them, so that in addition to the immediate benefit derived, it may be the means of introducing this excellent and economical method of cooking more generally into their families. The hopes which were at first formed of the success of the society, were realized during the last season beyond expectation, which enabled it to recommence the delivery of the soup on the 4th instant, with much better accommodations, and a fair prospect of being a permanent institution.

Dec. 17th, 1798.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I cannot answer very satisfactorily the enquiry of your correspondent MUNNOO, respecting the origin of hat-making, I will venture to recommend to his consideration, the former part of the article HAT in the English Encyclopædia, where the practice of wearing hats is stated to have commenced in the western parts of Europe, about the year 1400; and where it is observed on the authority of F. Daniel, "that when Charles II. made his public entry into Rouen, in 1449, he had on a *bat lined* with red velvet, and surmounted with a plume or tuft of feathers." Supposing hats to have been, allowing only for their variations in shape, what they are now,

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I conceive their manufacture must have depended almost wholly on manual ingenuity, and not on the application of any particular *machine*.

To his enquiry after a suitable addition to his "kitchen library," I flatter myself I can recommend a work of some importance. I mean, Sir, "*The Cheap Repository*," in 3 vols: published by Mr. RIVINGTON, which of itself, with a Bible and Prayer-book, would form a library in miniature, capable of effecting every religious and moral purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

W. H.

P. S. I am a lineal descendant on the female side of the PRESIDENT BRADSHAW, and have taken some pains to procure materials for a genuine account of that repudiated character; but as his descendants have found it necessary to shrink, as much as possible, from observation, as every trace of him is effaced from the public records of the country, I find it too difficult a task, not to solicit, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, such hints on the subject as your correspondents may be enabled to communicate.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a proper supplement to the statement you inserted in your last Number, page 429, you will possibly oblige me with admitting the following, being a most remarkable epoch in the funding annals:

	Millions	Millions
Stock before the war	226½	Int. and Ann. 9
Added since	225	ditto ditto
	451½	
Bank Stock,	11½	
*Value of the different annuities,	23	

Total 486 millions already funded.

It may deserve the attention of your readers, that as the ratio on income is estimated to produce only ten millions, recourse must be had to loans or some other device, for the rest of the supplies wanted in the year, which, by the past expenditure may be calculated at 15 to 20 millions more. It must diminish the cheerfulness with which the public may be disposed to bear a tax of a tenth on income, that so large a deficiency must be super-

added by some other heavy burden. The observations on the Tax on Income, page 407, contain so much good sense and solid argument, that they appear highly deserving an attentive consideration.

I may trouble you shortly with some notice of what Mr. Pitt lately dropt, that loans only serve to raise the interest of money, and to depreciate the funds, tending to shew that those consequences follow from borrowing at a nominally low interest, and giving in return a large capital.

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING Societies are of such signal utility in promoting the general spread of literature and useful knowledge, that every rational attempt to introduce them into places where they are not yet known, to improve their rules, or to correct the abuses to which from various causes they are liable, deserves attention and encouragement. Several valuable essays for this purpose have appeared already in your truly liberal miscellany; but as the subject is highly important, and by no means exhausted,—and as yours is now the only periodical work wherein every topic interesting to the public, can be fairly and candidly discussed, I trust you will readily consent to allot a few pages for the reception of such further remarks upon it as your correspondents may have to communicate.—In your last number, p. 332, a lively, sensible writer has with great justice and truth asserted, that these valuable institutions "have been universally set on foot by the friends of liberal discussion, who have ever showed themselves superior to the narrowness of party, and readily voted for books on both sides of every question." But now (he complains) "they are artfully gotten into other hands, and perverted to the support of a particular set of opinions." This indeed is an evil of great magnitude; almost general; and loudly calls for effectual redress. There are but few reading societies in the kingdom which cannot produce instances of sacerdotal craft and bigotry, equal at least to those which *Indagator* has related. Now this is the more alarming, as it is well known that the clergy as a body, usually take their cue from the will or caprice of the higher powers, and almost consider themselves bound in conscience to act as their tools or co-operators. If then we find them

* Erratum, page 429, read long annuities, average 6s. 6d. instead of 6l. 6s.

them branding all free liberal discussion as factious; and rejecting every book which contains sentiments contrary to the ruling system, we have great reason to fear that our liberty is expiring, and the dark night of monkish ignorance and barbarism once more approaching. For it deserves particular notice that the popish clergy and officers of the holy inquisition, adopted this very method to support their absurd, impious superstition; every opinion they disliked was damned, and every book suppressed which had not their imprimatur. Heresy, sedition, innovation, the danger of the church, atheism, &c. &c. were as much the alarm-bells formerly as at present, and were rung in pretty much the same changes. Our ancestors nobly despised this jargon, and at the hazard of their lives laid the foundation of that beautiful edifice, which has since become the residence of science, arts, and liberty. Little did they imagine that posterity after enjoying the glorious, diffusive effects of their magnanimity so long, would so far lose their virtue as to connive at, if not approve those measures which must infallibly overturn this fabric, and subject them once more to the ignoble caprice of clerical authority.

It would perhaps be difficult to contrive a plan for collecting the various instances of bigotry and narrowness of spirit, which the clerical managers or their agents have practised in the selection or expulsion of books for our reading societies; otherwise such a collection would be useful, in many important respects. Most of our best books upon the subject of civil and religious liberty are included in the "*Index Expurgat.*" and their places are supplied with the flimsy writings of apostate patriots, aspiring priests, or the canting tribe of vital-christianity-men, whose mountain-like faith enables them to believe that the religion of the merciful Jesus tolerates the spreading of discord, war, and misery throughout the world.

But though experience has proved that the indiscriminate admission of members into our reading societies, has greatly perverted the main design of their institution, yet as this is partly owing to some defect in the rules, and partly to the conduct of the friends to liberal discussion, who have too often given up their authority, and retired in disgust; it seems possible to redress the evils complained of, without having recourse to those restrictions which *Indagator* proposes, and which in their turn would be charged with narrowness and illiberality. The experiment

however is now trying, and as yet with success, by two reading societies which have been founded in consequence of the letters upon the subject which have appeared in your Magazine. These societies rejecting the usual practice of appointing a standing, annual Committee, chuse a new one every three months, composed of four or more of the members as their names stand in the subscription book, and as this list is varying continually by the admission of new members, it is highly probable the same four persons can never be together more than once upon the committee. 2. It is a standing rule that when any book upon a controversial subject, or which happens to occasion a controversy is admitted, that at least one answer shall also be admitted; and if the committee refuse this, any member may order the answer by his own authority. 3. Books admitted, are not to be retained or expelled without the consent of 3-4ths of the whole body of subscribers at a general meeting. 4. Every seven years, each member may propose at a general meeting to have a book expelled, upon which occasion the librarian shall inspect his book to find out which of the members have read the book proposed, and they shall ballot whether it shall be rejected or otherwise. These rules have as yet prevented any evil consequences arising from party spirit; and are transcribed in hopes they might deserve the notice of other Societies, as well as the free discussion of your readers.

Your's, LIBERTAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR report of the proceedings of the national institute of France, and your retrospect of French literature, are valuable articles, which are rendered peculiarly interesting by the late astonishing changes in the state of that country. The thoughtful observer will trace with anxious curiosity the conduct and improvement of a people so metamorphosed. I have frequently made inquiries respecting the present state of *Christianity* among them,—but was never satisfactorily answered. Has recollection of the tyranny and superstition of their *old church* produced the same effect on the bulk of the people as the contemplation of it did upon their philosophers? Is the number of French protestants increased since the revolution? or are they generally gone over to deism? Have any considerable attempts

attempts been made to promote free enquiry with respect to *religion*, and to propagate the knowledge of pure Christianity? If any of your correspondents will favor the public with intelligence in answer to such questions, I doubt not that the public will be gratified. It will be peculiarly acceptable to

V. W.

Dec. 27.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would be acceptable to many of your readers, if you could give them any information relative to a society of Jesuits which met at Avignon about nine years since; a society, which Mirabeau, in his "*History of the Illuminees*," conjectured had some dark political schemes in agitation. Rumour asserts, that many princes of Europe were connected with them, that their schemes are involved in almost impenetrable obscurity. Perhaps the Abbe BARUEL, who, if I am informed right, is the only person in England who possesses the work of Mirabeau, before alluded to, may be able to inform you more of their designs than he deems prudent to do, especially as he asserts that most of the prevailing infidelity in Europe arises from the suppression of the order of the Jesuits. I am, Sir, your's,

SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IBEG leave, through the channel of your liberal and most valuable miscellany, to make a few observations upon the following passage in Dr. Robertson's "*History of America*," lately published. After enumerating several instances of the address and ambition of the colonists in the northern provinces, the historian goes on:

"These were followed by an indication still less ambiguous of the aspiring spirit prevalent among the people of the Massachusetts. Under every form of government the right of coining money has been considered as a prerogative peculiar to sovereignty, and which no subordinate member of a state is entitled to claim. Regardless of this established maxim, the general court ordered a coinage of silver money at Boston, stamped with the name of the colony, and a tree, as an apt symbol of its progressive vigour. Even this usurpation passed without notice."

From the above passage, it seems to be the opinion of Dr. Robertson, that the people of the Massachusetts assumed this "peculiar prerogative of sovereignty," in defiance of, or at least in opposition to the

royal authority. But it ought to be particularly noticed, that the first coinage was made in the year 1652. Instead therefore of ascribing this measure to "the aspiring spirit" of the people of Massachusetts, the Doctor might justly have said, that the colonists being nearly deserted at this time by the rulers at home, on account of the civil wars, and the various forms of government which afterwards followed, were obliged to coin money from absolute necessity. The following extract from the Memoirs of the late truly patriotic Thomas Hollis, will prove this to have been the principal, if not the only cause, and consequently point out the mistake which Dr. Robertson has inadvertently fallen into.

"Sir Thomas Temple, brother to Sir William Temple, resided several years in New England during the interregnum. After the restoration when he returned to England, the king sent for him, and discoursed with him on the state of affairs in the Massachusetts, and discovered great warmth against that colony. Among other things, he said they had invaded his prerogative by coining money. Sir Thomas, who was a real friend to the colony, told his majesty that the colonists had but little acquaintance with law, and that they thought it no crime to make money for their own use. In the course of the conversation, Sir Thomas took some of the money out of his pocket, and presented it to the king. On one side of the coin was a pine-tree, of that kind which is thick and bushy at the top. Charles asked what tree that was? Sir Thomas informed him it was the royal oak, which preserved his majesty's life. This account of the matter brought the king into good humour, and disposed him to hear what Sir Thomas had to say in their favour—calling them a "parcel of honest dogs."

The jocular turn which Sir Thomas gave to the story, was evidently calculated to amuse the monarch in his own way, and had the desired effect, in disposing him to hear with good humour that just defence of the colonies which Sir Thomas was so well qualified to make. We find he pleaded that the colonists thought it no crime to make money for their own use—at a time too when the confusions in the mother country prevented them from receiving those occasional supplies of coin which were absolutely necessary for common circulation. Such an uncommon exigency required an uncommon expedient; and this will account for the proceedings of the people of Massachusetts in a much more rational manner than Dr. Robertson has done: for it is highly improbable that they should aspire after independence at a

time

time when their historians represent them as few in number, discordant, and scarcely able to defend themselves against their savage enemies.

A writer of such distinguished talents as the late Dr. Robertson, will always enjoy the good opinion and confidence of his readers: his mistakes, therefore, will be of more consequence, and deserving of being amended. That our eloquent historian is under a mistake, though, no doubt an inadvertent one, in the present instance, is next to certain; nor will his candid readers be displeased with any respectful attempt to set this mistake in a clear light. It may be added too, as some kind of proof in this case, that, during the late unhappy American war, when the whole tribe of hireling scribblers and aspiring priests were, with "profligate industry," ransacking every dirty corner to discover and accumulate charges against the colonists, in order to stimulate the credulous John Bull to bleed freely, the coinage business was never, to the best of my recollection, enumerated in the black catalogue of their high crimes and misdemeanors. Your constant reader,

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your entertaining and useful Magazine for September last, *Nauticus* writes sensibly upon sea sickness. In addition, however, I should place, as the first and greatest of all preventives, the acquiring the habit of being able to walk and stand upright, without reeling to and fro: for it is my opinion, and I speak from experience in my own person, that the continual reeling motion of the body is the real cause of sea sickness.

In people of delicate constitutions, as there is a chance of being sick before the habit of walking upright is acquired (in short voyages in particular) I would recommend lying in bed with the eyes for the most part shut. Another circumstance is, that in the intervals of vomiting, small draughts only of sea water, or, in preference, an infusion of camomile or ginger should be taken. As a further confirmation of the truth of the above opinion, it may be proper to conclude, by adding, that any motion long continued, whether in a boat on fresh water, or on dry land, is liable to induce the same kind of sickness. I am, Sir, your's, &c. I. A.

Nov. 5, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXPENDITURE is a tolerably fair criterion of individual means: the annuitant is expected to live more humbly than the capitalist of equal income: the father of many children more humbly than the father of fewer children: the professional man, whose resources are personal, than he who has a business, or machinery, or a farm to bequeath to his successors. Society estimates with tacit equity these relative circumstances, and pursues with efficient disapprobation, both the miser and spendthrift. The taxation of income confounds all these distinctions: it extorts from the proprietor of short annuities as much as from the proprietor of an equal income in perpetual stock: from the professional man as much as from the manufacturer of equal earnings. On the miser, whom it is the interest of the state to encourage, it bears very hard; on the spendthrift, whom it is the interest of the state to discourage, it bears very soft.

If income be made a criterion of taxation, the scale of contribution should rise in arithmetical as that of income does in geometrical proportion: else the burden of pressure will fall very heavily on men of small incomes, and very lightly on men of large incomes, which would be flagrant injustice.

Thus, if £200 yearly pays 5 per cent.

400	—	7½ per cent.
800	—	10 per cent.
1600	—	12½ per cent.
3200	—	15 per cent.

And so on.

This is so manifest, as to be always acted upon in the assessment of the numerous classes.

But all tax on income must be attended with a vexatious inquisition, inconvenient, if not fatal to commerce, with an annual mutability of expensive ascertainment, and highly favourable to fraud in the collectors; and with a subornation of perjury oppressive precisely to the virtuous and meritorious. Ten per cent. may be the first demand, but all taxation is progressive; a similar requisition in Holland has been extended to 37 per cent. on the capital, and has destroyed all motive to industry, by convincing every one of the impossibility of getting forward.

When taxes are universal, and affect all the members of a community, the interest to throw them off becomes universal also. Such taxes are most likely to stimulate violent means of riddance. It was against a poll-tax that Walter Tyler provoked

provoked the people of England, and against a rent-tax that Wilhelm Tell provoked the people of Switzerland to rise, by an assault on the tax-gatherers. Such taxes have, therefore, the further demerit of insecurity: the bow-string of taxation is least apt to snap when composed of many threads.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 276.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

NOVEMBER 4, went from Monmouth to Trefray, in Monmouthshire, 13 miles. The soil of this district is generally a dryish gravelly loam, the surface very hilly, but the country extremely pleasant, and the road good; pieces of wood-land on the sides of hills; farms and fields small; neat cottages here and there; fruit in abundance. I frequently saw 60 or 80 bushels of apples lying in heaps previous to their being made into cyder: many of these apples are redstreaks. Besides the regular orchards, apple and pear trees are often planted on hedges, and their fruit drops into the road, of which the proprietor seem very careless. The farmers here plough much with oxen, and these animals are often yoked to a plough along with horses, sometimes three or four horses and two or more oxen in one draught; they are busy sowing wheat on three or four bout ridges. The narrowness of these ridges is, in my opinion, a great disadvantage; nor is that system at all necessary in such land, where no water can hurt it, and even where it is subject to that inconvenience, water-furrows cut in the hollow parts would effectually screen it, at least, as well as small ridges. In this day's journey I mistook the road a little, and therefore was under the necessity of crossing the country a few miles along by roads in order to reach the place I wanted to be at. The villages and places I was directed to enquire for, have all Welsh names, and the cottagers and farmers mostly speaking in that language, I found some difficulty in obtaining proper directions. This part of the country produces a good

deal of corn and turnips, but the latter are sown broad-cast, very thin, seem unhood, and are bad crops. Trefray is a small straggling village, where there is an iron forge belonging to — Harford, esq. of Bristol. — Jones, esq. has an elegant seat in this neighbourhood.

November 5. Trefray to Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, seven miles. The country as before described, except in the quantity of fruit which is less here. The method of ploughing as mentioned in yesterday's journal. I to-day observed a farmer sowing wheat near Abergavenny; a yoke of eight oxen were drawing one plough, which were attended by two men, one to drive the cattle, and the other to manage the plough; another yoke of eight oxen were drove up and down the ridges after ploughing, in order to fadden or compress the earth; an unnecessary operation. The farmer valued these oxen at 111. each, one with another; their motion was extremely slow, and consequently little work was done in a day. In the same field one man was sowing wheat, and another harrowing with three horses, while the master sat on horseback directing the several operations of this posse. This field had grown clover one year; the soil a fine and rather light loam. Thus here are five men, sixteen oxen, and three horses, doing what in Cumberland or Norfolk would be done to equal perfection, and almost in as little time by one man and two horses. I in vain endeavoured to laugh or reason this farmer out of his absurd system; custom and prejudice had taken too deep root in his mind. Abergavenny is an ordinary built market town, containing about 2500 inhabitants, and is a place of no trade nor manufacture. Farms in the vicinity are generally small, about 401. to 501. a year; rent 10s. to 31. 10s. per acre. The town stands on a level, but several hills surround it at a small distance, some of which are covered with the smaller sorts of wood.

November 7. I went from Abergavenny to Hereford, 24 miles, in this part of my tour I came in sight of Glamorganshire, and was nearly touching Brecknockshire, both of which seem rather mountainous or hilly. About fourteen or fifteen miles the country is very hilly, and the road, which in general is good, passes along narrow vallies. The soil is rather light and gravelly; fields small; hedges planted with thorn and hazel, but most of the latter: corn of all sorts raised in great quantities, but the ground does not

not seem to produce weighty crops. The hills are many of them planted with hazel and other small sorts of wood; small farm-houses and cottages appear on the hill-sides, and the whole has very much the cast of some of the western parts of Cumberland, only in the latter place there are not those large orchards to be seen which here present themselves at every turn.—In the other district of this day's journey the scene changes: the surface is level, soil contains much clay, and is very fertile in the production of grain. Monmouthshire seems to possess plenty of fine transparent brooks; a good air; dry soil; and naturally produces fern. Here are also much wood, and a great many fruit-trees: the face of the country is extremely uneven, and in some places mountainous: both parishes and churches are small. Sheep are of various sorts, but rather small than otherwise; cattle large, and pretty well made. Corn seems the farmers' principal dependence; they are now busied in sowing wheat, the ridges for which are generally no more than four times about: turnips are also cultivated; they are sown broad-cast, and never afterwards touched, and consequently the crops are very poor. Hereford stands in a fine, level, fertile country; is a clean, open, well-built, and pleasant town, containing about 7,500 inhabitants: the river Wye passes close to it. This town carries on no manufacture of consequence, nor does it seem to have much trade: many of its streets are spacious, and the houses well built. I spent the Sunday afternoon in walking down the side of the river Wye to Holm Lacey, five miles. Holm Lacey is a seat of the Duke of Norfolk, who has a very large estate here. The house is small, but beautifully situated in a pleasant and large park; and in the neighbourhood of several other fine seats and parks. The vale formed by the river is exquisitely beautiful, and very fertile. A great quantity of large timber grows in his Grace's parks, and other grounds; but this country, in general, is very woody, and contains an immense number of fruit-trees. The Duke has got two fine elks in one of his parks. All the country round Hereford, so far as I have seen, is pleasant, the soil a fertile loam, and produces much wheat and other grain. The river sometimes overflows its banks, and does damage.

November 11, went from Hereford to Presteign, in Radnorshire, 23 miles—A fruitful and pleasant country; the soil a clayey loam, and produces much wheat

and other grain. This is about the middle of the wheat seed-time, and the farmers are busily employed in that business; they plough with three or four horses; but I observed two ploughs going in one field in a singular manner; they were each drawn by three horses, and had each ~~one~~ man only attending them. This ingenious farmer, although he had no notion of yoking two horses a-breast, contrived to fix wheels to the plough in such a way that after being placed in the furrow at every turn, it will go regularly of itself, and the ploughman has nothing more to do than guide the horses. By that means the expence of a driver is saved; however, the improvement can only be adopted where there are few stones, and on level, loose ground. The surface is pretty level, till I come near Wales, where a hilly country again commences: most of those hills are beautifully covered with wood. Farms along this district appear pretty large, and the soil productive. The turnip culture, however, is most wretched; the crops are never thinned nor hoed, and are bad in the extreme.—Here I saw several small fields of hops. The produce of the orchards is what many of the farmers chiefly depend on for the payment of their rents: in this day's journey I met with more fruit ground than I had seen in any other district; and the crops of apples and pears seem to have been pretty good this year. The people are now pulling them and making cyder and perry, which operation is very simple. The fruit is first laid in heaps a few days, then mashed or bruised with a large stone turned by a horse; it is afterwards put into a hair press, which is screwed down with a long lever, and the liquor runs out into a sort of trough from which it is immediately taken in that state and put into the hoghead, where it remains till it clears, and becomes fit for use. Among several large heaps of apples there was one which I estimated to contain 400 bushels. Buildings are rather old fashioned, particularly towards Wales, where they are generally of wood or lath and plaster: I passed through one large village, or rather, I believe, a small market town, where I did not see a single stone or brick house. I suppose a want of freestone, and the great abundance of wood in these parts in former times, has given rise to this system of building. This is even yet a very woody country. The sheep small, want horns, and are white-faced. Herefordshire seems, in general, to enjoy a salubrious and temperate air,

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and

and plenty of fine water: it is level, very fertile, and woody, and produces every sort of grain, particularly wheat, in abundance: farms are rather larger than in some counties that I have lately passed. But this county is most noted for the great quantity and good quality of its cyder and perry: it is selling this year at from 30s. to 40s. per hoghead of 110 to 120 gallons; it is found cheaper than malt liquor, and forms the common drink of all ranks of people. It is certainly an oversight in the people of landed property that apples, &c. are not more cultivated in other parts of the kingdom: the notion of their not succeeding is in my opinion a great mistake.—Presteign is a small, ancient looking market town; the surrounding country hilly, but pleasant enough, and the soil good. Farms are from 30l. to 300l. a year, and rent per acre 10s. to 60s.: it is neither a manufacturing nor a commercial country but chiefly inhabited by farmers.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your widely extended Magazine, I beg leave to make known to the proprietors and projectors of canal navigations, that I have invented a *lock*, by which vessels may be conveyed through any fall with *half*, and, in some instances, one fourth of the water that is used upon the present plan. The improvement is upon a simple hydrostatic principle, and I shall be able to demonstrate the truth of it in one minute, to any gentleman or company, who are desirous of purchasing the invention.

FREDERICK HILL.

Loughborough, Jan. 29, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

YOUR Magazine, Mr. Editor, is, I hope, devoted to simple, in opposition to convenient truths. The truth of an historical fact, more particularly when it involves important moral considerations, must always be an interesting object of enquiry. Should the characters of individuals, or bodies of men, stand implicated, the path of honourable exculpation is open; the genuine friends to freedom of enquiry, having neither the desire, nor the need, of those little arts which mark the conduct of their opponents. For the sake of poor humanity, so often outraged,

and the character of the French clergy, many of whom were among the most enlightened and humane of men, it were to be hoped the following corrected statement will prove false; and it is recommended to the Abbe BARUEL, or some one of his friends, to prove its falsehood.

It is related in Moore's Narrative, and elsewhere, that in the reign of Louis the 15th, the young Chevalier De la Bar, a youth under twenty years of age, was beheaded at Amiens, for striking the statue of the holy Virgin with a sabre, in a fit of inebriety. For what reasons I do not immediately recollect, but an English literary gentleman suspecting the truth of the relation, as it regarded the mode of the Chevalier's execution, made it his business, some years ago, to enquire on the spot; the result, which was as follows, he communicated to me. The unfortunate young man was condemned to the horrid punishment of being broken alive upon the wheel. Great intercession was made with the King, on the score of the culprit's youth, his noble extraction, and the intoxicated state in which he was, during the commission of the supposed crime; and his Majesty was beginning to relent, when a certain bishop, near fourscore years of age, hastening to the royal presence, intreated, or rather insisted, that his majesty meddled not in the affair, but that he should suffer the law to have its course; vehemently urging, that the dearest interests of religion were concerned. The King, on this, supposed himself bound in conscience, to sacrifice the duties of humanity to those of religion; and the pious patriarch, dreading the effect of farther powerful solicitation on the mind of his royal disciple, departed with all speed for Amiens, and caused the dreadful sentence to be immediately executed; and was even personally present, while the *coup de grace* was delayed, and the miserable wretch kept in the most excruciating torture, an hour and half!

VERUS DEMOCRATICUS.

P. S. I have been assured, by a French emigrant, of honourable as well as literary character, that the particulars relative to the death of Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, given by a certain author, and lately copied into a certain Magazine, are to his *personal* knowledge, totally and circumstantially false, and never intended to be otherwise, than *conveniently* true. Being in need of farther information on this head, I should feel myself highly obliged by the communications of any correspondent of the Monthly Magazine.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am unable to give your correspondent MUNNÖ any information respecting the origin of hat-making, I am inclined to suggest a small accession to his kitchen library, if you will allow me to do so through the medium of your Magazine.

With the exception of Dr. BEDDOES's well-known "*History of Isaac Jenkins*," I think Mrs. Trimmer's writings are better calculated to interest and instruct the poor than those of any other person I have met. She adapts the style and phraseology of her little tracts to their taste and comprehension, without reminding them of her condescension, or their inferiority; and her piety is of that kind which has a tendency to mend the temper, as well as to regulate the conduct.

"*The Life of Benjamin Franklin*," written by himself, is a work of general utility: the narrative is remarkably interesting, and while the writer must be allowed to have possessed uncommon powers of mind, his life would seem to teach, that persons may arrive at eminence by the exercise alone of temperance, industry, and frugality. But I forgot, I have only to suggest books, and not to make comments on them.

"*Life of Benjamin Franklin*," written by himself.

"*Franklin's Essays*," and "*Poor Richard's Almanack*."

"*History of Isaac Jenkins*," by Doctor Beddoes.

Mrs. Trimmer's "*Family Magazine*," printed in 1788, by and for John Marshall and Co. Aldermanbury Church-Yard, Bow-lane, London.

"*The Servant's Friend*," by Mrs. Trimmer, ditto.

"*The Two Farmers*," by Mrs. Trimmer, ditto.

Dr. Mavor's "*British Nepos*."

"*The History of Sandford and Merton*."

"*Robinson Crusoe*."

"A selection of cheap repository books, such as "*The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain*," "*The Happy Waterman*," "*The Lancashire Collier Girl*," and "*Patient Joe*."

"*The Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition and encreasing the Comforts of the Poor*."

I shall be happy if the above list meet the approbation of MUNNÖ, and I am, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

Edinburgh,

E. F.

January 7, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are prejudices, the removal of which require a previous preparation of the public mind. Before even an attempt be made *practically* to subdue established errors, it is necessary to render people *willing* to be convinced. No stronger instance can, perhaps, be adduced of a settled adherence to one opinion, at least on scientific subjects, than that which we find in certain musical amateurs; I mean the partisans of the *old school*. They are so involved in their partiality to what is called *ancient music*, as absolutely to be persuaded that all genius necessary to the production of sound harmony and original melody, has long since been extinct: to be a *modern*, is to be disqualified for their approbation.

The names of Purcel, Handel, Corelli, and Geminiani, instead of being held forth as stimulatives to rivalry, or to imitation, are hung in *terrorem*, over the heads of living composers; and are only employed to check those exertions which they ought to excite and encourage. Fortunately, this subject of complaint has not existed in the same degree in literature, and the other arts and sciences. Here the fields of improvement have been left fairly open, and the endeavour to surpass former works has, under due encouragement, given birth to more useful discoveries and nobler systems of thinking, than those known to our forefathers. Had the injustice I am pointing out been exercised towards the great masters above cited; had they, because they were moderns, been considered as incapable of succeeding to the merits of their professional ancestors, so great a disadvantage must, in some measure, have suppressed those talents which they so forcibly displayed.

Perhaps, in no province of the harmonic art, has this obstacle to dawning talent more formidably obtruded itself among the lovers of ancient music, than in that of *oratorical composition*. With *them* it is not sufficient to allow that Handel's sacred dramas have been hitherto unequalled; we are obliged to grant that he towers above every thing to be expected from future genius; and that in this department all human ability must sink before him. This prejudice, Sir, has unhappily extended itself to some modern professors of eminence; and I am intimate with a master of high and deserved repute, who, on being pressed by his friends to compose an oratorio, said 'No

man

man ought to attempt such a task after Mr. Handel. No one, I believe, admires more than myself the hitherto unrivalled excellence of that illustrious German; yet, I have been careful not to suffer that admiration to infill the fear of being lost in the blaze of his transcendent powers; nor to thwart the hope of exhibiting some faint beams unobscured by his splendor. It was with this emulous spirit that Beaumont and Fletcher undazzled by the radiance of 'nature's sweetest child,' aspired to his path of glory, and

run

Their brilliant course round Shakespeare's golden sun.

Prompted by the same sentiment, I have been laborious in my art, and my productions in manuscript are voluminous. The day is approaching on which I propose to make my first appeal to the public judgment, I am consequently deeply interested in the removal of a prejudice which opposes every modern effort to en-

sure applause in the sublimer walks of the science. He who at the moment he is preparing a sacred composition for public performance, is told by the advocates for the music of the last age, that no man, after Handel, will ever be qualified to compose an oratorio, cannot but feel the weight of an opinion so detrimental to himself and every future composer. It was therefore my wish, through the medium of your widely-circulated publication, to lessen the obduracy of this prejudice; and to expatiate on the injurious nature of an attachment, which, while it obstructs the present candidate for reputation, deprives the public of the noblest efforts of living talent. Let me then hope, Sir, that I may induce the friends of ancient harmony to listen with impartiality, if not with indulgence, to the compositions of those moderns who revere the old masters, and who endeavour to form their style on the same great basis.

THOMAS BUSBY.

Vauxhall-Road, Jan. 25, 1799.

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 4th of July, 1798, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE of the Labours of the Class of Physical Sciences during the last quarterly Sitting, by Citizen LASSUS, Secretary.

THE class of Physical Sciences, during the three months which have just elapsed, has heard the reading of many memoirs relative to chemistry, natural history, rural economy, and the art of medicine, as applied to men and animals:

Citizen GUYTON, in treating of anomalies in the concatenation of affinities, has shewn that these apparent deviations open to chemists a vast field for new discoveries. He has examined the reasons why there is no combination between the azote and the oxygen which exist so abundantly in the atmosphere, and in the state of expansion commonly so favourable to an union. He points out the means of producing it by the expression of caloric in an apparatus capable of supporting nine or ten times the weight of the atmosphere.

The same chemist has also been making experiments on the reciprocal decomposition of salts at a temperature below ice, a phenomenon the observation of which becomes so important in the operation and management of saline substances. He discovers the cause of it in the

displacing of the caloric, which becomes a disaggregative power. Since chemists have directed their researches to the matter of heat, it is well known that coal is one of the weakest conductors of it. Citizen GUYTON has demonstrated by pyrometrical experiments, that a substance inclosed in coals, only receives at the same fire two-thirds of the heat of a similar substance placed in silicious sand. The consequences to be drawn from this fact, may serve to rectify the processes of reduction and fusion employed to the present time.

Many chemical operations have been hitherto interrupted for want of a power to augment the intensity of the fire. The application of an hydraulic principle to the construction of Macquer's furnace, has enabled Citizen GUYTON to carry heat to such a point, that a crucible of platina was beginning to enter into fusion; a circumstance not observed before.

We have had occasion to remark, in the preceding sitting, that the colouring matter of the emerald of Peru is not iron, as KLAPRÖTH, a Prussian chemist, had announced, but rather the oxide of a new metal discovered by Citizen VAUQUELIN, in the red lead of Siberia. The last analyses

analyses of this chemist prove that the emerald is composed of silice of alumine, of a particular earth, to which they have given the name of glucina, of lime, and of oxide of chrome. Hence it appears, that the emerald, and the beryl or aigue-marine, are two stones perfectly similar, composed of the same principles, with the exception of the colouring matter.

By a scientific application of chemical experiments to the art of dying, Citizen CHAPTAL has discovered a simple process of easy execution, to give cotton a yellow shamoy colour, more or less intense. It is particularly, by mixing alumine with oxide of iron, that this chemist impresses on his colours a soft velvety gloss, which is never given by oxide employed alone. He has examined the different processes by which the same oxide is combined with the red of madder, to form the violet colour, and has reduced some very complicated operations to simple principles. He has also explained the reasons why no other vegetable substance can be substituted in dying cotton to the gall-nut, whatever quantity of it may be applied.

To give a stuff the beautiful red colour known by the name of Andrinople red, they make use in the operation of kali, or soda, oil, gall-nuts, sumach, madder, sulphur mineral, and many other substances. Citizen CHAPTAL has investigated the action of the three principal mordicants, oil, gall-nuts, and allum, employed in dying cotton red. Afterwards treating of the more complicated and obscure operations of the art of dying, he has furnished a new proof of what chemistry may do for the improvement of the arts, when it is directed by a simple and luminous theory.

Kali or soda is not confined to the operations of dying cotton only: Soap-manufactories, glass-houses for white glass, and bleaching fields have a demand and occasion for Spanish kali. France imports of it annually to the amount of four millions, by the ports in the Mediterranean only. It was necessary therefore to encourage amongst us the culture of the plant which furnishes the kali of Alicant, in order to secure on the spot, supplies for our most valuable manufactures, and to enrich agriculture and commerce with an annual product of four millions. This is what Citizens CHAPTAL and TEXIER have performed; the first by proving, from a series of many years' experiments, that the plant which furnishes the kali of Alicant, may be cultivated with success on the southern coasts

of France, and that the kali produced by it is precisely of the same quality as that of Spain: the second by laying down all the necessary instructions hitherto wanted, relative to the culture and combustion of this plant, for the fabrication of kali.

Some years ago Citizen CLOUET, an associate member of the institute, had announced the possibility of converting iron into cast-steel, without having recourse to any preliminary cementation. This process which he has brought to perfection, is so much the more valuable for the arts in which cast-steel is employed, as it may be procured by this means without having recourse to cementation, or to natural steel, wherever there is to be found good iron, a mixture of alumine and silice, and chalk.

The goodness of a piece of artillery is well known to depend essentially on the operations connected with the alloy and the fusion of the metal. The pewter which enters into its composition sometimes acquires so much heat during the service as to enter into fusion, which has a tendency to injure the cannon. To remedy this inconvenience, Citizen BEAUME proposes to harden the copper with nickel or with what was formerly called regulus of antimony; neither of these substances being so fusible as pewter.

Experiments made at Rambouillet and in different parts of France, have already demonstrated the possibility of propagating and preserving in all its purity the race of Spanish sheep on the soil of the French republic. Citizen GILBERT has communicated the most copious instructions on this important point of rural economy, and has furnished grounds for the best founded hopes relative to the naturalization in France of those valuable sheep, whose race is perpetuating without any degeneracy.

The conquests which we owe to our army of the north, by augmenting the riches of the museum of natural history at Paris, have given Citizen LAMARCK an opportunity of tracing with precision the distinctive characters of the cuttlefish, (*la seche*) the calmar, and the pulp, (*la poulpe*) which had been confounded and blended into one single kind. He has exposed an error prevalent among some naturalists, who had mistaken a pulp, which has a habit of lodging in the shell of the argonaut or the papyraceous nautilus, for that animal itself; there is a species of cray-fish called Bernard the Hermit (*Bernard L'Hermite*) which lodges, in a similar manner, in different sorts of shell-fish.

We learn, from a very extensive memoir on the organ of the voice, by Citizen CUVIER, that most birds have, independently of an inferior glottis, which is the principal organ of the voice, a superior larynx; a mechanism, which enables them to vary their tones with the more facility, as they can, by means of it, easily change the state of their glottis, the length of their trachea, and the aperture of their upper larynx. It results from this organization, that the deepest tones, and the harmonics of the same tones, are produced by the allongation of the trachea, and the greatest relaxation of the glottis; whilst, by the contraction of the trachea and the condensation of the glottis, the bird produces tones higher in proportion to the shortness of the trachea, together with all the harmonics of the tone, which corresponds to that degree of contraction.

Some observations, which confirm the utility of mild mercurial muriate, or calomel, in the treatment of the small-pox, by Citizen DESESSARTS, together with some profound researches by Citizen HUZARD, on a malady which affects the organs of generation in horses, have also been the object of the attention of the class. Many of its members have been principally occupied with the care of ascertaining by a multiplicity of experiments, the phenomena of Galvanism. This name is given to a discovery which Dr. GALVANI, a member of the Institute of Bologna, made many years ago, and from which it results, that when a contiguous series of metals, commonly different from one another, are put into contact on the one side with a nerve, and on the other with a muscle, or even with different and distant parts of the same nerve, at the instant of the double contact, a rapid and convulsive motion takes place in the muscle into which the nerve is distributed. This phenomenon seems to present to the mind the idea of a circle, a portion of which is formed by the excitatory metals, and the other by the nervous and muscular organs. Different substances may concur to form this circle, and to excite its effects. Other different ones may break the circle, and suspend or intercept those effects. It has been remarked, that there are substances which seem to extinguish this singular faculty in the animal, whilst others excite and re-establish it when it appears dead or dormant. The rapidity of the effect, and the promptitude of the communication, the nature and the participation of the exciting and

intercepting substances, present very sensible analogies between the phenomena of Galvanism and those of electricity. Some essential differences, however, appear to militate against this analogy, and will not suffer us to admit, at least for the present, the identity of a common principle. However it may be, these phenomena, excited by art, are so intimately connected with those of the animal economy, that it may be adviseable, in order to catch these connections, to look in the one for the application of the others. The result of these experiments, made to verify the phenomena of Galvanism, have been lately communicated to the press.

(The other classes in our next.)

PROGRAMMA of the Prizes of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of SCIENCES and ARTS, proposed in the public Sitting of July 4th.

CLASS of Moral and Political Sciences.

PRIZE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE class of Moral and Political Sciences had proposed the following question as the subject of the prize for the year VI.:

What are the objects and conditions for, and according to which, a republican state may judge it expedient to open public loans?

PRIZE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

How far ought the power of a father of a family to extend, and what limits should be prescribed to it, in a well-constituted republic?

PRIZE OF GEOGRAPHY.

To determine what are the great changes which have taken place on the surface of the globe, and which are either indicated or proved by history?

PRIZE OF MORALS.

The class of Moral and Political Sciences had proposed the following question as a subject of the prize for the year VII.:

What are the properest institutions on which may found the morals of a people?

CLASS of Literature and Fine Arts.

PRIZE OF POETRY.

The class of Literature and Fine Arts proposes for the subject of the prize of poetry:

Liberty; as an ode, a poem, a discourse in verse, or an epistle.

CLASS of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

SUBJECT OF TWO PRIZES IN PHYSICS.

The class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Institute had proposed in the year IV. as the subject of a prize which it was to adjudge in the public assembly of Vendemiaire, of the year VII. the use to which the liver is applied in the different classes of animals.—The memoirs were to have been received before the 1st Germinal of that year, as the class had judged it necessary to refer

to itself six months for the examination of the labours, and the repetition of the experiments which it expected from the candidates.

This subject, so important, which the Academy of Sciences had proposed in 1792, and which the Institute judged it should again offer to the researches and meditations of the learned, has not been handled as was expected; only a single memoir has arrived, in which the question is not even so much as sketched out, and its author, who has neither perceived the scope nor true state of it, has bewildered himself in the labyrinth of ancient hypotheses, and has not profited by the anatomical and chemical resources which the Institute had pointed out in its programma.

This scantiness of works on a subject so interesting to one of the finest and most useful branches of physics, has led the Institute to imagine that the magnitude and extent of this question, and more especially the difficulty of finding united in one single person the anatomical and chemical knowledge which the solution required, were the causes why no candidate had as yet appeared. Not to check the zeal of naturalists in the agitation

of so important a question, the Institute has thought fit to divide it into two branches, and to make it the subject of two prizes, by devoting to it, with the medal which was to have been adjudged in the year VII. on the totality of the question already indicated, that which is to be disposed of for the present year; consequently it proposes for the subject of the two prizes, to determine the functions of the liver, by separating what has a relation to the anatomical structure of the hepatic system, from that which belongs to the chemical examination of the liquids and solids of that system.

The first of these prizes will have for its object *the form, the situation, the magnitude, the comparative weight, and the description of the paren-chyma, of the vessels, of the canals of the appendices of the liver, considered in the principal classes of animals, from man to insects, the mollusca and worms.*

The second prize will have for its object *the analysis of the hepatic or cystic bile in the different classes of animals already noticed.*

The works may be written in French or Latin, or in any other language the authors chuse to adopt.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER X.

* * This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CXLI. CELLINI'S BELL.

ONE of the pieces in my collection which I the most highly value, is the silver bell with which the popes used to curse the caterpillars, a ceremony I believe now abandoned. Lahontan, in his travels, mentions a like absurd custom in Canada, the solemn excommunication, by the bishop, of the turtle-doves, which greatly injured the plantations.

For this bell I exchanged with the Marquis of Rockingham all my Roman coins in large brass. The relievos, representing caterpillars, butterflies, and other insects, are wonderfully executed.

Cellini, the artist, was one of the most extraordinary men in an extraordinary age. His life, written by himself, is more amusing than any novel I know.

CXLII. ENVY.

Envy, though one of the worst and meanest of our passions, seems somehow natural to the human breast. This senti-

ment is well express'd by a French poet, in a drama on the banishment of Aristides;

Je ne le connois point; Je l'exile à regret;
Mais que ne jouit il de ta gloire en secret?

CXLIII. SULLY'S MEMOIRS.

"It is history, madam: you know how the tale goes," said Cardinal Mazarine to the queen dowager of France. But in no respect is history more uncertain than in the description of battles. Sully observes that when, after the battle of Aumale, the officers were standing around the bed of Henry IV. not two of all the number could agree in their account of the engagement.

Though the original folio edition of Sully's Memoirs be very confused in the arrangement, it is worth while to turn it over for many curious particulars. The account of his embassy to James I. is particularly interesting, and lays open the politics of that day with a masterly hand.

It appears from Sully's original work that Henry IV. intended that all Europe should be composed into fifteen dominations, so as to form one vast republic, peaceful in itself, and capable at all times of pacifying all its constituent states. This scheme was to be adjusted in such a manner, that each state would find it most for its own interest to support it on all occasions.

I have marked a passage in the first volume, p. 31, full of terrific truth. Look at it. "*Les plus grandes, magnifiques, et serieuses affaires d'Etat tirent leur origine, et leurs plus violents mouvements, des miseries, jalousies, envies, et autres bizarreries de la Cour; et se reglent plutost sur icelles, que sur les meditations et consultations bien digerées, ny sur les considerations d'honneur, de gloire, ny du foy.*" THE MOST GRAND, MAGNIFICENT, AND SERIOUS AFFAIRS OF STATE DERIVE THEIR ORIGIN, AND THEIR MOST VIOLENT MOVEMENTS, FROM THE SILLINNESSES, JEALOUSIES, ENVIES, AND OTHER WHIMS OF THE COURT; AND ARE RATHER REGULATED BY THESE, THAN BY MEDITATIONS, AND WELL-DIGESTED CONSULTATIONS, OR BY CONSIDERATIONS OF HONOUR, GLORY, OR GOOD FAITH."

CXLIV. SCEPTICISM AND CURIOSITY.

Chi non fa niente, non dubita di niente, "He who knows nothing doubts of nothing," says an Italian proverb. Scepticism and curiosity are the chief springs of knowledge. Without the first we might rest contented with prejudices, and false information: without the second the mind would become indifferent, and torpid.

CXLV. SIR JOHN GERMAIN.

I shall tell you a very foolish but a true story. Sir John Germain, ancestor of lady Betty Germain, was a Dutch adventurer, who came over here in the reign of Charles II. He had an intrigue with a countess, who was divorced, and married him. This man was so ignorant, that being told that Sir Matthew Decker wrote St. Matthew's gospel, he firmly believed it. I doubted this tale very much, till I asked a lady of quality his descendant about it, who told me it was most true. She added that Sir John Germain was in consequence so much persuaded of Sir Matthew's piety, that, by his will, he left two hundred pounds to Sir Matthew, to be by him distributed among the Dutch paupers in London.

When Sir John Germain was on his

death-bed, his lady desired him to receive the sacrament. "Do you think," said he, "that it will do me any good?"—"Certainly," she answered. He took it: and, after half an hour, said to her, "My dear, what was that little thing you made me take? You said it would do me good, but I do not feel a bit better."

CXLVI. VIRTUOSI.

Virtuosi have been long remarked to have little conscience in their favourite pursuits. A man will steal a rarity, who would cut off his hand rather than take the money it is worth. Yet in fact the crime is the same.

Mr. *** is a truly worthy clergyman, who collects coins and books. A friend of mine mentioning to him that he had several of the Strawberry Hill editions, this clergyman said, "Aye, but I can shew you what it is not in Mr. Walpole's power to give you." He then produced a list of the pictures in the Devonshire, and other two collections in London, printed at my press. I was much surprized. It was, I think, about the year 1764, that, on reading the six volumes of "*London and its Environs*," I ordered my printer to throw off one copy for my own use. This printer was the very man who, after he had left my service, produced the noted copy of Wilkes's Essay on Woman. He had stolen one copy of this list; and I must blame the reverend amateur for purchasing it of him, as it was like receiving stolen goods.

CXLVII. ORIGINAL LETTER.

Strawberry Hill, Sept. 17, 1785.

You are too modest, Sir, in asking my advice on a point, on which you could have no better guide than your own judgment. If I presume to give you my opinion, it is from zeal for your honour. I think it would be below you to make a regular answer to anonymous scriblers in a magazine. You had better wait to see whether any formal reply is made to your book, and whether by any avowed writer, to whom, if he writes sensibly and decently, you may condescend to make an answer.

Still, as you say you have been misquoted, I should not wish you to be quite silent, though I should like better to have you turn such enemies into ridicule. A foe who misquotes you ought to be a welcome antagonist. He is so humble as to confess, when he censures what you have not said, that he cannot confute what you have said—and he is so kind as to

furnish you with an opportunity of proving him a liar, as you may refer to your book to detect him.

This is what I would do: I would specify in the same magazine, in which he has attacked you, your real words, and those he has imputed to you, and then appeal to the equity of the reader. You may guess that the shaft comes from somebody whom you have censured, and thence you may draw a fair conclusion that you had been in the right to laugh at one, who was reduced to put his own words into your mouth, before he could find fault with them: and having so done, whatever indignation he excited in the reader must recoil on himself, as the offensive passages will come out to have been his own, not your's. You might even begin with loudly condemning the words, or thoughts, imputed to you, as if you retracted them—and then, as if you turned to your book, and found you had said no such thing there, as what you was ready to retract, the ridicule would be doubled on your adversary. Something of this kind is the most I would stoop to: but I would take the utmost care not to betray a grain of more anger than is implied in contempt and ridicule. Fools can only revenge themselves by provoking, for then they bring you to a level with themselves. The good sense of your Work will support it and there is scarce a reason for defending it, but by keeping up a controversy, to make it more noticed: for the age is so idle and indifferent, that few objects strike, unless parties are formed for or against them. I remember many years ago advising some acquaintance of mine who were engaged in the direc-

tion of the Opera, to raise a competition between two of their singers, and have papers written pro and con—for then numbers would go to clap and hiss the rivals respectively, who would not go to be pleased with the music.

Dr. Lort was chaplain to the late archbishop, Sir, but I believe is not so to the present, nor do I know whether at all connected with him. I do not even know where Dr. Lort is, having seen him but once the whole summer. I am acquainted with another person, who I believe has some interest with the present archbishop; but I conclude that leave must be asked to consult the particular books, as probably indiscriminate access could not be granted.

I have not a single correspondent left at Paris. The Abbé Barthelemi, with whom I was very intimate, behaved most unhandsonely to me after Madame du Deffand's death; when I had acted by him in a manner that called for a very different return. He could have been the most proper person to apply to; but I cannot ask a favour of one, to whom I had done one, and who has been very ungrateful. I might have an opportunity perhaps e'er long of making the inquiry you desire, tho' the person to whom I must apply is rather too great to employ; but if I can bring it about, I will; for I should have great pleasure to assist your pursuits, tho' from my long acquaintance with the world, I am very diffident of making promises that are to be executed by others, however sincerely I am myself

Sir, your obedient humble servant,
HOR. WALFOL.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following lines were written on contemplating that heterogeneous mixture of war and religion which has been for some time so fashionable. War and religion incorporate like oil and vinegar; they may be beat up together, but they do not unite kindly. There is however one description of the military, whose professional duty includes nothing in it inimical to the purest spirit of christianity. When a Citizen is armed for the defence of his country, he has more need, as Uncle Toby observes, to pray to God than any man alive; and he may consecrate his colours with a safe conscience.—Some friends, to whom I have read the following lines, are pleased to object that the parties are not altogether such as I have represented them; that our priests do now and then breathe holy words, and that our military associations have

not quite that ardent love for liberty which they are here supposed to have. To this I can only say, that if they will not accept it as a representation of what is, they must take it as a hint of what ought to be.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, X. Y.

ON THE CONSECRATION OF THE COLOURS OF THE
MILITARY ASSOCIATION OF ———

PRIEST.

WHILE Sabbath bells to worship chime,
And voices chaunt the measure'd rhyme,
What means the drum's tumultuous beat,
And answering tread of martial'd feet?
Why flash against our tapering spires
The burnish'd steels' reflected fires?
With silken banners proud and gay
Where bend the ranks their impious way?
And why, so near the house of pray'r,
Are clashing cymbals toss'd in air?
Away—'Tis dire Ambition's brood!
Close, close the gates to men of blood.

F

Here

Not this the fane, nor our's the rite
In which the sons of war delight;
Of hecatombs no slaughter'd store
The marble altars float with gore;
No priest with bloody fingers dy'd
Deep in the gasping victim's side,
In life's recesses curious pries
To search the secrets of the skies;
Our lips no holy curses breathe,
Our hands no guilty laurels wreath,
And much ye must your banners low'r
To enter thro' our arched door.

Here stands the font, in whose pure wave
From sinful taint our babes we lave:
There heaves the turf, beneath whose sod
Our sainted fathers rest in God.
Here peaceful broods the mystic dove,
And brethren share the feast of love;
The walls in letter'd tablets teach,
And monumental marbles preach:
Low sighs from contrite breasts exhale,
Incessant pleadings heav'n assail;
Clear voice to voice responsive calls,
The dew of grace like manna falls,
And when we close these hallow'd gates,
Aloof each worldly passion waits.
Then what have we with war to do?
Sons of earth, 'tis made for you!

SOLDIER.

O think not us, who here intrude,
The nurselings of Ambition's brood.
Of martial garb, but peaceful hearts,
The sons of industry and arts,
No sordid hire pollutes our hands,
No thirst of plunder fires our bands;
The civic sword each Briton wields,
Defends his hearths, his altars, fields.
If foes presumptuous dare invade,
To us our country cries for aid;
To us their hands our children spread,
We guard from wrong the nuptial bed;
From us, the joys of home who feel,
Like lightning falls the vengeful steel.

Dejected, if a people mourn,
Their trampled rights, their charters torn,
And secret swell with high disdain
Beneath Oppression's galling chain;
The murmur strikes our jealous ears,
We feel their groans, we catch their fears;
To us afflicted Freedom calls,
By us the crested tyrant falls.
'Tis ours the sword alone to draw
For order, liberty, and law,
And well the hands that plow the soil
Shall guard the produce of their toil.

Then let us, while such vows we seal,
Here on your hallow'd threshold kneel;
And reverent thus our banners low'r,
To enter thro' your arched door.

LINES TO PEACE.

*Written when the Accounts of Sickness in the West
Indies were frequently received.*

COME gentle Peace! from realms of end-
less rest!

Bid the vex'd earth like thy own heav'n be
blest.

© give to panting millions balmy bliss,
And greet fair nature with a friendly kiss.

Celestial power! once more thy influence
lend,
Again with healing on thy wings descend;
Bid wasteful war his furious ravage cease,
And plenty glad the world with new increase.
O bid deplored nations cease to mourn;
And guilty swords to smiling ploughshares
turn.

Ah! long, too long has death usurp'd thy
reign;

And all the cruel family of pain.
Not thirsty steel alone has thin'd the world,
Or man his artificial thunder hurl'd;
His far more fatal minister disease,
Glares in a thousand shapes, or latent preys.
Exhausted plenty, smote by famine's eye,
Weeps low on earth, while all her children
die.

O'er nature's lap in many a crimson flood,
Have torrents bluish'd, of shameful brother's
blood.

Too long the scalding drops of grief have
rain'd,

The wife's, the virgin's fading roses stain'd.
Too long has fame with pestilential breath,
Spread the still growing tales of endless death.
In vain the cheerful day with laughing eye,
Pour'd streams of gladness o'er the waking sky.
In vain his golden banners light has spread,
While fair creation lifts her smiling head.
No more, in darkness cloth'd, and fit array,
Has wilful murder fought his sleeping prey.
The shameless fiend his open deeds has done,
And woes eclipse has veil'd th' all-cheering
sun.

Dark sits despair on friendship's sadden'd face,
And mourning weeds bring gloom in every
place.

In all the steps of joy fell woes advance;
Frown round the festive board, and shade the
dance.

Robb'd of its splendour mourns the banquet
room;

And sad assemblies wear funereal gloom.
Pants every breast, and sympathetic woe
Meets in each eye, and clouds each answering
brow.

Full, on the trembling life, big drops com-
plain;

And speak the child, the husband, lover slain.
The cruel fate of friends, in distant shores,
Of dearest friends distracted grief deplores;
In silence sunk, without one tender tear,
To soften sickness, or to grace the bier.
Whose closing light in vain, in foreign lands,
One parting look, one friendly hand demands.
There all by selfish pain, or fear express'd,
Can ill supply a balm for other's breast.
In sickly ills, beyond the Atlantic waste,
What thousands down to death inglorious
haste!

There fever with insatiate fury feeds;
In every breeze, where foul infection breeds.
There e'en the few, whom fate is pleas'd to
save,

Scarce steal an hour to dig the victim's grave.
Dawns a new day, and kind enquiries find
The sprightly friend of eve to death consign'd.
And mantled night, in sorrow's dark array,
Mourns the waste desolation of the day.

Convivial friends appoint the festive hour,
And half assembled mourn death's rapid pow'r.
Dread apprehension checks their rising joy,
And seems to ask whom fate may next de-
stroy.

Day steals on day, still ills on ills encrease,
The work of fate is never known to cease.
Sad tidings still the troubled ear assail;
And groans with double horror load the gale.
Still wailing thousands sink without a name,
Unwept by living eyes, unsung by time.

Come then blest peace, and in thy fruitful
train,

Bid arts, and heaven-born science smile
again.

Soft, in thy steps, the breeze of health shall
play,

And new creation glad the raptured day.

AN ODE.

THE INVITATION.

*Differe nives, redeunt jam gramina campis
Arboribulque comæ.*

HORATIÏ Carmin. Lib. iv. Ode vii.

STERN winter, frowning, now recedes,
Now rarely sweeps along the meads

The desolating storm;
Beaming frosts at length retire,
Which ch. ll'd fair nature's genial fire,
And marr'd her angel-form.

Now tepid breezes fan the air,
The trees their beauties now repair,
And wave, with foliage crown'd;
Young flow'rets now put forth their bloom,
The gardens breathe a rich perfume,
And verdure paints the ground.

The sun, bright sov'reign of the day,
Reigns now with mild, unclouded, ray,
And gay the groves appear;
The birds their tuneful loves repeat,
And, warbling from the close retreat,
Re-animate the year.

Come then, sweet spring's delights to taste;
No longer, my Maria, wait:

Those hours in routs and noise,
Which you so well know how to use
With taste, with reason, and the Muse,
And theirs are truest joys:

Come taste the bliss the country y'elds,
Come breathe the fragrance of the fields,
Or, mid the noon-tide heat;
Come seek again your fav'rite bow'r,
Where oft we've pass'd the sultry hour,
With books, and converse sweet.

Here friendship rules without controul,
Here wisdom elevates the soul
Above this earthly sod;
Here dwells content, devoid of care,
Here nature's works, supremely fair,
Point up to nature's God.

IMITATIONS FROM MARTIAL.

I.

EPIGRAM 53. B. II.

YOU talk of freedom—trust me, friend,
Your freedom all in talk will end.
It's your passion to be free,
Contented dine at home, like me.

Your beverage draw from Whitbread's but;
Wear useful clothes of homely cut;
And, tho' you cease to please the fair,
Discard all powder from your hair:
Walk undistinguished 'mid the group,
Nor scorn a door that makes you stoop.
To such a plan contract your view,
And kings will be less free than you.

II.

EPIGRAM 65, B. II.

WHY does friend Richard hang his head?
Why, do you ask? his wife is dead.
O heavy news! that precious wife,
The source of all he lov'd in life!
Is that dear creature under-ground,
Who brought him fifty thousand pound?
In this vain world what griefs abound! }

III.

EPIGRAM 19, B. VI.

TO A LAWYER.

TRAPP'D by my neighbour in his clover,
Three pigs I feed you to recover.
Before the court you gravely stand,
And stroke your wig, and smooth your band;
Then, taking up the kingdom's story,
You ope' your case with Alfred's glory;
Of Norman William's curfew bell,
And Cœur de Lion's prowess tell;
How thro' the ravag'd fields of France
Edwards and Henries shook the lance;
How great Eliza o'er the main
Pursu'd the shatter'd pride of Spain,
And Orange broke a tyrant's chain. }
All this, good Sir, is mighty fine;
But now, an please you, to my swine!

RECOVERY.

AN ODE FROM KLOPSTOCK.

RECOVERY! daughter of Creation too,
Tho' not for immortality design'd,
The Lord of life and death
Sent thee from heaven to me.
Had not I heard thy gentle tread approach,
Nor heard the whisper of thy welcome voice,
Death had with iron foot
My chilly forehead press'd.
Tis true, I then had wander'd where the earth's
Roll around suns, had stray'd along the path
Where the man'd comet soars
Beyond the armed eye;
And with the rapturous eager greet had hail'd
The inmates of those earths and of those suns;
Had hail'd the countless host
That dwell the comet's disk;
Had ask'd the novice questions, and obtain'd
Such answers as a sage vouchsafes to youth;
Had learn'd in hours far more
Than ages here unfold!
But I had then not ended here below,
What, in the enterprising bloom of life,
Fate with no light behest
Requir'd me to begin.
Recovery! daughter of Creation too,
Tho' not for immortality design'd,
The Lord of life and death
Sent thee from heaven to me.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

(Illustrated with a correct Map.)

[The following valuable article respecting an island which has always attracted the attention of mankind, and which has lately been a peculiar subject of political speculation, has been communicated to us by a gentleman whose opportunities of collecting original information are considerable, and who has combined with his own materials those of all the writers who have had occasion to describe it.]

THE three islands which lately composed the sovereignty of the Grand Master and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, are MALTA, GOZO, and LA CUMINO. In approaching them by sea, the coasts of all the islands appear bare and barren, particularly that of Gozo, which presents to the view the ruggedest shore to be seen any where; but they are all covered over with towers, redoubts, and fortifications of various kinds.—Malta, however, affords a very fine prospect in sailing towards it from Sicily, notwithstanding the shore in this part is rather low and rocky.

To a vessel approaching the harbour of Valetta, the chief port and metropolis of the island, nothing can be more striking than the external aspect of the city; and nothing more terrible (in sailing under it) than the almost impregnable fortrefs of St. Elmo, the bastions of which are erected on a rock hanging over and projecting into the sea, with dreadful batteries completely defending the entrance of both the ports.

The stranger is no less struck on getting to land, (in this seemingly new world), when he first takes a view of the interior of the harbour; the innumerable forts; the two towns erected in an amphitheatre; the edifices, which, though none of them strikingly beautiful, yet are all in good taste, commodious, and very well built, and have the appearance of being founded on vast and noble bastions; together with the beautiful and extensive flights of stone steps, which lead to large streets, all perfectly straight and parallel, and remarkably well paved with white free-stone; these various objects combined form a most superb prospect, inferior perhaps in magnificence to none, and certainly not resembling that of any other city upon earth.

The new town is that part of the city which is built on the right-side of the harbour, and takes its name from its founder, Frederick John de Valetta, one

of the grand masters, and the illustrious defender of Malta: it was built soon after the famous siege by the Turks in 1550. On the other side, adjoining to the harbour for the galleys, is another large town, where the knights formerly dwelt before they removed to Valetta. It is in every respect as clean and as elegantly built as the latter. The ships and galleys of the order lie in the harbour at the bottom of which it stands.

The houses in both the towns are built of free-stone, of such remarkable beauty as to appear always new; and the earth and dust are so white, that far from soiling the walls, they appear perfectly to renew their colour. This whiteness, however, of the pavements and walls, (both in town and country) creates no little dust; and from its colour, which is offensive to the eye, and the heat reflected by it, many of the inhabitants are said to be remarkably weak-sighted. The streets are generally crowded with well-drest people, who appear to live in health and affluence; and the inns here have all the appearance of palaces.

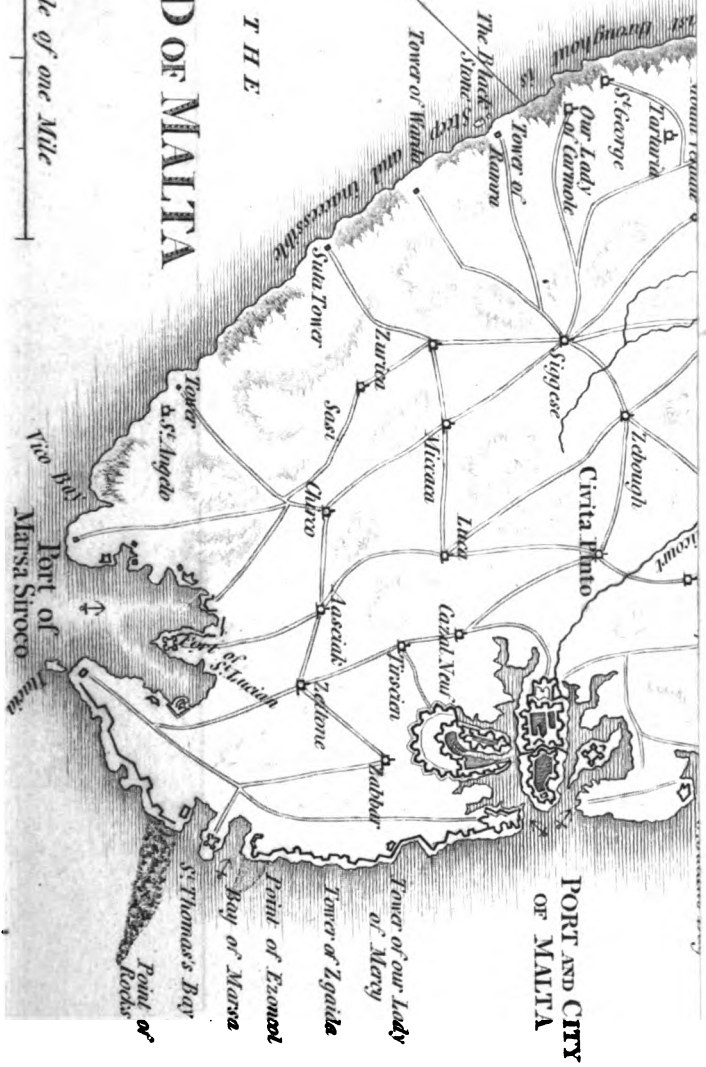
The principal buildings are the palace of the Grand Master, the Infirmary, the Arsenal, the Inns or Hotels of the Seven Tongues, and the great and very magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this last is reckoned the richest in the world. It is entirely composed of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and other valuable stones, admirably fitted together, and representing, in a kind of Mosaic, the arms and insignia of those whom they are intended to commemorate. In the magnificence of these monuments, the heirs of the grand masters and commanders long vied with each other. The palace is a very noble, though a plain structure; and the grand masters, who generally consulted convenience more than magnificence, were thought to be more comfortably and commodiously lodged than any prince in Europe, the king of Sardinia excepted. The great stair-case is much admired, and spoken of by travellers as the easiest and best they ever saw. As the whole of Valetta is built upon an eminence, none of the streets, except those along the quay, are level.

The total number of the knights of the order was about a thousand. The household attendance and court of the grand master were very princely, and his power was more absolute than that of many monarchs.

Scale of one Mile

ISLAND OF MALTA

THE



monarchs. Both in the privy-council, where political measures which required secrecy, and where affairs of the greatest importance were managed, as also in what was called the Great Council, he could propose what he thought fit, and carry every point, without being himself responsible for any step. In this latter council, it was requisite that every question to be discussed should be proposed in the first instance by the grand master himself, so that he could let it remain altogether unnoticed, if he did not wish to have it determined upon: he also distributed all the lucrative offices and favours of the order; and could not only create any places he thought necessary, but even appoint as many honorary bailiffs as he had occasion for votes to defeat his opponents. His titles were Serene Highness and Eminence. He nominated to twenty-one commanderies and one priory (some of which were worth upwards of 2000*l.* a year) every five years; and as there were always a great number of expectants or ambitious pretenders, much exterior submission was paid to him, and he was exceedingly caressed and courted. In 1770, the Chevalier Don Pinto, a Portuguese, who had presided over this singular little nation upwards of thirty years, had during that time disposed of 126 commanderies, besides priories and other offices of profit. In fact, the situation of the grand master was the highest and best appointment to which any private individual in Europe could legally aspire, the papacy excepted.

He was chosen by a committee of twenty-one knights, the committee being nominated by the seven nations, three out of each nation. The election, by their statutes, was to be over, within three days after the death of the former grand master. During these three days, scarcely an individual slept in the island, all was cabal and intrigue; and most of the knights were masked in order to prevent their particular attachments and connections from being discovered.

As Malta was an epitome of all Europe, and an assemblage of the younger brothers, (who are commonly, perhaps, the best) of its first families, it was certainly one of the best academies for politeness on the surface of the globe. All the knights and commanders had much the air and deportment of gentlemen and men of the world. It was curious, however, to observe the effect produced upon the various people that composed this heterogeneous mixture, by the familiar

intercourse and collision of the individuals of different nations with each other. No particular character was to be met with here in the extreme. The French skip and assuming air, the German strut, stubbornness, and pride, the Spanish stalk, taciturnity, and solemnity, were still to be perceived, although blended in small proportions; the original characteristics were retained, and might be distinguished, although their exuberance, and what made them appear extravagant and ridiculous, was worn off and had disappeared. The great politeness observable here might also partly be ascribed to this; that as the knights were entitled by *law*, as well as custom, to demand satisfaction of each other for the least breach of it, every one of course was under a necessity of being very exact and circumspect with regard to his words and actions, as well as to the exterior punctilios of decorum.

This singular order, which was a compound of the military and ecclesiastical policy, has now subsisted with great éclat about 700 years. It was instituted at Jerusalem by Godfrey of Boulogne, (to protect the pilgrims visiting what was called the holy sepulchre, and to maintain an everlasting war with the Mahometans), under the name of the Order of the Knights Hospitallers of the Priory of St. John; which building stood immediately beyond the Chartreux-house in that city. After the loss of Jerusalem, the knights retired from place to place, until having made a conquest of the island of Rhodes, they fixed there, and were thenceforward styled Knights of Rhodes: in 1522, however, they lost that island to the Turks. The order formerly consisted of eight nations, of which England was one, and possessed great riches here, as well as in other catholic countries, having at one time 19,000 manors in various parts of christendom; but on the separation of this country from the church of Rome, Henry VIII. confiscated all their possessions. Their priory-house in London stood in the Strand, and contributed its materials to build the spacious palace of the Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI.

Travellers who have been present at the celebration of their church service (particularly in the church of St. John) speak of it as infinitely more charged with parade and ceremony than what is observed in the other catholic countries. The number of genuflexions before the altar, the kissing of the prior's hand, the holding up of his robes by the subaltern

priests,

priests, the ceremony of throwing incense upon all the Knights of the Great Cross, and neglecting the poorer knights, with a variety and multiplicity of other articles, would appear highly ridiculous to a protestant, and are certainly very remote from the essential purity and simplicity of primitive Christian worship*.

The land force at Malta was equal to the whole number of men in the island, capable of bearing arms. They had a

regiment of about five hundred regulars, who served on board their ships of war; and one hundred and fifty composed the guard of the sovereign. Their sea force commonly consisted of four galleys, three galliots, four ships of sixty guns, and a frigate of thirty-six, besides a number of quick-sailing little vessels, called *scampavias*, from their exceeding swiftness; literally *runaways*. The Maltese sailors are remarkably robust and hardy; many of them will row for ten or twelve hours successively, without even the appearance of being fatigued*.

Next in importance to the city of Valetta (often called Malta) is Civita-Vecchia, or *Cite Notabile*, called *Melita* by the ancients; this is most probably the oldest town in the island, and was its capital before the arrival of the Knights in 1530. It is still the residence of the bishop. This city is situated near the centre of the island, and in clear weather commands a magnificent view of the whole. It is very strongly fortified with large ditches and fine walls, and is nearly as well built as Valetta, though far from

* The anniversary of the raising of the siege in 1566 was always celebrated at Malta as a public festival. It began with a mortuary service at St. John's church for the valiant knights who lost their lives at the siege, and whose names were commemorated with an eulogium on the heroic exploits by which they had immortalized themselves. This was performed on the eve of the anniversary. On the following day, all the troops being under arms, the Grand Master was saluted according to the military forms; the gospel was read aloud under the great standard of the order, which (after this) was displayed under a canopy by his seat, and a page presented him with a sword and poignard, which Philip II. had sent on the occasion to the Grand Master, Valetta. The whole ceremony ended with a long procession, during which salvoes of cannon were fired off from all the batteries of the forts.

The 6th of June was likewise observed as a solemn day of thanksgiving for their deliverance from a terrible conspiracy that was formed about thirty-nine years ago by the Mahometan slaves, at one stroke to exterminate the whole order of Malta. All the fountains of the place were to be poisoned, and every slave had taken a solemn oath to put his master to death. It was discovered by a Jew who kept a coffee-house. He understood the Turkish language, and over-hearing some discourse which he thought suspicious, he went immediately and communicated the information to the Grand Master. The suspected persons were immediately apprehended, and being put to the torture, soon confessed the whole plot. The executions that followed were very terrible. Some were burned alive, some were broken on the wheel, and some were torn to pieces by the four galleys rowing in different directions, and each bringing off its limb. Since that time the conduct of the slaves has been much more strictly watched, and they have been allowed less liberty than formerly. Notwithstanding, however, the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, the spirit of toleration had become so predominant, that about thirty years ago they built a mosque for their professed enemies, the Mahometans; and here the poor slaves were allowed to enjoy their religion in peace.

* An English gentleman, who visited the island in 1770, thus describes the circumstances attending the departure of a Maltese squadron from the Port.

"Eleven at Night.—The shew is now finished, it has afforded us great entertainment. The Bey of Tunis, it seems, has fallen under the displeasure of the *Grand Monarque*, because he refused to deliver up without ransom the Corsican slaves that were taken before the French were in possession of the island. The squadron consisted of three galleys, the largest with nine hundred men, each of the others with seven hundred, three galliots, and seven scampavias. These immense bodies were all worked by oars, and moved with great regularity. The Admiral went first; the rest in order, according to their dignity. The sea was crowded with small boats and feluccas, and the ramparts and fortifications were filled with company. The port resounded on all sides with the discharge of heavy artillery, which was answered by the galleys and galliots as they left the harbour. As the echo here is surprisingly great it produced a very noble effect.

"There were about thirty knights in each galley, making signals all the way to their mistresses, who were weeping for their departure upon the bastions; for these gentlemen pay as little regard to their vows of chastity as the priests and confessors do. After viewing the shew from the ramparts, we took a boat and followed the squadron for some time, and did not return till long after sun-set."

being

being so populous. The cathedral is a very fine structure, and although exceedingly large, is (or was some years ago) entirely hung round with crimson damask, richly laced with gold. The old palace, however, is not much worth the seeing. Above the principal gate of the city is an antique statue of Juno with its ancient drapery, and yet without either head or hands. This figure is inserted in the walls. The city is governed by an officer called the *Hahem*.

The catacombs near *Civita-Vecchia* are much spoken of as a great work, extending, according to some accounts, (probably exaggerated) several miles under ground. It is certain, however, that many persons have been lost by advancing too far in them; the prodigious number of ramifications making it next to impossible to find the way out again. They are so well preserved, being hewn out of a white free stone, quite dry, that they always appear as if they were just made. From the smallness of the galleries, where only one person can enter at a time; their uniform arrangement; their roof, which is arched, though cut out of the rock; the chambers of which are seen at various intervals; the plaster which still adheres to many of them; the little niches intended to hold the lamps which enlightened the subterraneous abodes; the regularity of the tombs, mostly placed under square roofs, with a sort of sarcophagus covered over in a pediment, &c. it is probable that the catacombs are not mere excavations, the work of nature, but that they were applied to the use of hiding places, where the inhabitants sought refuge, and secreted themselves with their most valuable effects, during the inroads of the *Saracens* and other nations. They might also be designed as a place of interment for the dead, and a place of religious worship, where the mysteries of christianity might be celebrated in concealment. There are not so many tombs here as in other catacombs, and the large ones appear to have served for interring two bodies; places for two heads, cut out in the stone, are still to be seen. In the largest hall or compartment are two round stones shaped like an oil-mill, the use of which cannot now be ascertained.

At no great distance from the old city there is a small church, dedicated to *St. Paul*, and just by the church is a statue of the apostle with a viper on his hand; placed, according to tradition, on the spot where he shook the viper off his hand without being injured. Adjoining

to the church is the celebrated grotto in which they pretend the apostle was imprisoned. His name is also preserved by a fort, and by a bay or harbour for small vessels, where it is said he was shipwrecked.

The great source of water that supplies *Valletta*, takes its rise at the distance of a mile or two from *Civita Vecchia*; and there is an aqueduct composed of several thousand arches, that conveys it from thence to the city. The whole of this immense work was finished at the private expence of one of the Grand Masters, *Vignacourt*, whose name it bears.

The general aspect of the country of Malta is far from being pleasing to the eye: as the whole island is nothing but an immense rock of very white free-stone, and the soil that covers it is not, in most places, more than five or six inches deep. Their crops, however, from the copious dews which fall in the spring and summer months, and from the moisture which adheres to the rock below the soil, are surprisingly abundant. Their wheat and barley harvests produce sufficient corn to support the inhabitants about five months in the year; but the crop they chiefly depend upon is that of cotton. This is the general produce of the island, and is so lucrative, both in quantity and quality, that it supplies the deficiency of every other production, and enables them to pay for the corn, wine, pastry, and other necessaries they import in great variety, and plenty from *Allicata* in *Sicily*; that place being the magazine and harbour for exporting whatever is furnished to Malta by *Sicily*.

The cotton plant rises to the height of a foot and a half, and is covered with a number of nuts, or pods, full of cotton. The Maltese cultivate three kinds of this plant; the Indian cotton, which is much the finest, and shoots five years successively without renewing the plants; the common cotton of the country, which does not grow so high, and must be sown every two years; and the yellow cotton, of which the nankeen is made. The cotton produced from these plants, is much superior in quality to that of the cotton tree; at least the Maltese affirm so: it certainly is the finest, although that of the cotton tree is by much of the strongest texture.

The Maltese oranges justly deserve the character they have acquired; of being the finest in the world. In one kind of them the juice is as red as blood, and they are of a very delicate flavour. The other sorts are

thought to be too luscious. In the orange months, from November till the middle of June, the groves of these beautiful trees are always covered with a great profusion of this delicious fruit. The greatest part of their crops were commonly sent every year in presents to the different courts of Europe, and to the relations of the chevaliers.

The industry of the Maltese in cultivating their little island, is altogether incredible. There is not an inch of ground lost in any part of it; and where nature has not produced soil enough for the purpose of the husbandman, they have brought over ships and boats loaded with it from Africa, and particularly from Sicily, where there is plenty and to spare. The whole island is full of inclosures of free-stone, which are very small and irregularly laid out, according to the inclination of the ground. These the inhabitants say they are obliged to maintain, notwithstanding the uncouth and deformed aspect they exhibit, as otherwise, the rapid floods, to which they are occasionally subject, would carry off the soil. The rains, however, fall here but very seldom.

No spot hardly upon earth, presents ground naturally more ungrateful and sterile than that of Malta; and yet the farmer here, in cultivating the soil, is so active, so indefatigable, and so neat, that his poverty has only the appearance of ab-

stinence. The soil of Sicily, on the other hand, is immensely fortunate and fertile, crops of various produce, corn, wine, oil, silk, &c. (which are all mingled together) rapidly succeeding, or rather treading close upon each other; while the mountains, highly cultivated, almost to their tops, the inclosures, fenced with hedges of the Indian fig, or prickly pear, and the sides of the roads garnished with a profusion of flowers or flowering shrubs, exceedingly beautiful, altogether present the most agreeable aspect to the eye that can possibly be imagined (especially in sailing along its very rich coast). Still, however, notwithstanding these natural advantages, the peasants there are poor, dull, and loathsome dirty; and in Syracuse, and other of their cities, scarcely a creature is to be seen, and even those have the appearance of disease and extreme wretchedness. The inward and outward cleanliness and comfortableness of Malta and its inhabitants, contrasted with what is visible in Sicily, is so striking in passing from one island to the other, that a stranger would almost be induced to imagine them a thousand leagues asunder: in fact, there never were two countries so near each other, which, in every physical and moral point of view, have so little mutual relation and resemblance as these have.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS DE POMBAL,

LATE PRIME MINISTER OF PORTUGAL.

THE great powers of the human understanding, and the immense interval that separates the mind of one man from another, are never more clearly exhibited than when an obscure individual arises from the midst of a nation sunk in sloth, and dozing in the lap of ignorance, and after pushing down all the obstacles placed by fortune in his way, ascends to an eminence so high as to enable him at once to despise and to command the whole inert mass of his countrymen. The Marquis de Pombal was one of these rare prodigies; sometimes portending good, sometimes mischief, to the regions in which they appear.

Joseph Sebastian Carvalho was born at Coimbra in 1699, of parents so very humble, and so little known, that report has reduced them to the rank of artificers. The truth however is, that he descended

from one of those noble, but obscure families, which the more opulent and dignified noblesse held in almost equal contempt with the basest class of plebeians. The proud spirit of Carvalho was stung at an early age by this insolence of the grandees, which he forgot not to abate when he afterwards rose to power.

Though he discovered considerable talents while pursuing his studies at the university of his native city, he declined the arts of peace, in which he might have displayed them, and embraced the profession of arms, as better suited to an ardent and enterprising mind, and to the personal advantage with which he was most liberally endowed by nature. He was one of the handsomest men of the age in which he lived. His stature was uncommon; his aspect noble and commanding; and his strength prodigious. He was no less remarkable among the *Guards of the Palace* for his undaunted courage; but

but the excesses and follies into which he was precipitated by the petulance of youth, soon obliged him to quit his military station.

At that time, the favourite diversion of the young nobility of Lisbon consisted in rallying forth at night, and attacking the guards that patrolled the streets of the city—*garde*, who, partaking more of the wolf than the dog, often stripped instead of protecting the passenger. The young men had at their head a brother of the king, a personage of a cruel and ferocious disposition; and not a night passed without some bloody broil, nor many without a murder. In these hazardous encounters, young Carvalho was ever one of the foremost. His profligate course did not, however, prevent him from winning the heart of a young lady of the ancient house of *Aveiro*; nor did the repugnance of her family, who abhorred so mean an alliance, hinder him from bringing his amour to a fortunate conclusion. He carried her off, married her in spite of them; and found means to avoid the daggers and the prisons, with which they sought to avenge the deadly affront that had been offered to their *honour*.

Having acquired in the mean time a consciousness of the great gifts he had received from nature, he thought of turning his attention to politics, and succeeded in obtaining the appointment of secretary to the Portuguese embassy at the court of Vienna. Here he gave the first indication of those superior talents and that vast genius which afterwards made him omnipotent in Portugal.

His diplomatic career was scarcely begun, when he received accounts that his wife was no more; the hatred of her family, which she had incurred by her marriage, favouring a suspicion that life and death had been dispensed to her from the same source. Thus left at liberty, he offered his hand to a fair relative of that Marshal Daun, whose name, and the history of the seven years war, will be of equal duration. His fine person and engaging manners procured him, as before, the consent of the lady; but, as before, he failed in obtaining that of her parents. The pride of family is in Germany still more scrupulous than in Portugal; and a countryman of Carvalho, then at Vienna, took a pleasure in repeating that his birth was mean, and his manners dissolute. Fortunately, the ambassador *Tancos*, whose friendship he had gained, resigned in his favour; and his new dignity was accepted in place of a wide spreading ge-

nealogical tree and splendid armorial bearings. He was at this time less than thirty years of age.

His dispatches and his political conduct soon gave a high opinion of his talents, and suggested the idea of assigning them a wider sphere of action. He was accordingly recalled from his embassy; *Don Diego de Mendoza*, the prime minister was exiled, and the reins of government were put into the hands of Carvalho.

To mend the state and the manners of a nation long debased by tyranny and corruption, is at once a difficult and an ungrateful task. Abuses and usurpations, when sanctioned by the lapse of time, are held sacred, and he who attempts to reform the one, or retrench the other, is sure of the enmity of all those who consider the plunder of the public as property, and oppression as a right. Hence it is, that every bungling statesman can do mischief with greater security, than the wisest can do good. Even the common people are taught by their crafty oppressors to clamour against the man whose hand is kindly extended to raise them from the ground. All this was experienced by the new minister of Portugal. The hatred of an insolent nobility, whose ambition he repressed, was envenomed by envy and rage, at the pre-eminence of an upstart; while the popular voice was raised against him by the holy inspiration of the priests, whose numbers and influence he sought to diminish; and whom he scrupled not to call *the most dangerous vermin that can infect a state*. He was, however, upheld by the esteem and friendship of his master Joseph, and gained a large accession of reputation and of authority, by the greatness of mind and abilities which he displayed on two signal occasions. The first was the ever memorable earthquake of 1755.

He had hardly begun to apply remedies to the disorders and penury of the state, when that horrible catastrophe occurred. On the 1st of November, the fair and serene aspect of the heavens bespoke no enmity, foreboded no misfortune to the devoted inhabitants of Lisbon, when, on a sudden, an obscure subterraneous sound was heard, and immediately followed by a most tremendous convulsion. Many were buried beneath the ruins of their abodes; the earth swallowed many; and many were consumed by the flames, while assassins, stabbing with one hand, and plundering with the other, increased the dreadful confusion of the scene, in which not one of the four elements was

idle. A furious gale spread the conflagration; and the sea, rising above its natural elevation, dashed the vessels in the port against each other and the shore. The loss of life, resulting from this complication of curies, would, however, have been far less than it was, had the people of Lisbon conformed to the sentiments of some ancient sect, or philosopher, who thought the universe the temple most worthy of the deity, and prayed in the open air. But fear and devotion drove them to the churches, the solid structure of which, for a time, resisted the earthquake, and then fell in and crushed thousands into one undistinguishable mass. The survivors, who fled to the mountains, were not less confounded. Fugitives, from barracks and convents—soldiers, nuns, and friars, herded together during the first two nights, and though abhorrent in habits, customs, and practices, mixed readily in the commission of the most scandalous excesses, and even of crimes.

In the first moment of this dreadful misfortune, the prime minister made his way undismayed through flames and falling houses, to every quarter of the city, carrying with him succour and consolation, calming fear, and repressing the spirit of pillage and disorder. By his command the dead bodies were thrown into the sea in bags of lime; by his care, provisions were brought from the nearest provinces; and, by his fortitude and courage, the people were prevented from abandoning a city, which offered nothing to the eye but heaps of ruins, and images of despair. Their stay, beneficial to themselves, will probably produce the destruction of a future race, since the experience of many ages justifies a belief that the site of Lisbon is doomed to the same dreadful disturbance once, and once only, in a century.

During the two first days after this calamity, the minister took no repose but in his carriage; no sustenance but a little soup; and in the course of the first week two hundred and thirty ordinances issued from his fertile brain. One of them enjoined the hanging without trial or delay, of every man found in possession of gold or silver bearing the marks of fire. This excessive and indiscriminating severity to which many guiltless victims were immolated, may be applauded by the statesman who calculates, but feels not; with whom human life is nothing—state expediency every thing; but it will be marked with the just reprobation of the philosopher, who knows that one of the greatest

incitements to virtue—one of the greatest comforts we derive from society, is the conviction that we are secure, as long as we are innocent. The conduct of Carvalho was nevertheless crowned with general approbation. From the people it obtained him the appellation of *the saviour of his country*; and from the king the successive titles of *Count d'Oyru* and of *Marquis de Pombal*.

But as the royal favour increased, so did his enemies; their number being daily augmented by the unrelenting attacks he made upon the abuses in every department of the state. He was only beginning to enjoy the fruits of his reforms, when his attention was diverted from them by another remarkable event. A conspiracy was formed against the life of the king. The Duke d'Aveiro, the Marquis of Tavora and his two sons, with the Counts of Antorguia, Almeida, and Poriza, were the heads of it. An amorous intrigue of the monarch with the Marchioness of Tavora, was their principal grievance, or rather their principal pretext; for the Tavoras were in fact rather spurred on by ambition, than by indignation at this affront offered to their honour. Enraged, as well as the rest of the nobility, at the king's blind and unlimited confidence in the Marquis de Pombal, they thought that as he had abdicated his power, he ought to be hurled from the throne, and determined to seat in it the eldest of their own family.

When Joseph was about to pay his customary evening visit to his mistress, two hundred and fifty conspirators placed themselves in small bands upon his road; and retained their fire till he was in the midst of them. Musket-shots then flew from all quarters, and wounded him in three places. The Duke d'Aveiro himself aimed at the driver, but his carbine missed fire. It was the fortune of the king to have attendants equally intrepid and intelligent. His valet de chambre saved him from further injury by laying him down in the bottom of the carriage; while the postillion with no less presence of mind suddenly turned the heads of his horses, and drove back to the palace at full speed, but by another road.

Carvalho had shewn, at the time that Lisbon lay in ruins, all the courage and all the resources of a great mind: he now exhibited all the dexterity of a statesman, and all the refined cunning of a courtier. Ever firm and composed in the most critical conjunctures, he began by enjoining secrecy to the *valet de chambre*, and postillion

million; but the conspirators to turn aside suspicion, hastened themselves to divulge the attempt upon the king's life; and came with the crowds whom affection or curiosity brought to the palace. The Duke d'Aveiro was among the foremost, and offered to go armed in pursuit of the assassins. That nobleman was of the house of Braganza. Crooked in body and mind, restless, inhuman, the declared enemy of the government, and capable of any thing, he was an object of strong suspicion to Carvalho. The minister, however, bade him be quiet; entrusted him with false secrets, which he entreated him not to disclose; and sent him away proud of the success of his dissimulation, and confident of impunity.

The king recovered; six months passed away unproductive of any arrest or discovery; and the event was almost obliterated from the public mind. But it was not forgotten by Carvalho. He was secretly collecting every information that might lead to a knowledge of the delinquents; and the more his proofs against d'Aveiro and Tavora acquired consistency, the more his attentions to them were studied and particular. He obtained leave for one to pass three months at his country mansion; for the other an appointment solicited long before. At length the whole treasonable history was revealed to him by a domestic, who was waiting one night with amorous views in Tavora's garden, when the conspirators assembled there anew, discussed the causes of their past failure, and laid a plan that promised better success.

To prevent its execution, and to bring the criminals to justice without farther delay, the Marquis de Pombal availed himself of a ball given in honour of his daughter's nuptials with the Count de Zampayo. An invitation from the king decoyed thither the whole of the conspirators, who, instead of the "mulick, minstrelsy, and masking" they expected, met with fetters, dungeons, and the rack. A week after, ten of the principal traitors were executed; their bodies burnt; and their ashes cast into the sea. The Duke d'Aveiro, and the old Marchioness of Tavora died as if they had exchanged sexes,—he with more than the weakness of a woman, and she with a fortitude truly heroic. The young Marchioness of Tavora, the king's mistress, was confined in a convent for life; and the greater part of the nobility was imprisoned, till the death of the king, which did not happen till nineteen years afterwards.

The Jesuit Malagrida, generally though falsely supposed to have been executed as a conspirator, was in fact tried by the inquisition, and burnt as a heretic. One of the charges was his having written that *the Virgin Mary spoke Latin in the womb of St. Anne*—words disgraceful to the author; and still more disgraceful to the odious tribunal, by which they were construed into a crime. But these and other theological absurdities were made the pretexts of his death, because there was no proof, although there was no doubt, of his being privy to the plot. The expulsion of his whole order, suspected of tampering in it, followed; furnished an example for their destruction throughout Europe; and will ever redound to the glory of the Marquis de Pombal, who thus struck the first blow at that dark, intriguing, and ambitious fraternity.

More deeply rooted than ever in the confidence of his master, the haughty minister no longer feared to brave the first persons of the realm. A brother of the king, who was grand inquisitor, delaying to license a work, containing some state regulations, Carvalho, in the presence of another *Infant of Portugal*, exhorted his rage in the most insulting threats, till he raised their choler to a height still greater than his own. From invective they proceeded to personal insults; pulled off his peruke; threw it in his face; and driving him out of the apartment, bade him carry his complaint to the king. His obedience to this sarcastic command, procured the lasting exile of the royal brothers; and gave him an opportunity he had long desired of placing one of his own creatures at the head of the inquisition. His brother Don Juan Carvalho had the appointment; but did not keep it long.

When the court removed occasionally to the summer palace of *Salvatierra*, the minister, detained at Lisbon by public affairs, sent thither the grand inquisitor to watch over the conduct of the queen, whose artifices he feared. Informed of the insidious part the priest was playing, she sent for him to her chamber. He went; but was never seen to return. According to the accounts most credited, she shot him through the head with a fowling piece. It is certain, at least, that Don Juan Carvalho disappeared. It may be asked why, if capable of such a crime, she did not dispatch the principal instead of the agent; but the Marquis de Pombal, who distrusted her as well as the grandees, was not easily available. He was always escorted by a detachment of cavalry, and a body-guard

of a hundred men. In a country where the king went about unattended, or only guarded by a few men of a regiment of cavalry, a minister constantly surrounded by the naked swords of a corps devoted to his particular service, could not fail to excite odium, and an outcry of tyranny. But his precautions were necessary in the midst of a nobility the more dangerous because cowardly, a fanatic and aggrieved clergy, and a riotous populace. The same defence cannot be made for the pride and ostentation of power, which induced him to erect a palace for himself, while his sovereign was dwelling in a hovel, after the royal residence had been shaken into ruins by the earthquake of 1755.

When the most urgent cares resulting from that event, and those that grew out of the conspiracy, were over, the Marquis de Pombal returned with equal ardour and success to his favourite reforms. He re-animated commerce and the arts; created a navy, and rebuilt the unfortunate town of Lisbon. His efforts were not always unrewarded by the gratitude of his countrymen; and when, in 1766, a dangerous malady threatened to carry him off, the alarm was general throughout Portugal. But towards the close of his career he became less popular, perhaps not without reason. At a time of life when most men seek repose, his peaceful labours were not enough for him. He engaged the Portuguese colonies in hostilities with those of Spain; and was deliberately provoking a war in Europe, when, in the beginning of 1777, Joseph I. died, and with him the power of the Marquis de Pombal. In a week after the demise of the crown he was stripped of all his employments. Though in his 77th year, his mental and corporeal faculties were equally unimpaired, and his manner so insinuating, that the Queen Dowager charged her daughter not to admit him to an audience, well aware that, after two or three conferences, he would have gained a dominion over her mind, as complete as that which he had exercised over the deceased monarch's.

At the coronation of the new queen, the nobility, grown more ferocious by the length of the time they had been chained down, instigated the people by their emissaries to demand the late minister's head, and the multitude was disposed to gratify them; when, on a sudden, a body of cavalry appeared, headed by an officer who forbade the Marquis de Pombal to be named under the most ri-

gorous penalties. The *fidalgo*s, who were assembled in a gallery, were much disconcerted at the silence that ensued. They were observed to be in great agitation, running backward and forward, sending off messages, and darting looks of anger and impatience at the crowd. It was in vain: some dozen of voices, which exclaimed *Pombal! Pombal!* were instantly overpowered by cries of *Long live the Queen!* from Carvalho's partizans.

To perfect the great plans, which the Marquis de Pombal had sketched out, would have required twenty years prolongation of his ministry, or similar successors. None such appeared; the nation fell back into apathy, and into the clutches of the priests; and all the old evils, and all the old abuses, returned. The people then began to perceive that he had been labouring for their benefit; and, in spite of the severity of his administration, would gladly have been governed again by that head which they had so lately devoted to the block*.

It is generally remarked, perhaps generally true, that the solitude of discarded ministers is haunted by the ghost of their former grandeur; that they cannot console themselves for the loss of attendance, adulation, and power; and that their mind, accustomed to the management of great affairs, preys upon itself, when deprived of its usual aliment. Carvalho was a stranger to these torments. He lived cheerfully, in modest retirement, on his estate of Pombal, passing his time in reading, in doing acts of beneficence to his indigent neighbours and vassals, and in administering consolation to his wife, whose weaker nature, and German pride, could ill brook disgrace, and who then began for the first time to regret that ever she left Vienna.

Though a man of a great, sagacious, and intrepid mind, the Marquis of Pombal was far from a perfect character. Haughty, violent, vindictive, and rapacious, he mixed his own injuries and interest with those of the state. Even when in sole pursuit of the general welfare, he was not irreproachable. Instead of removing the obstacles that stood in his way with discretion, he rudely overturned them, without caring whom they crushed; and thus missed the fame of a good minister, by being too eager to do good.

* Soon after his disgrace, the following saying was current in Portugal:—" *Mal ter mal, melhor Pombal!* " that is, Evil for evil: it were better to have Pombal.

V A R I E T I E S,

L I T E R A R Y and P H I L O S O P H I C A L ;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

A SECOND volume of Dr. TROTTER'S *Medicina Nautica* is now in the press, and will be published early in February.—The plan of the former part of this work is more or less continued, with communications from Navy Surgeons, in most foreign stations as well as in the fleet at home.

Mr. MACKINTOSH, the celebrated author of '*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*,' proposes to deliver a Course of Lectures in Lincoln's Inn Hall, on the Law of Nature and Nations, comprehending the whole Philosophy of Morality, Government, and Law. They are to be continued three times a week during the sitting of the Courts in Westminster Hall.

The publication of the '*British Medical Journal*' is deferred by unavoidable circumstances till the first day of March, when it will make its appearance under the more comprehensive title of the '*Medical and Physical Journal*.' Mr. W. Mudie, of Edinburgh, will act as its agent for North Britain, and Mr. Gilbert, of Dublin, as its agent for Ireland. The prospect of patronage and of valuable correspondence is already exceedingly flattering.

Mr. F. TWISS has for twelve years past been employed in the compilation of an Index to Shakespeare, which he has now brought to a conclusion, and proposes to publish in the course of the ensuing winter.—This most elaborate Index is on a plan, different from any which has hitherto appeared, as it contains a distinct enumeration of every substantive, adjective, verb, participle, and adverb, to be met with in Shakespeare's plays, with a particular reference to every passage, in which they occur, in a manner adapted to every edition.

About the end of March will be published in a quarto volume, by John and Arthur Arch, 'Grove-Hill,' a descriptive Poem and an Ode to Mithra, by the Rev. THOMAS MAURICE, author of the History of Hindoitan, &c.

Miss PLUMPTRE, the translator of Kotzebue's *Lover's Vows*, and of his *Count of Burgundy* is at this time engaged in the translation of the two fine Dramas of that Author, entitled the '*Virgin of the Sun*,' and the '*Death of Rolla*.'

Proposals will shortly be published for an abridgement of '*Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor*,' as a continuation of

Mr. Job Orton's work on the Old Testament, according to the plan which the author himself had formed, in two large volumes, 8vo.

For the sake of those who wish to learn, or to teach *Dr. Doddridge's Short-hand*, (which was an improvement upon *Riche's* system, recommended by *Locke*,) one who had been a pupil in the Doctor's academy, proposes to publish the rules in a method entirely new; the characters made with a pen. In some copies blank spaces will be left to be filled up by any one who prefers doing it himself.

A new edition of the Biographical Work, entitled '*Public Characters of 1798*,' is in the press, with additions, and corrected and revised in every article.

A fourth Set of Glees, for three, four, and five voices, by JOHN DANBY, together with '*The Ode to Hope*,' in eight parts, presented to the Glee Club, is intended to be published by subscription, for the benefit of the author's family in the month of March, 1799, price 10s. 6d.

Mr. BROWN, author of a Treatise on Scrophulous Diseases, has in the press a Poem, intitled '*Inkle and Yarico*,' founded on Mr. Coleman's celebrated Opera of that name. He has also made considerable progress in his work on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Teeth.

A new edition, with considerable alterations and improvements, will shortly make its appearance of the work, entitled '*Literary Memoirs of Living Authors*.'

An interesting work, for the use of young persons, is in the press, and will be ready for delivery in the course of this month, entitled '*The Discovery of America*,' comprising the Life and Discoveries of Christopher Columbus, with frontispiece and map; from the German of J. H. CAMPE, the Author of *Young Robinson*.

Professor DANZEL, of Hamburgh, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscriptions of one guinea, '*A Description*,' in French, illustrated with eighteen engravings,

1^{mo}. Of an Aerostatic Machine, to direct Air-Balloons, called *Danseline*;

2^{do}. Of a second Aerostatic Machine, pointing out the means of direction;

3^{do}. Of a third, affording another way to direct Air-Balloons;

4^{do}. Of an Hydraulic Machine, to put in motion the rudder of a ship; and, consequently

quently to make her go without the least air stirring, i. e. in a dead calm.

All his own invention.

After the copies shall have been delivered out to every subscriber, or the person he authorises to receive the same, all the numbers will be put in a wheel, and every hundredth number that shall be drawn, will be entitled to a *small model* of the Aerostatic Machine called *Danzelise*, ready fitted up. The drawing to take place in the course of May 1799, in the presence of the subscribers residing at the place of drawing, which place, as well as the day of drawing, is to be publicly advertised. The expence attending the conveyance of the models to be defrayed by the winners; and a list of such winning members will likewise be published. Subscriptions taken in Great Britain, by Dulau and Co.

A publication is about to appear under the title of '*the Ladies' Annual Register*,' intended to record whatever passes in each preceding year interesting in any degree to the female and fashionable world.

EICHHORN's Introduction to the Books of the Old Testament and Apocrypha, will shortly be committed to the University press, by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge; who, instead of confining his attention to translating alone, has undertaken to answer the objections of the author, and subjoin important additions to his work.

THE ARTS. To the admirers of the fine arts, LONDON at present affords a variety of entertainment, which for value, variety, and splendour, cannot be paralleled in any other city in the world.

The Orleans Gallery was once the great ornament of Paris: the pictures are said to have cost the immense sum of 480,000*l*. On the breaking out of the troubles in France, they passed from the hands of the proprietors into those of Mr. Wolters, the banker, of Brussels; by whom they were made over to M. De La Borde, banker to the King of France; and by him they were very judiciously consigned to England.

The first part of the collection, consisting of the Flemish and Dutch pictures, were sold in the year 1793. The remainder, consisting of the Italian School, by much the most valuable, are now upon sale. The whole, consisting of 296 pictures, were purchased by the Duke of Bridgewater, Lord Carlisle, and Lord Gower, for something more than forty thousand pounds.

This may unquestionably be denominated a *matchless collection*;—but at the same time that we bestow upon it every eulogium which the united efforts of artists of other days, and other climes, are entitled to,

"On Greece and Rome *wby lavish all our praise?*"

Let us not neglect the natives of our own country, which, notwithstanding the visionary calculations of M. L'Abbe Winckelman, and some other writers, who have tried to prove that we are *in too cold a latitude for the production of works of genius*, may now boast of productions that will stand the test of comparison; of productions, which prove that we have improved, and are improving in the polite arts.

MACCLIN's gallery, consisting of a collection of pictures by English artists, generally painted in a style that does great honour to the English school, is now submitted to the public, and to be disposed of by tickets, price 5*l*. 5*s*. each; to be determined by the ensuing State Lottery. To those who wish to possess a chance for some of the finest pictures that ever were painted in this country, this affords an admirable opportunity, at a very small expence, for every unsuccessful adventurer is entitled to two prints, the figures in which are engraved by Bartolozzi, and at a very low estimation may be deemed worth half the original price of the ticket.

An exhibition of a new and very singular description is on the point of being opened in the Haymarket. It consists of between one and two hundred pictures of birds, beasts, and fishes, by the late Mr. Elmer of Farnham, in Surrey. This modest, unassuming, and admirable artist, retained for more than half a century the first rank in that branch of the arts which he professed and practised. In laborious and high-finishing he may have been equalled by some of the Flemish and Dutch painters; but in accuracy of drawing, character of the species, and spirit, he excelled them all. He died a short time since, at 82 years of age. The pictures which were not disposed of at his death, among which are some of the best he ever painted, will be submitted to public inspection, in the Haymarket, as *The Sportsman's Exhibition*.

The honourable Mrs. DAMER has offered to execute a portrait of Lord NELSON, either in marble or bronze, to be placed in any part of the city which the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen may

may deem proper. This, while it commemorates the victory obtained by the gallant admiral, reflects high honour on the lady, who in this age of trifling and dissipation, can quit the gay and giddy circle of fashionable folly, and boldly venture on a task which demands not only talents and taste, but labour and perseverance.

An admirable copy from an equestrian model of the King by Carlini, was some time since etched by Bartolozzi, and is now completed, and published by BROMLEY.

Some very correct and spirited copies from Hogarth are just published in the third volume of JOHN IRELAND'S "*Illustrations of Hogarth*," copied from original drawings, &c. in the possession of the Editor, who also possesses twelve very curious pictures from Hudibras, painted in the early part of Hogarth's life, and beaming with spirit and character.

With a view to the farther advancement of the imitative arts, Mr. JAMES TASSIE, No. 20, Leicester-square, London, has long been employed, and with great success, in transferring the figures and heads of antique and modern engraved gems into coloured glass and enamel, similar to the originals in colour, durability, and brilliancy. This, according to the opinion expressed by some eminent connoisseurs, proves to be the finest discovery for perpetuating the works of miniature sculpture that has been made in modern times. Hence may various remains of ancient genius, which were lost to the world at large, be universally diffused, with all their intrinsic excellence. It tends greatly to facilitate this branch of the study of antiquity, that the subjects may be comprehended in a narrow compass, are conveniently portable, and not liable to mutilation, like the other productions of sculpture, which are formed in the ordinary manner. Having about thirty years ago been induced to give up his practice in the large figures, Mr. TASSIE betook himself also to the modelling of portraits, finished in semi-transparent enamel, resembling the purest oriental onyx, and suitable to be used as rings, bracelets, seals, and other ornaments. The society of arts and commerce considered his specimens of cameos to be so great an improvement, that they were pleased to encourage him by a handsome bounty. He has been countenanced by many of the first personages in this country, as well as by several distinguished promoters of the arts abroad.

The late Empress of Russia was pleased to honour him with orders to execute a complete cabinet of intaglios and cameos, accompanied with an historical description; and preserving, as accurately as possible, the appearance of the original gems. He has for many years been engaged in foreign and other commissions for select collections of intaglios and cameos, also of sulphurs and other cheap compositions. The intaglios are so made as to seal either with or without being mounted in seals, and are placed in various kinds of small cabinets, which are esteemed peculiarly convenient for ladies who amuse themselves by casting impressions.—As medals have ever been a favourite mode of procuring the portraits of celebrated characters, Mr. PINKERTON, who has been at uncommon pains in obtaining the most authentic portraits of the Scottish kings, has suggested the modelling of these, and such other subjects as it may be thought proper to perpetuate. Mr. P. has enabled Messrs. TASSIE senior and junior to make a beginning, and specimens may now be seen of James I. to James V. and of Mary. To avoid the expence incident to the engraving or dyes, those medals are to be cast in metal, in imitation of such as were executed at the time of the revival of the arts. Should this attempt meet with approbation, it is intended to go as far back as any real vestige can justify.—Mr. TASSIE'S collection of coloured paste intaglios and cameos, white enamel, and sulphur impressions of ancient and modern gems, which amounts to 20,000, has been about forty years in forming, and exceeds in number, variety of subjects, and style of engraving, every other in Europe. It contains almost every great collection of originals, including the best works of antiquity; together with such as barbarous or less polished ages, as well as modern times, have produced. In this view, it is peculiarly calculated to shew the origin, progress, former perfection, and present state of the art.

There has appeared at Paris, from DIDOT'S press, in 4to. a very complete edition of "*Anacreon*;" containing the Greek text, the Latin version, a French translation, critical notes, and two preliminary dissertations by Professor GAILL, Greek odes set to music, and a discourse on the music of the Greeks.

In a contagious typhous fever which prevailed in Tuscany about a year since, Dr. POLIDORI successfully made use of a method, consisting of the exhibition of

mild stimulants, small doses of laudanum, a moderately cordial regimen with wine, the admission of pure air, and abstaining from all evacuating and debilitating measures. The Peruvian bark was always found useless or hurtful. We rejoice to see such an improvement upon former practice introduced into a country lately devoted to old theories.

The first volume, and one number of the second, of the "*Flora Atlantica*" of the celebrated botanist DESFONTAINES, are published at Paris. This valuable work is the fruit of a tour made from the year 1783 to 1786, along the chain of mountains which crosses the states of Tunis and Algiers, and extends to the kingdom of Morocco. The plants are arranged according to the Linnæan system, and the descriptions are accompanied with accurate plates.

Instance of Improvement. The Spaniards now, when a house is on fire, bring water before the holy sacrament.

THE REPUBLICAN LYCEUM at Paris recommenced its courses on the 1st Frimaire (Nov. 21) with the following classes and professors: Technology, *Hassenfratz*; Physico-economical Geography, *Cocquebert*; Chemistry, *Fourcroy*; Italian language, *Beldoni*; Natural Philosophy, *Deparcieux*; Anatomy and Physiology, *Sac*; English language, *Roberts*; German language, *Weiss*; History, *Garat*; Natural History, *Alex. Brogniart*; Literature, *Mercier*.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE of the *Ligurian Republic* has opened at Genoa. It is composed of 72 members, of whom half are residents, and half are associates living within the republic. There are two classes of subjects treated on: the first, that of the mathematical and physical sciences, subdivided into three departments; the second, that of philosophy, literature, and the fine arts, with the same number of subdivisions.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE of *Cairo*, formed by the learned men who accompanied BUONAPARTE, is rather a ludicrous than a serious object in the present state of the French affairs in Egypt. From the subjects of enquiry proposed by the general we may infer an actual or impending want of several of the most necessary articles for the army.

The first and second parts of that splendid work, "*Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, & de la Basse Egypte*," have been delivered to the subscribers. Each contains six fine plates, the subjects of which appear to be well chosen.

A complete and elegant edition of the musical works of *Mozart* is publishing by BREITKOPF and HÆRTEL at Leipzig.

The French botanists in Egypt have had a very poor harvest. The country has not yielded them more than twenty different species. The most extraordinary tree there is the wild fig or sycomore, a single one of which is sufficient to shade several peasants huts, as well as the oxen employed in working machines for drawing up water. These huts, however, are represented as the most miserable human habitations perhaps in the globe: they are made of mud, not more than three feet in height, and their only entrance is a round hole of a foot and a half diameter.

On the evening of December 7, BOUVARD, astronomer at the observatory, discovered a comet in the constellation of Hercules. The next morning, at half past six, it had $248\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of right ascension, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ of north declination. It had advanced 43 minutes per hour towards the east, and 28 towards the south. It is small, and difficult to be seen. This makes the 89th comet, according to the catalogue in LALANDE's astronomy.

A ridiculous duel is said to have been fought in one of the principal German universities between two professors, in consequence of a dispute on the method of observing a comet.

The *Teylerian Society* of Haerlem have announced the two following prize questions: "What are the motives which have engaged most nations to employ the metals, especially gold and silver, as representative signs of value and wealth: what are the advantages and inconveniences of this medium of circulation; and might not others be usefully and durably substituted to it?"—"What is the influence of a republican constitution on the happiness of a people; and to what degree is this influence capable of being elucidated and demonstrated by examples derived from the Greek and Roman republics?"

Von Troil, archbishop of Upsal, author of the "*Letters on Iceland*," opened a consistory in July last, with a Discourse "On the Utility of Controversies in Theology." Probably few heads of established churches in Europe would now chuse to meddle with such a topic, especially taking the affirmative side.

Foreign journals are full of lists of books, medals, prints, &c. prohibited in the dominions of the Emperor of Germany, the King of Prussia, and other potentates on the continent. Such is the

'fear of change' obtaining among the powers of the earth at the present crisis! The Emperor of Russia follows the *superfessing* policy with most zeal; and in his dislike of every thing foreign, he only appears to distinguish French manners and productions with his peculiar aversion.

The invention of *stereotypes* (solid types) by the Parisian printers Didot and Herhan, is thought a great improvement. These types, instead of being detached characters, like the common, form a single solid mass for each page, which being incapable of derangement, fixes for ever the purity of the text. As all the types of a work may be thus preserved, it is not necessary to take off a greater number of copies than are wanted at a time, whence the great saving of paper results. It does not clearly appear how this vast multiplication of type can be made economical on the whole, unless it were in printing books of common and perpetual demand; yet it seems, from the list of prices given, that the stereotype editions, besides being more correct than others, are sold almost twice as cheap. These printers likewise sell on very moderate terms the stereotype plates of all the works they print; by which means any person with a common printing press is enabled to take off as many copies as he pleases.

The naturalists *Bruguière* and *Olivier*, who were sent by the French government in 1793 to examine and collect objects of natural history in Turkey, Lesser Asia, Persia, Syria, &c. after a five years' absence returned to Europe, and landed at Ancona, where Bruguière died. His colleague dispatched for France the treasures collected by them, which are represented as very rich, in seeds, fruits, drugs, plants, quadrupeds, insects, reptiles, &c.

The Royal Danish Society of the Sciences has offered a prize medallion of the value of 20l. for the best answer to each of the following questions, to be transmitted to the secretary of the society, *Dr. Abildgaard*, at Copenhagen, before the last of June, 1799:

1. *In History*: What nation has discovered and circumnavigated America at an earlier period than the Norwegians? How far have the discoveries of the Norwegians been extended there, particularly towards the south? The proofs and arguments must be derived partly from authors, partly from monuments, for instance, works of fortification, buildings, languages, or traditions, which are still extant in America.

2. *In Mathematics*: To ascertain the actual

quantity and effect of every combustible substance, or species of fuel, which is used in domestic life, whether wood, or turf, or sea-coal.

3. *In Physics*: To demonstrate by experiment the highest degree of heat which can be communicated to bodies by means of steam; and whether that portion of the water, in Papin's Digester, which is not in a vaporific state, can acquire a higher degree of heat than 212° of Fahrenheit?

4. *In Philosophy*: Which are the most remarkable progressive steps, which practical philosophy has made since the time it was reduced to systematic form?

The Royal Academy of the Sciences at Berlin has proposed the following curious question in the department of *Belles Lettres* for the year 1800:

On the Goths and Gothic taste, or Gothicism:

1. Had the ancient Goths, who were a distinguished nation, any thing peculiar which was not common to those who had attacked the sinking Roman empire, whether in their constitution, laws, manners, customs, or in literature and the arts? Have the expressions '*Gothic*' and '*Gothicism*' any other meaning but that given them in later times, to mark thereby in a general manner the state of the arts and sciences since the downfall of the Roman empire, and during the middle ages? And 3, if the last conjecture be founded, when were the before-mentioned expressions more generally used in that sense?

The patriotic Society for the Promotion of native Industry at Nürnberg, on their last public meeting, May 21st, proposed a question, which does them infinite credit:

Which are the most effectual means of checking the hurtful predilection in the inhabitants of small towns, particularly in the free Imperial towns of Germany, for foreign productions and manufactures; and on the other hand of impressing them with a more favourable taste for domestic productions, without the intervention of coercive laws, or the limitation of a free trade.

Mr. WAGNITZ, of Halle, (a German Howard) has for several years been employed in collecting materials for a *Complete History of Prisons, and their management in ancient and modern times*; a work which the ingenious and philanthropic author is now preparing for the press. He solicits all literary men, particularly lawyers, to supply him with the minutes of remarkable trials which may throw a light upon the subject of prisons as well as on the state of mind of prisoners, according to the different methods and places of confinement. The same author proposes shortly to publish a continuation of his "*Historical Accounts and Remarks on the principal Houses of Correction in Germany*."

As a specimen of the rapidity, or rather rapacity with which some bookfellers in Germany emulate certain *honourable* publishers in London in the art of multiplying books and pirating literary projects, we find as early as in the month of August, 1798, two different translations advertised in the *Intelligencer* to the *Jena Literary Gazette* of the intended "BRITISH NECROLOGY."

The same whimsical anticipation prevails also in Germany in announcing translations of "MUNGO PARK'S *Travels in the Interior of Africa*." These had actually attracted the attention of no less than half a dozen German publishers before a sheet of them was printed in England. The old proverb of "*phlegmatic Germans*" can no longer be applied with justice.

Among the numerous English books, of which translations into German have either already appeared, or are now in the press, we notice the following: *Travels into Sicily and Athens: the Islands of the Archipelago, Smyrna, Constantinople, and the Coasts of Africa*; the *Mysterious Castle*, a novel, in two parts; *Travels in Hungary*, with a short Account of Vienna, in the year 1793, by R. Townson; the *Life of Thomas Day*; *An Account of the English Colony of New South Wales*, by David Collins; *British Public Characters of 1798*; the *ReCTOR'S Son*, by Miss Ann Plumtre; *Clermont*, a tale; a *Survey of the Turkish Empire, &c.* by W. Eton; *Fragments in the manner of Sterne*, second edition 1798; a *Tour in Switzerland, &c.* by Helen Maria Williams; a *Sketch of Modern France*, in a series of letters, &c. the *Young Philosopher*, by Charlotte Smith; *Chronological Tables of Universal History*, by John Blair, continued by Chabreau; *Anecdotes of two well-known Families*, written by a descendant, and dedicated to the first female pen in England, prepared for the press by Mrs. Parsons, three vols. 1798; *Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic*, vol. ii; *Geraldina*, a story; the *Priory*, or the *History of an Orphan*; *Walsingham*, or the *Pupil of Nature*, by Maria Robinson, &c. &c.

New Maps.—Prof. Mannert has lately published a new Map of the East-Indies, or Hindostan. A *Chorographic Map of Belgium*, by Capt. Louis, editor of the *National Atlas of France* in 69 folio plates; a *Chart*, shewing the situation of the German and French armies near Trier and Saarbürg, in the years 1793 and

1794, by an officer of the German army; a *Plan of the Fortresses of Strasburgh and Kehl and the neighbouring country*, with a representation of the fortifications erected at the siege of Kehl, &c.; a new Map of the present territory of the Batavian Republic, according to its division into departments, delineated by J. C. Roder; a Map of the Black Sea, according to the latest astronomical calculations of Citizen Beauchamp, sketched in the astronomical observatory at Seeberg near Gotha, large 4to.; a Map of the Straits, called the Dardanelles or the Hellespont, and the Channel of Constantinople or Bosphorus, together with the Sea of Marmora, published from the actual soundings by Güssfeldt; and a Map of Greece, and the Archipelago, according to the latest drawing of Delarochette.

The rage for critical investigation and reformation in every branch of science, has arrived at so high a pitch in Germany that Divinity and the Christian religion itself does not appear to be exempt from it. A periodical publication has been lately commenced by J. C. GREILING, at Magdeburg, entitled "*New practical materials for Sermons on the Sunday and Holiday Gospels, extracted and digested from IMMANUEL KANT'S moral and religious writings*."

Mr. Schubart, a German poet of some celebrity, who was for several years kept in confinement by the late reigning Duke of Wurtemberg, for publishing a satirical poem, in which he animadverted on the Duke's extravagance and prodigality, is now employed in translating *Osian* into German poetic prose; a species of composition which has been successfully introduced by various late writers, but particularly by Gessner in his *Idyls*, *Death of Abel*, &c.

The Privy-counsellor Hezel, of Geissen, has lately announced a work which he is preparing for the press, entitled "*The Humanistic Encyclopedia, or a Dictionary of Facts*, containing all the sciences requisite to an interpreter of the Latin and Greek classics." In opposition to this work we find lately another of a similar nature advertised for publication by the celebrated Mr. Tunke, of Dessau, who is already favourably known by several elementary works in the department of education. While Mr. Hezel's work comprehends natural history, aesthetics (the theory and principles of taste) rhetoric, poetry, introductory to the ancient classics, &c. that of Mr. Tunke is principally directed to subjects of ancient history,

tory, geography, philosophy, mythology, and antiquities, and consequently limited to those auxiliary branches which are essentially required to the understanding of the classics. The whole of the latter work is to form three volumes 8vo. the first of which was published in October last.

A *New Musical Gazette* has lately been commenced at Leipzig, published for Breitkopf and Härtel, two eminent booksellers, who promise to furnish the musical world with weekly intelligence of every thing new and interesting in this department, with concise philological or historical essays on musical subjects, short extracts from the most important theoretical works on music, with reviews of the latest public compositions, with interesting accounts of distinguished artists and virtuosi's, &c. &c.*

On the 1st of Brumaire, viith year of the French Republic (October 22d, 1798, old style,) appeared at Frankfort on the Maine, the first number of a new and valuable periodical work intitled "*The Paris Literary and Artistical Gazette for Germans*," conducted by a learned German at Paris, and transmitted to the publishers at Frankfort. It professedly contains, 1. Ac-

* The substance of this and the following, and all other foreign journals, may be looked for in the Monthly Magazine.

counts of the latest state of literature in France; 2. The most recent events in the department of the arts; 3. Literary and artistical notices of rare and valuable works of every description, miscellanies, biography, &c. &c.

Voss and Co. book and printfellers at Leipzig, are publishing a series of prints representing the most renowned French Generals. Each livraison contains the portraits of six Generals in 4to. at the low price of one dollar eight groschen (about 5s.) In the first number are likenesses of *Bonaparte*, *Hoche*, *Augerault*, *Bourbonville*, *Jourdan*, and *Pichegru*: the second number contains those of *Massena*, *Berthier*, *Bernadotte*, *Dumas*, *Kleber*, and *Moreau*.

One of the most complete Dictionaries of the English language now extant is the following, which lately appeared at Strasbourg, printed for *Levrault*. "*Phrasologia Anglo-Germanica*, or a collection of more than 50,000 English phrases, extracted from the best English writers, reduced to alphabetical order, and translated into German by F. W. HAUSSNER, Professor at the central school of the department of the Lower Rhine; to which is added a vocabulary of all such words as did not require to be explained by phrases.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit a piece of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

A GENERAL View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture. By the Secretary to the Board, with plates, 8vo. 9s. Nicol.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A Plan, preceded by a Review of fine Arts, to transmit to Posterity the *Portraits* of the most distinguished Characters of Great Britain and Ireland. Also to encourage British Artists, and to adorn London with Galleries of Pictures, &c. without any expence to Government. By *Niel Desjensans*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Law.

DRAMA.

Aurelio and Miranda, A Drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, founded on the Romance of the Monk. By *James Boaden*, Esq. 2s. Bell.

Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, illustrated with specimens and analyses of the most celebrated tragedies, and interspersed with observations on the Italian Theatre, and Biographical Notices of the principal Tragic

Writers of Italy. By a Member of the Arcadian Academy of Rome; with 13 engravings, 1l. 1s. boards,

EDUCATION.

The Reader, or Reciter, by the assistance of which any Person may teach himself to read or recite English Prose with elegance and effect. To which are added instructions for reading Plays on a new plan, 3s. 6d. boards. Cadell and Davis.

Pilkington's Henry, or the Foundling, 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Little Teacher, for reading and spelling well, 9d. Darton and Harvey.

Lessons upon Life, or Home Scenes, 1s. 6d. Sael.

HISTORY.

A General View of the History of Switzerland, with a particular Account of the Origin and Accomplishment of the late Revolution. By *John Wood*, Edinburgh, 6s. boards. Cawthorn.

LITERATURE.

The New London Review, or Monthly Report of Authors' Books, 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

LAW,

The Trial of Mr. James Parsons, of Pater-noster Row, for a Libel, 6d. Fiske.

Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1798. By *Bejanquet and Putter*, Part 4, 5s. Butterworth.

A Complete System of Pleading. Volume 9, (containing Trespass and Scire Facias.) By *John Wentworth*, Esq. Barrister, royal 8vo. 12s. boards. Robinsons.

A Correct Abridgment of the Act, imposing a tax upon income, and the Schedule at full length, for estimating the Income liable to be assessed, 6d.

Trepas, Jordan, West, Parsons.

The substance of the Income Act, being an Abridgment of the Language only; and a methodical Arrangement of all the Clauses of the Act. By a Barrister. Hurst.

MISCELLANIES.

The February Fashions of London and Paris, containing nine beautifully coloured Figures in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month, intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country. To be continued Monthly. 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Secrets of the English Bastile disclosed; with a Copy of the Rules and Orders by which the System is regulated. By a Middlesex Magistrate, 1s. Rivingtons.

Observations on the intended Tunnel beneath the River Thames, shewing the many Defects in the present state of the projection. By *Charles Clark*, F. S. A. 4to. 4s. Robinsons.

Beauties of St. Pierre, 3s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

Index to Doddsley's and Rivington's Annual Register, from 1758 to 1792 inclusive, 2 vols. 14s. boards. Rivington.

The Works of the late John Maclaurin, Esq. of Dreghorn, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, 2 vols. 8vo. 9s. boards. Robinsons.

MATHEMATICS.

A Course of Mathematics, Vol. 2d. By *Charles Hutton*, L. L. D. F. R. S. Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 8s. 6d. boards. Robinsons.

MEDICAL.

Reflections on the propriety of performing the Cæsarean Operation. To which are added, Observations on Cancer, and Experiments on the supposed Origin of the Cow Pox. By *W. Simmons*, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London, &c. 2s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

A Treatise on Sugar. By *Benjamin Mosely*, M. D. 5s. boards. Robinsons.

An Outline of the History and Cure of Fever endemic and contagious, more expressly that of Jails, Ships, and Hospitals, and the (vulgarly called) Yellow Fever of the West-Indies. To which is added, an Explanation of the Principles of Military Discipline and

Economy, with a Scheme of Medical Arrangement for Armies. By *Robert Jackson*, M. D. 8vo. 7s. boards. Longman.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

No. V. of the Military Magazine, or Miscellany, appropriated to the uses and amusement of the officers of the British army, and of gentlemen volunteers who are desirous of obtaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns. 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Naval Chronicle, a new Monthly Work, Number 1, 2s. 6d. Bunney and Co.

New Naval Magazine, Number 1, to be continued Monthly, 6d. Harrison and Co.

A complete Marine Pocket Dictionary, of the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German Languages; with an English-French and French-English Index. By *Henry Newman*, 7s. 6d. boards. Hurst.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Fanna Suecica Insecta, Vol. 1. By *Gustavus Paykull*, a Naturalist in Sweden, &c. 9s. boards. Richardson.

Donovan's British Insects, Number 1. to be continued every Fortnight, 2s. Rivingtons.

NOVELS.

Romances. By *J. D'Israeli*, interspersed with Specimens of Persian Poetry. To which is prefixed a poetical Essay on Romance and Romancers; embellished with a Frontispiece, 8vo. 8s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Helen Sinclair, 2 volumes 7s. sewed.

Cadell and Davies.

The Natural Son, translated from the French of Diderot, 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. boards. Longman.

Tale of the Times, by the Author of a Gossip's Story, 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. sewed.

Longman.

Rash Vows; or the Effects of Enthusiasm, translated from the French of Madame de Genlis, 3 vols. 12mo. 1cs. 6d. boards.

Longman.

Lendör; or Early Engagements, 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. sewed. Trepas.

Emily Dundorne; or the Effects of Early Improvement, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. sewed. Low.

POETRY.

Song of the Battle of the Nile, published for the benefit of the Widows and Children of the brave men who fell on that memorable day. By the Rev. *W. L. Bowles*, 4to. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Theodore, or the Gamester's Progress, a Poetic Tale; with Frontispiece, engraved by Neagle, 2s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Speech of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. on the Bill for imposing a Tax upon Income, in the Debate, on Friday, December 14, 1798, 1s. Debrett.

The Substance of Lord Auckland's Speech in the House of Peers, on the third reading of the Bill for granting Duties upon Income, 1s. Wright.

A Measure productive of substantial Benefits to Government, the Country, the Public Funds,

Funds, and to Bank Stock. By *Simon Pope*, 7s. 6d. Richardsons.

The Tests of National Wealth and Finance in Great Britain, in December, 1798, 7s. 6d. White.

Considerations upon Frauds in the revenue, addressed to the good sense of the People, 1s. Hatchard.

POLITICS.

To be sold for the Increase of Public Contributions, the following new Publications in English, French, and German. By *Obadiab Prim*, one of the people called Quakers.

1. Address to the Sovereigns of Europe.
2. History of some great Mandarines, 3d.
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Union with Ireland. Cease your Funning! Oh! that mine Enemy had written a Book. Dublin printed, London reprinted. Debrett.

The fallacy of French Freedom, and dangerous Tendency of Sterne's Writings; or, an Essay, shewing that irreligion and immorality pave the way for tyranny, and that Sterne's writings are both irreligious and immoral. By *D. Whyte*, M. D. 6d. Hatchard.

An Appeal to the Public, in vindication of John Hanson, in regard to the prices charged by Mr. Mackell, smith, for the Iron railings in the Green Park. To which are added engravings of illustrative drawings. Wright.

Recent State of Ireland: and the only Means of preserving it to the Empire considered, in a Letter to the Marquis Cornwallis. By *James Gerabty*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Stockdale.

The Case of Ireland reconsidered, in answer to "Arguments for and against the Union considered," 2s. Debrett.

Observations on the Political State of the Continent, should France retain her immense Acquisitions, 3s. 6d. Debrett.

The Retropect. A Collection of Tracts published at various periods of the War; including Reflections on Mr. Locke's Theory of Government, in producing that Combination of Anarchy, which has assumed the name of Jacobinism. By *John Bowles*, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards. Longman.

New Edition, with fine heads, and the Arms of the Persons addressed, finely cut in wood, of Junius's Letters, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. Royal Paper, 1l. 15s. Vernor & Hood.

Necessity of an incorporate Union with Ireland, proved from the Situation of both Kingdoms. With a Sketch of the Principles upon which it ought to be formed, 2s. 6d. Wright.

THEOLOGY.

A Discourse preached at the Brethren's Chapel, Bristol, on November 29, 1798. By the Rev. *T. Greenfield*, 1s. Mathews.

The Efficacy of Courage in a good Cause;

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral of St. Paul before the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of London, the Artillery Company, &c. on the 29th of November, 1798. By *Thomas Bowen*, 1s. Rivingtons.

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Sermon delivered in the Church of West Broomwich, on the last day appointed for a general Thanksgiving. By *William Jesse*, M. A. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

Comfort for the Feeble Minded: Three Sermons preached at the Chapel, Grub-Street. By *John Bradford*, A. B. 1s. 6d. Trepass.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chichester, at the Primary Visitation, in the year 1798. By *John*, Lord Bishop of Chichester, 2s. Robson.

A Sermon preached before the Lords, on Thursday, November 29, 1798. By *John*, Lord Bishop of Chichester, 1s. Robson.

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The unparalleled Favour of Providence towards Britain; A Sermon preached on the late National Thanksgiving. By *Robert Walker*, F. R. S. E. 1s. Kay.

A Sermon delivered in the Church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, November 25th, and in the Church of Allhallows, December 16th, 1798, before the Volunteers, in the Wards of Bridge, Candlewick and Dowgate. By *William Vincent*, D. D. 1s. Cadell & Davies.

IN FRENCH.

L'Ami des Mères: Journal d'Education, et des Spectacles, ouvrage des lequel en fera voir les rapports qui doivent exister entre l'Instruction et l'Amusement. Par *M. Le Texier*, Number 1, to be continued Monthly, and completed in 12 Numbers, price of the whole 1l. 1s. to Subscribers. Boosley.

French Publications by Dulau and Co.

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Julie, 2s. 6d.

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Leonore de Trauenstein, 2s.

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Manuel de l'Education des Abeilles, 3s. 6d.

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Précis sur l'établissement des Colonies de Sierra-Leone, par *Wadstrom*, 2s. 6d.

THE NEW PATENTS lately enrolled.

JOSHUA COLLIER, FOR A CHEMICAL PROCESS FOR FREEING FISH OILS FROM THEIR IMPURITIES, &c.

A PATENT was granted last year to **JOSHUA COLLIER**, of Southwark, broker, for a chemical process for freeing fish oils from their impurities in smell, taste, and colour, and for improved strainers for oil and other liquids, with other instruments for ascertaining their qualities and assisting their burning.

Of this patent which combines an ingenious application of machinery, with the antiseptic properties of charcoal, well known to all chemists by the striking experiments of Professor Lowitz, we shall give a detailed account.

The chemical process consists in pour-

ing a quantity of any species of fish oil, or a mixture of different sorts of fish oil into any convenient vessel, which is to be heated to the temperature of 110 or 120 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale, and then adding of caustic mineral alkali of the specific gravity commonly described as 1.25, or of such strength that a phial containing 1000 grains of distilled water will contain 1250 grains of these lees, a quantity equal to four parts of the 100 by weight of the quantity of oil; the mixture is then to be agitated, and left to stand a sufficient time for the salts and sediments to subside, it is then drawn off into another vessel, containing a sufficient quantity of fresh burnt charcoal, finely powdered, or any other substance possi-

*Collier's Patent for Filtering & Sweetning
Water & all other Fluids.*

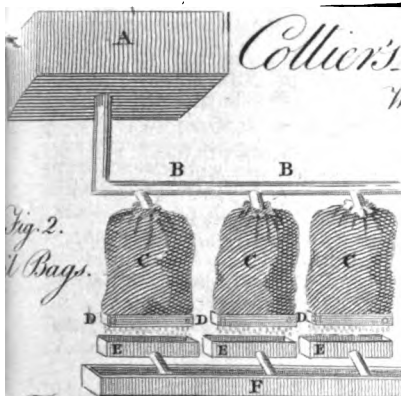


*Fig. 1. Sections of a Machine
for Filtering Water.*

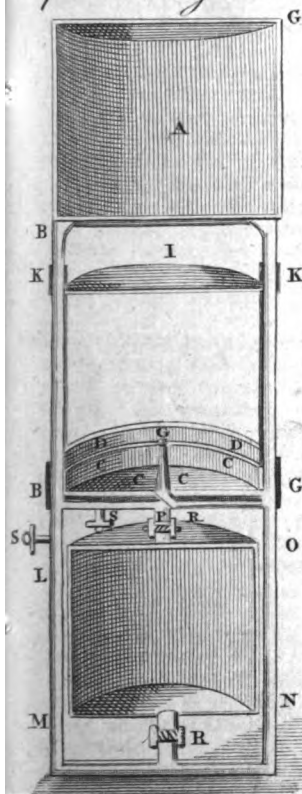


Fig. 3. Section of the Filtering Still.

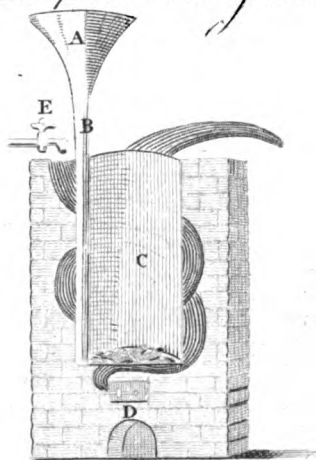
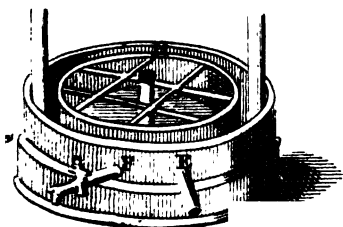
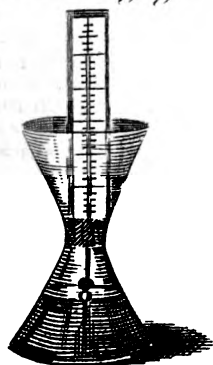


Fig. 4. Trial Glass.



ing antiseptic properties, in a powdered or divided state, with an addition of a small proportion of diluted sulphuric acid, sufficient only to decompose the small quantity of saponaceous matter still suspended in the oil, which appears by the oil becoming clear at the surface, the contents of this vessel are also agitated, and the coaly filine and aqueous particles left to subside, after which the oil is passed through proper strainers, herein after described, and is thereby rendered perfectly transparent and fit for use.

The principle of the improved strainers, or filtering machines, consists in the means applied to combine hydrostatic pressure, which increases according to the perpendicular height of the fluid, with the mode of filtering *per ascensum*, thereby procuring the new and peculiar advantage that the fluid and its sediment take opposite directions. A great advantage attending this invention is, that the dimensions of the chamber in which the sediment is received may be varied while the filtering surface remains the same. To adapt the machines not only to the purpose of families, work-houses, hospitals, public charities, the navy, or the merchant service, but also to all the purposes of oil-men, of distillers, of the laboratory, the brewery, &c. chambers of various capacities must be provided for the sediment and precipitated matter. With respect to the oil-trade, the space required is very great, especially for spermaceti, or Brasil bottoms. In the various purposes of the laboratory, no limits can be fixed, but all dimensions will be occasionally required; in distilleries and breweries they may be smaller in proportion, and in that designed for water and for domestic use, a very small chamber will be sufficient. When water is to be sweetened, or freed from any putrid or noxious particles, it passes, in its way to the filtering chamber, through an iron-box, or cylinder, containing charcoal finely powdered, or any other antiseptic substance insoluble in water, the water being forced into it by hydrostatic pressure, through a tube of any sufficient height. This box has two apertures to receive and deliver the fluid, and these are opened and closed by cocks, or screws, or any other method used for such purposes, and being affixed to the machine by other screws, may be easily detached from the same. Thus, whenever the charcoal begins to lose its antiseptic properties; the box is removed and heated, till it is red hot, by which means the foreign matter escapes through the

small apertures, after which the box is cooled, and the charcoal becomes sweet, pure, and equally fit for use as at first, though the process be ever so often repeated.

Another part of the invention consists in filtering machines in the form of stills, in which charcoal may be repeatedly burned after any fluid substances have passed through it, for the purpose of freeing them either from putrid or noxious particles or of discharging their colouring matter, which filtering stills are so contrived, that the fluid may pass through in any quantity; without displacing the charcoal; the part of the fluid remaining interspersed among the charcoal, may be driven over by heat and be employed for many inferior purposes of the arts or manufactures. Lastly, the heat may be raised so as to purify the charcoal as has been before described in the machines for water. The flue of those stills is so constructed that water may be employed to cool them without the loss of time requisite for their gradually parting with their heat to the surrounding atmosphere, so as to be fit for a subsequent operation.

The instruments for ascertaining the comparative qualities of oils, depend in part on the principle of their specific gravities; spermaceti oil, contrasted with other fish oils, being as 875 to 920. For this purpose, a glass vessel of any convenient shape, is made use of, furnished with a bubble also of glass, and a thermometer. If the oil is pure, this bubble sinks, when the mercury rises to a certain standard, by the application of the hand, or any other heat to the vessel containing the oil. If the spermaceti oil is impure, the bubble will still float, though it is of the temperature required, and the degree of impure, or foreign matter, will be shewn by the state of the thermometer at which the bubble sinks.

To determine what tendency oils used for burning have to congeal in cold weather, a freezing mixture is put in a phial of thin glass, or any other convenient vessel, into this a thermometer is immersed, and a single drop of the oil under experiment, suffered to fall on the outside of the vessel, where it immediately congeals; as the cold produced by the mixture gradually ceases, it is easy to observe by the thermometer at what point of temperature the oil becomes fluid, and runs down the side of the glass.

References to the plate.

FIG. 1. A.—The cistern into which the water or other fluid to be filtered is put.

B B. A tube opening into the bottom of the cistern A. and bent along the bottom of the machine conveying the fluid into

C C C. The filtering chamber, which is covered with leather bound down round its circular rim, and through which leather the water is percolated.

D D. The basin rising above the level of the chamber and receiving the filtered liquor.

E. The spout by which it runs off into a pitcher or other vessel.

F. Another spout furnished with a cock to draw off the foul water from the chamber when necessary.

G G G. The air-tub, which begins above the level of the chamber, is covered with a button, which saves the leather from being cut, and has a small lateral aperture for the air to be carried off. This pipe passes along the bottom and up the side, and rising above the level of the water in the cistern, is there closed, except a small lateral aperture through which the air escapes.

H. A guard or rim with cross bars put over the leather to keep it from being forced up by the water. It is fastened down by means of two notches on opposite sides of the guard, by which it locks into two staples rivetted into the bottom of the basin.

I. The lid sliding down to cover the water from dust, and suspended at pleasure by means of

K K. Two springs on each tube for that purpose.

L M N O. A cylindrical box containing charcoal, which is connected with the above by means of the tube P, and a continuation of the tube B.

L M. The water tube B continued below the charcoal apparatus, so that the fluid may pass through the same into the cylinder,

from whence it enters the chambers at P, so as to be filtered through the leather as before described.

R R. Collars which may be unscrewed at pleasure, so as to detach the charcoal apparatus whenever the charcoal requires to be purified by heat.

S S. Two cocks to direct the fluid through the charcoal cylinder or immediately into the filtering chamber.

FIG. 2. A.—A tub or cistern containing the oil to be filtered, and supplying a tube of sufficient height for the hydrostatic pressure to operate.

B B. A main tube of wood, tin, leather, or cloth, to which any number of bags of the size and shape of corn sacks or any C C, convenient size or shape may be connected. These are bound to

D D D. straight double iron bars, furnished with a hinge at one end and a screw at the other, by opening which the bags may be emptied.

F. A trough underneath, made to receive the filtered oil from the receivers **E E E.**

FIG. 3. A.—A funnel cask or cistern, into which the fluid is put which passes down.

B. A tube fitted into the same, through which it enters.

C. An iron still, or still of any other substance capable of sustaining heat, full of finely powdered and sifted charcoal, through the head of which the fluid passes into any receiver.

D. A fire-place of any construction to drive over the fluid remaining interspersed among the charcoal, and also to purify the charcoal by an increase of temperature when required.

E. A cock to let water into the flues to cool the apparatus for a subsequent operation.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Second collection of Glee, Rounds and Canons, for two, three, four, five and six Voices, composed by the Members of the Harmonic Society of Cambridge, and published by Charles Hague. Mus. Bac. Camb. 108. 6d. Longman and Clementi.

THE readers of our Monthly Magazine, will recollect the handsome terms which we found ourselves justified in applying to the first similar publication produced by the Harmonic Society of Cambridge. The present work, which merits equal approbation, flows from the tributary talents of Mr. Hague, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Carnaby, Mr. Wright, Mr. Dixon, and the Reverend Mr. Richmond. All the pieces are written in a style much above mediocrity, both in fancy and science; and some of them do the highest honor to the taste, judgment, and theoretical proficiency of their respective composers.

"Death's Truest Image" by Mr. Hague, for five voices, is constructed with great art: the parts flow together with that ease, and produce that happy union of effect, which only ingenuity, and a taste highly cultivated can command. "Ossian's Address to the Sun" by Mr. Richmond, exhibits a greatness of conception in the composer, highly correspondent to the noble spirit of the poetry, and in some passages a peculiar force and felicity of expression. "Fierce the Torrid Blaze Descends" does great credit to the fancy and judgment of Mr. Wheeler. The bold glowing style in which he has treated the subject of the words demonstrates great powers of imitation, and gives the sense of the author with a penetrating force. "The Kiss" by Mr. Wright, is sweetly pleasing in its melody, and the parts coalesce with scientific propriety, Sleep

"Sleep, thou fearful Lover's Friend" by Mr. Dixon, is an extremely pleasant glee, and the "Grace" by Mr. Carnaby, which closes the collection, is fabricated with much imagination and contrivance.

Harmonia Sacra, being a collection of Antebems from the most esteemed masters ancient and modern. Published in numbers, and to be comprised in three folio volumes. Selected and arranged by J. Page.

This superb and valuable publication has now made a considerable advancement in its third volume. Among the excellent and sterling compositions which have appeared in the latter numbers, we find that noble anthem by Mr. Battisbill, "Behold how Good and Joyful a Thing it is, Brethren, to dwell together in Peace and Unity;" and we learn that a new anthem, by Mr. Busby, is shortly to appear in the same great work. We make these observations with the more pleasure, as we profess ourselves the advocates and encouragers of living merit. From Gibbons, Croft, Blow, Purcel, Clarke, Handel, Greene, and Boyce, we never can withhold that veneration ever due to the most illustrious talents; but, if we wish to see them equalled, we must excite emulation, by respecting modern efforts, when, like theirs, they are grounded on the sublimer models of science.

No. 1. Of Elegant Selections, comprising the most favourite compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Paisiello, and other esteemed authors, consisting of sonatas, overtures, capriccios, rondo and airs, with variations for the piano-forte or harp. 2s. Rolfse.

In the present number of this work, which is to appear monthly, and in which the editor informs the public that it will not only consist of the newest music, but save fifty per cent. to the purchaser, we find two rondos extracted from a curious collection expressly composed for the late Empress of Russia, by Paisiello the justly celebrated ballad "A Prey to Tender Anguish" by Haydn; and "Tink a Tink," with variations for the piano-forte, by G. Nezot, pupil of Steibelt. Articles so judiciously selected cannot but augur well of the future numbers of this attractive undertaking, and ensure that notice and encouragement due to taste and discernment.

Twelve Waltzes, for the piano-forte or harp, with an accompaniment for a flute, tambourine, and triangle, composed by D. Steibelt. op. 34. 5s. Dale.

This thirty-fourth opera of Mr. Steibelt, taken in the aggregate, is a pleasing
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addition to those with which he has already obliged the public. It exhibits, throughout, the strongest traits of the ingenious author, and adds a new sprig to the laurel he had already so fairly earned. Every piece is conceived with the spirit appropriate to this species of composition, and amidst the sameness of time to which the music is necessarily confined, displays much variety and relief. Every Waltz is characterized by an easy and natural turn of melody, and the basses are judiciously selected. Those which seem to predominate in merit, both in fancy and arrangement, are the first, the third, the fourth, the sixth, the tenth, and the twelfth.

Apollo et Terpsichore, being a collection of the most celebrated songs, duetts, rondos, airs, &c. extracted from the most fashionable operas, and other entertainments, and adapted to the piano-forte, violin, guitar, or German-flute, in numbers, each 1s. 6d. Rolfse.

"Apollo et Terpsichore" has arrived at the conclusion of its second volume, which comprizes the latter six of the twelve numbers already before the public. Among the new and eligible articles which supply these six numbers, we find "Loud rav'd the Blast" from Blue Beard; "At Lucy's Door" from Haydn, "To Sing of Love's Passion" from the same great master; "Sweet Sung the Lark" from Martini; "When first this humble Roof I knew" from Jackson of Exeter; "Pleyel's German Hymn" with variations; "Now the Moon-Beam's Trembling Lustre" by Mr. C. Clagget; "The Haunted Tower," with variations; "Burton's Favourite Rondo;" and other compositions equally formed to gratify the taste and improve the execution of amateurs in the engaging and familiar walks of practice.

The Death of Philomel, composed by a Gentleman of Cambridge. 1s. Riley.

This little air, without exhibiting any thing remarkably novel, possesses traits of a pleasing fancy, and conveys the sentiment of the words with ease and simplicity. The passage at "And sing a Dirge to Philomel" is sweetly impressive, and the intermediate symphonies are characteristically conceived.

Piano-forte Magazine, in numbers, each 2s. 6d. Harrison and Cluse.

This pleasing and advantageous work continues to exhibit the same taste and judgment which distinguished the contents of its former numbers. We are glad to have to notice that the proprietors, by a late addition to their plan, have
I rendere

rendered it still more commodious to the public. Those practitioners and encouragers of music who are already provided with piano-fortes, and can therefore dispense with the promissory notes, which entitle the subscriber to a new instrument, *gratis*, have now an opportunity of purchasing the numbers at eighteen-pence each; which new condition frequently affords them the advantage of receiving for three shillings, or four and sixpence, the same quantity of well chosen music, as in any other edition would cost them half-a-guinea.

A Song in Mr. Sheridan's new Comedy of the Strangers, composed by a Lady. 1s. Rolfse.

We have perused this delicate little air with much pleasure. It is distinguished by a graceful ease and an affecting simplicity. The bass and inner-part are scientifically constructed, and the effect of the whole does much honor to the taste and judgment of the fair composer.

The Quick-step of the Hampstead Loyal Association, as it is performed by the Duke of York's band, composed and dedicated to Josiah Boydell, Captain Commandant of the Corps, by T. Essex. 1s. Longman and Clementi.

Mr. Essex has published this quick-step in a score for clarinets, flutes, horns, trumpets, bassoons, a serpent and drum; to which he has added a piano-forte part. The style of the melody is novel, and highly pleasing; and the parts are put together with considerable skill.

He'll never march again, a Ballad, set to Music by T. Combe, of Leicester. 1s. Longman and Clementi.

We are not able to speak in the same flattering terms of the composition as we have done of former pieces by the same ingenious master. The melody is not remarkable either for its novelty or character, and the modulation is even deficient in science. The passage at "*never, never march again*," in the second page, is so

carelessly prepared as to violate the acknowledged laws of harmony.

The Sword of Gideon and the Lord, a martial hymn, set to music by Frederic Mortimer. 1s. Bland and Wheeler.

"The Sword of Gideon," though not conspicuous for its originality, possesses some degree of spirit, and conveys the sense of the words with considerable effect. The intervening symphonies are correspondent to the melody, and do credit to the judgment of the author.

On the projected Union between England and Ireland; composed and sung by Mr. Dignum, in the grand Council-chamber at Guildhall, on the Lord Mayor's day. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This temporary production, though not calculated to render the credit of Mr. Dignum's inventive powers equal to that of his vocal abilities, is by no means destitute of merit. We are obliged to confess its wants of novelty and modulation, and that the bass is not the best that might have been chosen; yet the general effect is agreeable, and adapted to the sense of the words.

William and Mary, two rondos, with an accompaniment for a violin or German-flute; written and composed by Peter Lee. 2s. 6d. Rolfse.

The themes of these rondos are familiar and agreeable, and the digressions are constructed with judgment. The sentiments of the words have, in both, been happily consulted, and the modulations are easy and natural. At the same time, we are obliged to observe, that the basses do not always reflect equal credit on the skill of the composer; we sometimes meet with *consecutive octaves*, as in the second and third bars of the sixth page; at other times, with combinations utterly dissonant, but which errors, as we are led to conceive by the general excellency of the compositions, are rather the result of carelessness than of scientific disqualification.

RETROSPECT of MUSICAL WORKS published in France during the last year; with Remarks on the State of Musical Science in that Republic.

IT is a circumstance highly flattering to the power and stability of nations, when, in the midst of foreign wars and intestine commotions, they are able to cultivate the peaceful arts; when, while one hand is engaged in checking external and internal hostilities, they can with the other foster science, and promote the resources for refined and elegant enjoyments.

During the first six months of the last

year, the Republic produced no fewer than 119 musical works, vocal and instrumental; the catalogue of which, with occasional remarks and observations, will furnish the reader with a tolerably just idea of the merit of the respective composers now in France, and of the present state of music in that country.

Three Romances, by *Plantade*; Treatise on Harmony, by *Gauzargues*; Four progressive Sonatas for the Piano-forte with,

with an accompaniment for the violin, *ad libitum*, by *D. Steibelt*; three progressive Duetts for two Violins, by *B. Viguerie*; Three concerto Duetts for two Violins, by *Tironne*; New Anacreontic Pastimes, with an accompaniment for the guitar, by *Guichard*; Memoirs, or Essays on Music, by *Gretry*. This latter work, which is comprized in three volumes, reflects the highest credit on the well-known professional talents of Citizen *Gretry*. Like the justly celebrated *Pergoleze*, and our own inimitable *Arne*, he in his compositions at once delights, and succeeds, in painting the passions; and, like those great masters, deduces his melodies from the feelings of the heart. Many of his productions have contributed to prove to Italy, Germany, and England, that by adopting the language of nature, the artist becomes intelligible and impressive to all mankind. Except a treatise by the profound *Rameau*, and a few trivial attempts by other authors, no didactic work had, till now, issued from the pen of a French musician. But since in the practical department of the arts there are certain secrets which cannot be revealed but by the professor, and the knowledge of which is of the highest importance to the student, the present work of *Gretry* is particularly useful and seasonable: and, most happily for the author, his own compositions form examples to his just and excellent precepts.

The Vocal Journal, with an accompaniment for the harp or piano-forte, by *Pleyel*; the Lyre of Orpheus, being a collection of romances and opera airs, by the brothers *Gavvaux*. The Lyre of Orpheus, the first year's numbers of which have been well received by the public, continues with the same success, and exhibits the taste of its conductors to great advantage.

The Amorous Warrior's Shield, by *Charpentier*; a Treatise on the Bass as applied to Melody, with rules for composition, by *H. F. Langlé*. This work, the first which has been written in France on this interesting part of composition, possesses all that truth, depth, and perspicuity, which might be expected from the ingenuity and professional erudition of its author. The undertaking was preceded by his *Treatise on Harmony*, which the Germans, such excellent judges on that subject, immediately translated. This learned and esteemed composer, who unites in a high degree the theory and practice of music, announces in his preface the speedy appearance of other works.

Citizen *Langlé* ought, perhaps, to be encouraged the more, since the *maitrises des cathédrales* being suppressed, it becomes necessary that the learned in the art should redouble their efforts to preserve in the republic a due taste for harmonic theory, and the means of bringing it to perfection.

The Lyrical Gleaner, (for the harp), arranged by *Petrini*; New Journal of Melody, selected from *Gluck*, *Sacchini*, *Picini*, *Sarti*, *Mozart*, *Paisiello*, *Gretry*, and other celebrated authors, arranged with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, extracted from the original scores. A third Collection of Airs and Pieces, containing the *Chaconne* in *Orpheus*, and that in the *Union of Love and the Arts*, with an accompaniment for a violin, by *Petrini*; Leaves of *Terpsichore*, consisting of overtures and airs, with an accompaniment for the harp; Journal for the Harp, in twenty numbers; Airs, by *Boieldieu*; Concerto for the Violin, by *Blasius*; Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a violin, *ad libitum*, by *Carbonel*; *Alonzo* and *Imogine*, a tragical romance taken from the Monk, composed by *Beaumarchais*; first Collection of Romances, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by *Lemoyne*, jun.; the Persian Slave, by *Daleyrae*, arranged for the piano-forte by *Viguerie*; Collection of Romances, arranged by *Nadermann*; Three Grand Sonatas, with the charge of cavalry, for the piano-forte, by *Laderner*; Concerto for the Violin, composed and dedicated to Citizen *d'Hautefort*, by *Graffet*; Three concerto Duetts for two Violins, by *Tironne*; Three progressive dialogue Duetts for two Clarinets, by *Viguerie*; Three concerto Quartetts for a Flute, Violin, Tenor and Bass, by *Devienne*; Romance of Henry the IVth, by *Berton*; Three Quartetts for a Horn, Violin, Tenor and Bass; Airs, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by *Viguerie*; Exercises, intermixed with airs, for practitioners on the guitar; Romances, Songs, Rounds, and Duetts, by *Martial*, with a pastoral Romance, imitated from *Estelle* and *Florin*, by *Bruguiere*, the melodies and accompaniments by *P. Porro*; Six Rounds set to music, with an accompaniment for a guitar, flute, or violin, by *Porro*; Collection of Waltzes and Allmands, arranged for two flutes, by *I. Claveau*, senior; Three concerto Duetts for two Flutes, with variations by *Wratislki*; Three familiar Duetts for two Flutes, by *Walter*; Three Duetts for two Violins, by *Batu*;

Six

Six Duets for two Violins, composed for the use of young practitioners, by *Lorenzetti*; Collection of Airs, taken from comic operas, arranged as duets for two clarinets, by *Gasseau*; Three Solos for a Violin, with a bass accompaniment, by *Walter*; Three Duets for two Violins, by *Walter*; Three familiar Duets for two Violins, by *Walter*; Six Rounds, with an accompaniment for a piano-forte or harp, by *Porro*.

The remaining articles, with further remarks on the progress of French music, we shall present to our readers in the succeeding number of our Magazine. In the mean time, it will be obvious to every observer with how much ardour the citizens of France cultivate a science whose attractions extort the admiration of all nations, though but a few of the coun-

tries, even of the politest quarter of the globe, produce in an eminent degree that peculiar genius which is indispensable to the attainment of its excellencies. It is true, that except the works of *Gretry* and *Langlé*, we have not had to notice any production of magnitude, or of a very novel cast; but if the preceding catalogue be contrasted with the music which formerly inundated Paris, we shall be struck with the advancement which this captivating art appears to have lately made in France. And if we contemplate that general spirit of scientific research and love of refined accomplishment which seems at present to pervade the republic, we shall naturally be led to expect the most sublime specimens of theory and genius in this delightful occupation of the muses.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December, 1798, to the 20th of January, 1799.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
TYPHUS Mitior	3
Small Pox	5
Ophthalmia	1
Peripneumonia Notha	9
Pleurisy	2
Hæmatemesis	1
Acute Rheumatism	5

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dyspnœa	12
Cough	17
Cough and Dyspnœa	15
Hoarseness	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3
Hæmoptoe	2
Pleurodyne	4
Ascites	2
Dropfy of the Ovarium	1
Anasarca	3
Cephalalgia	6
Vertigo	4
Epistaxis	2
Amenorrhœa	3
Menorrhagia Difficilis	1
Chlorosis	4
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	3
Vomitus	2
Dyspepsia	6
Gastrodynia	3
Obstipatio	1
Dysuria	2
Herpes	3
Psora	2
Jaundice	2
Hemiplegia	1
Hysteria	3

Palpitation of the Heart	-	-	1
Hypochondriasis	-	-	2
Gout	-	-	3
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	16

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Menorrhagia lochialis	-	-	3
Dolores post partum	-	-	2
Rhagas Papillæ	-	-	4

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	-	-	4
Ophthalmia	-	-	2
Tabes Mesenterica	-	-	1
Tinea	-	-	3
Vermes	-	-	2

The great severity of cold which has been lately felt has been productive of different diseases, particularly those which have their seat in the lungs or chest. Cough, dyspnœa, hoarseness, catarrh, peripneumony, are the diseases which have chiefly prevailed.

The great fatality of the small pox has been the subject of remark for some time. The general bill of mortality states the number who have died of this disease within the last year at 2237, which, as may be seen by comparing the two bills inserted below, is four times the number of those who died in 1797. From a register which we have kept of the deaths in every month, it appears that the mortality by this disease in the months of October, November, and December has been in the proportion of more than ten to one of

of that which occurred in some of the earlier months of the year.

At the hospital for inoculation 575 persons were received into the house and went through the disease without the loss of a single patient: besides these 1747 were inoculated and then dismissed to

their own habitations, of whom only three died in the course of the year.

The number of patients in the natural small pox received into the hospital was 255: to many of these the disease proved fatal.

GENERAL BILL OF MORTALITY.

For the Year 1798.

A BORTIVE and Stillborn	-	594	Inflammation	-	-	384
Abcesses	-	26	Itch	-	-	1
Aged	-	1117	Lethargy	-	-	1
Ague	-	8	Livergrown	-	-	7
Apoplexy and Suddenly	-	224	Lunatick	-	-	83
Asthma and Phthifick	-	421	Measles	-	-	196
Bedridden	-	2	Miscarriage	-	-	2
Bleeding	-	22	Mortification	-	-	262
Burthen and Rupture	-	18	Palpitation of the Heart	-	-	1
Cancer	-	71	Palsy	-	-	86
Childbed	-	144	Pleurisy	-	-	15
Colic	-	4	Quinsy	-	-	5
Colick, Gripes, and Twisting of the	-	-	Rheumatism	-	-	3
Guts	-	13	Rickets	-	-	1
Consumption	-	4533	Scurvy	-	-	4
Convulsions	-	3663	Small Pox	-	-	2237
Cough, and Hooping Cough	-	418	Sore Throat	-	-	12
Croup	-	14	Sores and Ulcers	-	-	11
Diabetes	-	1	Spasm	-	-	2
Dropsy	-	784	St. Anthony's Fire	-	-	4
Evil	-	4	Stoppage in the Stomach	-	-	4
Fevers of all kinds	-	1754	Teeth	-	-	370
Fistula	-	3	Thrush	-	-	49
Flux	-	12	Worms	-	-	3
French Pox	-	39	Violent Deaths, Casualties, &c.	-	-	247
Gout	-	111	Christened	Males	- 9497	
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	-	16		Females	- 8430	17,927
Grief	-	7	Buried	Males	- 8964	
Headmouldshot, Horse-shoe-head, and	-	-		Females	- 9191	18,155
Water in the Head	-	67	Died under Two Years of age	-	-	5718
Jaundice	-	69	Between 80 and 100	-	-	394
Jaw Locked	-	2	Upwards of 100	-	-	2

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January 1799.

FRANCE.

WE noticed in our last the declaration of war by the French Republic against the kings of Naples and Sardinia. Previous to this event, General Mack having entered Rome, felt himself naturally elated, and desirous of continuing his conquest without resistance; he therefore directed letters to be written to the French generals, in which he fulminated forth the most violent menaces. For every single shot fired at his troops, he threatened to give up one of the French in the hospitals to the just indignation of the people. To these me-

naces the French generals replied, "that they placed the sick, and other Frenchmen who remained at Rome to take care of them, under the guardianship of all the Neapolitan soldiers; and if a hair of their heads should be hurt, it should be a signal for the death of all the Neapolitan officers who had fallen into their hands." The French left some forces in Fort St. Angelo, with an assurance of a speedy return, and soon after answered the threats of General Mack by defeating a part of his army at *Civita Castellana*. Two of the French soldiers were found shot with their hands bound, as well as the edile and

and adjutant of the commune of Pedra, who had refused to strike the tri-coloured Roman flag.

The first victory of the French was soon followed by others of a more important nature. Eighty thousand of the Neapolitan troops had inundated the Roman territory, and attacked the French army without any declaration of war: the latter were, therefore, as we have seen, compelled to quit the city of Rome; but seventeen days had scarcely elapsed before they re-entered that celebrated city in triumph. The French defeated the Neapolitans again at Porto Ferro, Otricoli, Calvi, Civita del Irono, Storta, and several other places, and took twelve thousand prisoners, ninety-nine pieces of cannon, twenty-one standards and flags, three thousand horses and mules, and the baggage and chests of the flying enemy. The Neapolitan army was thus completely routed, and the king and the celebrated General Mack*, the French accounts state, were the first to fly. Such were the effects of 21 days campaign!

The king of Sardinia was so depressed with the open declaration of war which the French Republic had made against him, and the defeat of the king of Naples, that the act of his formal renunciation of his regal authority in Piedmont, and the surrender of his possessions in that country to the French Republic, was published in the general orders of the army of Italy. The French generals immediately made a formal entry into Turin and other strong places, and took possession of them, with their cannon and stores, in the name of the French Republic. It was stipulated in the act of renunciation, that his Sardinian majesty should retire to his island of Sardinia.

Accounts, apparently authentic, have lately been published in France, which furnish a more complete idea of the situation and conduct of General Buonaparte in Egypt than any which have yet appeared. The orders of the general, and the principal events which take place in Egypt, are published at Grand Cairo by Tallien, in French and Arabic, in a paper called *Courier de l'Egypte*, which may at some future period assist European historians in handing down to posterity a precise account of this extraordinary ex-

pedition.—By accounts from Alexandria, dated the 8th of September, it appears that the fortifications of that city had been constructed with so much activity as to put it out of danger from any attack by land or sea. Fifty 24-pounders, with seven or eight furnaces for heating red-hot shot, and more than twenty mortars, defend the different branches of the Port; and the magazines were sufficiently stored with provisions to serve the army for more than a year.

The general, on the 15th of September, ordered that the members of the divan, and the agas, whom he had placed over several provinces, should each have a salary of 1200 francs per annum, and the interpreter and secretary each 80 livres per month. A board of health was ordered to be established at Cairo, which should correspond directly with the commandant of the garrison. By an order, dated the 4th of October, ten companies of the national guards were to be created at Cairo: these companies were to be formed of all the clerks and other individuals employed by the army, and in general of all Europeans residing at Cairo, who were required to cause their names to be registered within forty-eight hours from the publication of this order, at the house of the commandant of the quarter of the city in which they resided.

The council of war assembled by General Vial on the 28th of September, sentenced to the punishment of death a person named *Jonker*, an agent of the Mamelukes: this man had been accused and convicted of exciting the insurgents in the revolt of the 29th and 30th Fructidor against the French, and putting himself at their head with a tambourine of the country.

The bakers in the French army have been ordered by the commander to instruct the natives of Egypt in the art of making bread.

On the 15th of October, General Buonaparte issued orders to the administrator-general of the finances, and the intendant-general, to make out a list of the sums which each village ought to pay as territorial impositions; and that the money should be paid into the hands of the persons employed by the paymaster-general, within twenty-four hours after it shall be received by the collectors. Whenever it might be necessary to make the troops march, they were to be allowed, as a gratification, double pay, which was to be raised by an extraordinary levy on the villages in arrears.

* In the *extraordinaries of the army for 1795* is the following item—"Expences for General Mack and suite at Lothian's Hotel 120l." He came to England to concert a plan with ministers for the defence of Holland.

By the same intelligence it appears, that the Arabs of Darne inhabiting the village of Sombat, in the province of Garbia, who assassinated a detachment of French soldiers, had been attacked by a body of troops under General Dugua, when more than 50 of them were killed, a great number of them drowned, and the village burnt.

So late as the 6th of October, the division of General Dessaix gained a new victory over the Mamelukes; he subdued a great part of Upper Egypt, and took sixty vessels laden with provisions and other property belonging to the Mamelukes.—Mourad Bey had retired to the mountains on the skirts of the desert, where it was supposed he would not be allowed to remain. The assembly of deputies of the Egyptian provinces, which was summoned to meet on the first of October, held its first sitting on the 7th: Citizens Monge and Bertholet attended this assembly as French deputies: the elegance of the Mussulman habit, the gravity of the deputies, and the number of their domesticities, are said to contribute to give an air of great dignity to this meeting.

On the 22d of September, the French army celebrated, with great pomp and ceremony, at Cairo, the festival of the foundation of the French Republic. After the usual parade on such occasions, all the generals, the members of the administration, the chiefs of the Arabs, the men of letters, the members of the divan of the province as well as of Cairo, the agas and Turkish commanders, were invited to dine with the commander in chief. A table of 150 covers was prepared in the house which General Buona-parte inhabited: “the French colours,” say these accounts, “were united with the Turkish; the Cap of Liberty with the Crescent; and the Rights of Man with the Alcoran. The French gaiety was moderated by the Turkish gravity.” The Mussulmans were left to eat and drink freely as they pleased, and were said to have appeared highly pleased with the attention which was paid to them. After dinner, foot and horse-races began for the entertainment of the populace. The whole concluded with magnificent fire-works; and a great number of Turkish ladies filled the houses to observe these unusual spectacles.

In the Council of Five Hundred, Billeul, on the 3d of January, called the attention of the members to the subject of the privateers—“Before a general attack can be made upon the

only government we have still to combat, privateers may be employed to advantage.” He concluded a violent harangue by moving, “that English merchandize taken on board prizes should be allowed to be sold, under the condition of their being stamped. That the owners of privateers should have a bonus proportioned to the number of privateers they equip, and the number of their crews, who shall not consist of persons enrolled for the army or navy.” This motion was referred to a special committee.

GERMANY.

The deputies of the empire at Rastadt, on the 11th of December, invited the General Randon to inform the minister for foreign affairs in the most speedy manner, “that the ultimatum remitted by the French legation on the 5th of December, was accepted on the 9th by the deputation of the empire; and that the conclusion, to which the imperial commission adhered, had been officially transmitted to the French ministers.” On the 10th, the deputation of the empire presented a note to the Imperial plenipotentiary, stating that the French ministers having demanded a categorical answer to their ultimatum contained in several notes, the deputation agrees to the conditions therein proposed. Articles requiring elucidation, to be regulated in drawing up the treaty. On the same day the French minister notified that the war in Italy should have no influence on the negotiations.

This intelligence excited the warmest hopes in the friends of humanity, that peace between Germany and France was not far distant. Some subsequent accounts, however, seem to notify that further impediments, in the way of that desirable event, have lately arisen, among others, the difficulties of arranging the secularizations and indemnities: so that the main question remains still in suspense.

AMERICA.

The last intelligence from America suggests a hope that the yellow fever had considerably abated in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, though a disease somewhat similar had appeared at New Milford, Royal Towns, and Windsor in Vermont, &c. No less than 3446 persons are said to have perished by the yellow fever in Philadelphia alone; to whom, if those citizens were added who died in the country, the total loss of that city might be stated at 5000 inhabitants.

Dr. Logan, the envoy of the French party

party to the executive directory of France, has returned to the United States. In a letter from Bourdeaux, just before his departure, he said, he should "bring with him dispatches calculated to restore harmony between the two states." Immediately on his arrival from Paris, he is said to have waited on President Adams and the secretary of state; but both refused to attend to his representations, the most important of which, it is rumoured, was an offer of the directory to fund the debt incurred by depredations on the commerce of the United States.

The legislative assemblies were opened on the 10th of December by a speech from the president, in which he congratulated them on the opportunity they again enjoyed, through the Divine Providence, of meeting in the capital so lately desolated by a dreadful disease. Respecting the subsisting differences between the Republic of France and America nothing decisive had been effected; and though the former clearly indicated a wish to impress the public with a notion of its readiness to adjust the subsisting differences, it had not taken the most effectual steps to that purpose; he therefore recommended to the United States a farther continuance of those measures of defence which had been pursued for some time, particularly that of augmenting the American navy.

WEST INDIES.

In our last, we noticed the disagreement which had taken place between General Hedouville, the governor of St. Domingo, and the black general Toussaint. The latter has since written to the representatives of the people in France, stating the impolitic measures, and the arbitrary acts, which the former had exercised; and defending himself against the impudent charge which he had brought against him of endeavouring to separate the colony from France, by the aid of troops in the pay of England, and declaring its independence. He trusts in the justice of the directory, and the impartiality of the two councils; and declares, that he will continue to sacrifice every moment of his life to secure the prosperity of St. Domingo.

An authentic account has appeared of an unsuccessful attack made by the Spaniards upon the settlers of Honduras, on the 11th of September, by a force consisting of a flotilla of 31 vessels, having on board 2000 land forces, and 500 seamen. Arthur O'Neil, governor-general, of Yucatan, commanded the expedition, and commenced his operation by attempting to force a passage over Montego-

Bay: they were, however, finally defeated, and driven back by the English, under Captain Moss.

IRELAND.

The proposed union with Great Britain has lately occupied the attention of the Irish nation; and it may be said of the opposition to that important measure as the poet said of Fame—

"Viresque acquirit eundo."

Several public meetings have been already held for the purpose of taking into consideration that subject, one of the most remarkable of which was that of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, of the city of Dublin, on the 4th of January. The resolutions entered into on this occasion state, in strong terms, that since the renunciation of Great Britain to legislate for Ireland, and the establishment of her independence in 1782, her progress in trade, manufactures, and prosperity, has been rapid and unexampled; that the question of an union appears to have for its basis the extinction of the separate independence and legislation of Ireland; that too high an opinion ought to be held of the Irish parliament, to suppose that it would betray the trust reposed in it, by surrendering the free legislation of the country. But if, contrary to expectation, the parliament should entertain the question of an union, the representatives should be instructed to oppose the bill in every stage of its progress. That in electing the representatives to serve in parliament, the people had not invested them with a power of destroying the constitution; and that the parliament is incompetent to entertain the question of a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The rebel Holt has lately been ironed, and put on board a transport for Botany-Bay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the parliamentary proceedings of our last number, notice was taken of the bill introduced by Mr. Pitt for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. In the succeeding discussions upon this subject, the treatment of the prisoners confined in the new prison in Cold-bath-fields occupied the attention of both houses for a considerable time. Some of the members stated, upon their own observation, that the unfortunate persons confined there were treated with a severity beyond what either the safety or tranquillity of the prison required; such as close confinement in small and solitary cells

cells, for the greater part of every 24 hours, at an inclement season, without fire, candle, or even the light of heaven, except at the expence of exposing themselves to the wind and cold; and that to those to whom reading or writing would have been a temporary alleviation of their sufferings, the use of pens, ink, and paper, were denied. They strongly contended, that rigour like this, to men who had not been found guilty of any crime against the laws of their country, and who were deprived of a trial to determine their guilt or innocence, could not be justified either by the spirit of the British constitution, or the present state of the country. The treatment of Colonel Despard was cited in proof of the above statement.

The ministerial side of the house exhibited the inquiries, which had been expressly ordered to be made into the state of that prison, and the treatment of the prisoners, and urged that the various results justified them in affirming, that the prisoners were treated with all the humanity and indulgence of which the safety and nature of a prison would admit: they contended, that false and exaggerated accounts had been promulgated by evil-minded persons respecting the regulation of that place.

After a fruitless but able opposition, the suspension bill was read a third time in the commons on the 28th of December, and soon afterwards was passed into a law.

Mr. Dundas, on the same day, moved the order of the day for the third reading of the bill to exempt volunteers from serving in the supplementary militia: he then moved a clause, obliging the particular attendance of volunteers, to entitle them to the exemption, unless they were prevented from attending their exercise and duty by sickness, or any other cause which should be deemed satisfactory by the commanding officer. The clause was agreed to; and the bill was then passed, and ordered to the lords.

The income tax-bill, which was noticed in our last, underwent several alterations in its subsequent stages through the commons, particularly some mitigations in favour of those who have children. When the order of the day for the third reading of the bill in the house of lords was read, on the 8th of January, Lord Suffolk arose, and at some length condemned the measure, chiefly as bearing partially hard upon the landed interest: it would also, he said, be productive of baneful effects in various points of view. Lord Liver-

pool argued shortly but ingeniously in support of the bill, as a measure founded in sound policy, as well as economical in point of finance. Lord Holland spoke at great length and with great ability against the bill, as well in a political as a financial point of view: he recapitulated a variety of objections to the measure, and contended that several other modes of raising the money would be preferable, even admitting the policy of raising so great a part of the supplies within the year. To Lord Holland's speech Lord Auckland replied at some length. The Duke of Bedford excited the attention of the house for upwards of an hour by a most masterly speech, which for political knowledge would have done credit to the first statesman in Europe. The bill was, however, finally passed.

The speaker of the house of commons, on the 7th of January, informed the house that he had received a notification from the Bank, purporting "that the court of directors had determined that the bank, on and after the 12th instant, would pay in cash, during the usual hours of business, all fractional sums under five pounds; and that on and after the first day of February the bank would pay cash for all notes for one and two pounds value, that are dated prior to the first day of July 1798, or exchange them for new ones of the same value at the option of the holders."

On the 22d of January, a message from the king was presented to the house of lords by Lord Grenville, and to the house of commons by Mr. Dundas, purporting, "that his majesty, having perceived the unceasing perseverance of the enemy to separate Ireland from England, was convinced that parliament would consider of the most effectual means of counteracting their designs. In taking a review of all the circumstances that had occurred in Ireland, he felt that the parliaments of both countries would proceed to perpetuate the connection between the two countries, for the common security, and for augmenting the strength and resources of the British empire."

The ministerial side of the house proposed a motion of thanks to his majesty, to be brought forward the next day, and that the message should be taken into consideration on the Thursday se'nnight, which was agreed to.

The island of Minorca has been taken possession of by his majesty's forces under the command of general Stuart and commodore Duckworth, without any loss.

A descent was made, upon that island on the 7th of November. Previous to the landing of the troops, a small battery at the entrance of the bay of Addaya was evacuated, the magazine blown up, and the guns spiked. Two thousand of the enemy's troops approached in several different directions, and threatened to surround the inconsiderable force which had landed, but were repulsed with some loss. The English then learned by deserters, that the remaining Spanish forces on the island, amounted to more than four thousand men, but notwithstanding this superiority of force, they advanced with great intrepidity to the walls of Cindfella, and summoned the town to surrender. In consequence of which, terms of capitulation were signed by the English commanders, and the Spanish governor of Minotca on the 13th of November. It was stipulated that the garrison were not to be considered as prisoners of war, but were to march out free, and to be conveyed to the nearest port of his most catholic majesty, at the expence of the English; and also that the inhabitants of the island should be allowed to continue in the free exercise of their religion, and the enjoyment of their property.

His majesty's frigate the Apollo, has lately been lost on the coast of Holland in thick weather. She struck about seven in the morning and remained in that state till about nine at night, when captain Hachet stopt a Prussian Hoy which providentially came up at that time, and with the rest of the crew went on board her; a cargo of wine which was on board the hoy, was in part thrown overboard to admit the men, and she arrived safe at Ya. mouth.

His majesty's frigate the Ambuscade, carrying 32 guns, captain Jenkins, has been captured by the French ship La Bayonnoise, mounting 32 guns of different calibres. She was taken after a long

and severe action, in which nine men were killed and 31 wounded. Among the former were the first lieutenant and master; and captain Jenkins was dangerously wounded, as was also the lieutenant of marines. The Ambuscade was carried into Rochfort. She was built in 1773.

Sir Francis Burdett, in a late visit to the prison in Cold Bath Fields, made many inquiries of the prisoners, in the presence of the keeper, respecting their diet, lodging, and treatment in general. A deposition of the keeper, upon oath, stating the conduct of Sir Francis upon that occasion, was sent to the Duke of Portland, who soon afterwards signified his majesty's pleasure to the keepers of that prison, and of Newgate, &c. not to allow any further admittance to the said Sir Francis Burdett into his majesty's prisons. These proceedings being relative to a member of the house of commons, were immediately laid before parliament.

Lord Camelford, a near relation of the chancellor of the exchequer, was brought from Dover and examined before the privy council on the 13th of January. His lordship had hired a vessel, and actually embarked for France, in breach of a late act of parliament, but was immediately taken into custody by some persons, who had a previous knowledge of his design. After several examinations, nothing hostile to the interests of his country appearing in his lordship's conduct upon this occasion, he was liberated in a few days.

The whig club met on the 8th of January; after the preliminary business, Mr. Waddington moved, that the members of the club, who were of the British senate, should be requested to attend vigilantly to their parliamentary duty. This motion was seconded by Mr. Nicholson, but negatived by a great majority. The principal speakers were Mr. Estlin, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Clifford, and Mr. O'Brien.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] Mr. Bell, bookseller, of Oxford-street, to Miss Bennett.

At Newington, Thomas Thompson, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Lee, of Dover-place.

James Seton, jun. esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Miss Mackay, late of the island of St. Vincent.

Mr. W. Atkins, bookseller, of Oxford-street, to Miss Sarah Kukby, of Howland-street.

Mr. Brookes, attorney, of Leicester-square, to Miss Kemp, of Piccadilly.

Joseph Blandford, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Brickenden, of Somerset.

A. Bravo, esq. of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss Aguilar, of Devonshire-square.

At St. James's, the Rev. John Jolliffe, second son of W. Jolliffe, esq. M. P. for Petersfield, to Miss Julia Pitches, youngest daughter of the late Abraham Pitches, esq. of Sarretham, in Surrey.

At Chiswick, Mr. Carpué, surgeon, of Leicester-square, to Miss Holland, of Chiswick.

Mr. Davison, of Fleet-street, printer, to Miss C. Kearley, of the same place.

At Newington-butt, the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, to Miss Adams.

At

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Hutton, of the royal artillery, to Miss A. Hodson, of Sackville-street.

At Hackney, Mr. Lucas, of Threadneedle-street, surgeon, to Miss Brown, of the Grove.

At St. James's, Russell Manners, esq. son of General Manners, to Miss Catherine Pollock, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pollock, rector of Gutterton, Wilts.

J. P. Rowe, esq. of Brentford, to Miss Hinton, of Ryegate.

Died.] At his house in St. James's-square, the most noble Arthur Chichester, Marquis of Donegal. He was descended from Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland in 1613, who was created baron of Belfast and viscount Chichester, and on whose son the title of earl of Donegal was bestowed in 1647. The late earl was born in 1739, and succeeded his uncle in 1758, at the same time acquiring a good estate in England, and without exception, the largest income of any individual in Ireland. He was educated at the university of Oxford, which learned body at the encenia in 1763 conferred on him the degree of LL.D. At the general election in 1768 he was returned M. P. for Malmesbury, but never made any conspicuous figure either in that house or the house of peers, nor ever interfered much with politics. Being settled on his paternal estate at Fisherwick-park, in Staffordshire, he lived there many years in a splendid manner, keeping a pack of hounds, and being at the head of a hunting party, called for many years the *Donegal* hunt. This, as his Lordship was known to be no very good sportsman, was supposed to be with a design to keep up a county interest to serve parliamentary purposes; but in this he was evidently disappointed. However having by his interest in Ireland supported the present ministry, when titles were bestowing with a liberal hand, Lord Donegal could not be overlooked, and he was in 1791 created marquis of Donegal and earl of Belfast, having the year before been gratified with a British peerage by the title of baron Fisherwick. Whether those honours will compensate for the injury done to his fortune in Ireland we must leave to his lordship's heir to determine. It is certain that from a defalcation in his Irish revenue, and from some extravagance of his children, his lordship had been obliged greatly to retrench in his splendid style of living. The marquis has been three times married, first to Lady Ann, eldest daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had the Earl of Belfast, his heir, and other sons; she died in 1780; and his Lordship married, secondly, Mrs. Mason, whom he lost in 1783; and next year married Miss Barbara Galsfrej, his present lady; on whom, it is said, he has settled the whole of the fortune which was not entailed.

At Hampstead, in his 83rd year, Thomas Rumsey, esq. nearly 70 years a clerk in the Excise-office.

At Chelsea, Thomas Paulin, esq.

In Newman-street, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, chaplain to the Neapolitan ambassador.

William Wales, esq. F. R. S. master of the mathematical school, Christ's-hospital, and secretary to the board of longitude. This profound mathematician sailed round the world with Capt. Cook, and his essential services are recorded in the journals of that celebrated navigator. He was one of the best mathematicians of the age, peculiarly qualified for the instruction of youth by his abilities and his temper, which he commanded with singular judgment.

Miss Georgina Dashwood, second daughter of J. Dashwood, esq. of Gloucester-place.

Near Vauxhall, Mrs. Barrand, wife of Mr. P. P. Barrand.

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, Mrs. Percival, wife of R. Percival, esq. of Ireland.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Miss Hitchman, daughter of the late J. Hitchman, esq. of Jamaica.

In Scotland-yard, Whitehall, Mrs. Marianne Matthias, widow of the late V. Matthias, esq.

At Stratford-grove, H. Fourdrinier, esq. of Lombard-street.

At Little Ealing, aged 87, J. Wright, esq.

In Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Mrs.

Elizabeth Bosanquet, relict of J. Bosanquet, esq.

At Kentish-town, in the prime of life, G. A. Akers, esq. third son of the late A. Akers, esq. of St. Christopher's.

In Parliament-street, Dame Rebecca Honora Lewes, wife of Sir Watkin Lewes, knight alderman of London.

In Drury-lane, Mr. Follett, an excellent pantomimical actor.

In Upper Brook-street, Lady Char. Bertie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Abingdon.

At his apartments in Greenwich-hospital, Mr. Daniel Ball, nearly 40 years steward's first clerk of the said hospital.

In Hoxton square, aged 77, Mrs. Savage, widow of the late Dr. Savage: having been subject to fits she unfortunately fell into the fire in the absence of her servant, which occasioned her death.

Mrs. Ryan, of Grosvenor-place.

In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Bromley Chester, of Knoke, in Gloucestershire, widow of the late W. B. Chester, member for the same county.

At Clapham, aged 21, Miss Copland.

In Great Russell-street, Lieut. G. Young, of the Royal Navy.

In Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, aged 73, Mrs. Briggs.

At Cobham, Mrs. Freeland.

At Milward-house, Surry, P. S. Webb, esq.

In Southampton-street, William Clarke, esq. of North Shields.

In York-buildings, Portman-square, Mrs. Young, wife of Robert Young, esq. surgeon.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Francis Maclay, esq. many years macebearer to the lord chancellors of Great Britain. He was a

man of great humour and extraordinary vivacity till within five years of his death, when he was seized with a depression of spirits, from which he never recovered, but lived reclusive in his apartments till the day of his death.

In Buckingham-street, W. F. Johnston, Esq. of the secretary of state's office.

At his villa in Hampstead, aged 65, John Stuart, Esq. a man of literature and science.

John Belfon, Esq. one of the senior clerks of the admiralty-office.

Of the late THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. F. R. S. and F. R. S. U. &c. &c. we have been favoured with the following particulars.— It is not a little to the honour of the present age, that so many gentlemen of liberal fortune, and respectable families, declining the slippery paths of political ambition, have dedicated much of their time, and not a little of their wealth, to sustain the cause of science, and of literature. This observation will undoubtedly from the association of ideas, recall the names of BANKS, of WALFOLLE, and of PENNANT to the familiar recollection of many readers, who with a sigh may perhaps observe, that two of them are no more!

The last of these, a great traveller and a great naturalist, cannot be accused as a niggard in his communications, for a long and active life has been wholly occupied with his inclinations, his studies, and his literary labours, all of which have either been already laid before, or prepared for the public.

Mr. Pennant was an Ancient Briton by birth, having been born in Flintshire, in 1726. His family has been settled in that county for many centuries; we learn from himself that he received the rudiments of his education at Wrexham, whence he was removed to Fulham. Soon after this he was sent to Oxford, and having made a considerable proficiency in the classics, he applied himself within the walls of that university to attain a knowledge of jurisprudence; but we do not find that he ever entered himself of any of the inns of court, or followed the law as a profession.

The ruling passions of mankind are excited, and the future current of their lives frequently directed by trivial circumstances. One of the greatest painters of our age was attracted with an irresistible impulse towards his art, by the perusal of a treatise on it; and we have the authority of the subject of this memoir for asserting, that a perusal of "Willoughby's Ornithology" at an early period first gave him a turn for natural history, which has never once abandoned him through the course of a very long life.

Mr. Pennant commenced his travels with great propriety at home, where he made himself acquainted with the manners, productions, and curiosities of his native country, before he sallied forth to inspect those of other nations. He then repaired to the

continent, and not only acquired considerable additional knowledge relative to his favourite studies, but became acquainted, and established a correspondence with some of the greatest men of the age.

On his return he married, and had two children, but did not come into the family fortune until he was thirty-seven years of age, at which time he was settled at Downing.

Having lost his wife, he appears to have set out once more for the continent, and to have formed an acquaintance with Voltaire, Buffon, Haller, Pallas, &c.

He had by this time acquired considerable reputation as a scientific man, having commenced his career as an author so early as 1750. His "*British Zoology*," established his reputation as a Naturalist, and this received a fresh accession of celebrity in consequence of his acquaintance with Linnaeus, and his intercourse by letters with all the celebrated Naturalists in Europe.

Early in life he had undertaken a most interesting tour to Cornwall, and he now entertained an ardent desire to survey the works of nature in the northern extremities of the island. He accordingly set out for Scotland, and in 1771 favoured the public with an entertaining account of his "*Tour*," which was so well received as to pass through several editions.

Not content with the main land of Great Britain, he was ambitious to survey the islands in the vicinity, and accordingly penetrated to the Hebrides, and visited Man.

It is not to be supposed that he would leave his own country unexplored; on the contrary, he minutely described all its wonders. He did not fail on this occasion to present the world with the result of his enquiries, for in 1778 he commenced the publication of his "*Welch Tour*."

In four years after this (1782) appeared the account of "† the Journey from Chester to London," in which he refutes the vulgar opinion that it is uninteresting; and in two years more his "*Arctic Zoology*," an admirable work, greatly prized both here and in other countries.

In 1790 appeared a quarto volume, simply entitled "*Of London*," in which he observes that this work is composed from observations, originally made without any view of publication. "Let me request," says he in the preface, "the good inhabitants of London and Westminster not to be offended at my having stuffed their *Ham* into a nutshell; the account of the city of London and liberties of Westminster into a *quarto* volume. I have condensed into it all I could; omitted nothing that suggested itself, nor amplified any thing to make it a *guinea* book. In a word, it is done in my own manner, from which I am grown too old to depart.

"I feel within myself a certain monitor

* 4 vols. 4to. last edit. † 3 vols. 4to.
‡ 2 vols. 4to. § 1 vol. 4to.

that warns me," adds he, "to hang up my pen in time, before its powers are weakened, and rendered visibly impaired. I wait not for the admonition of friends. I have the Archbishop of Grenada in my eye; and fear the imbecillity of human nature might produce in long worn-age the same treatment of my kind advisers as poor Gil Blas had from his most reverend patron. My literary bequests to future times, and more serious concerns must occupy the remnant of my days. This closes my public labours."

Notwithstanding his parting address, the example of the Archbishop of Grenada, and the concluding sentence of "*Valeat & Plaudat*," we find Mr. Pennant adventuring once more in the ocean of literature, at a late period of his life, and trying his fortune again with all the eagerness of a young author.

He accordingly published the Natural History of the parishes of Holywell and Downington, within the precincts of the latter of which he had resided about half a century.

In the course of the last year he also presented the public with a splendid work, consisting of 2 vols. 4to. entitled "the View of Hindoostan," in the preface to which he candidly states his motives for this new attempt. "I had many solicitations from private friends," says he, "and a few wishes from persons unknown delivered in the public prints, to commit to the press a part, in the forming which the posthumous volumes might hereafter make their appearance. I might have pleaded the imprudence of the attempt at my time of life, of beginning so arduous an undertaking in my 71st year.

"I happily, till very lately, had scarcely any admonition of the advanced season. I plunged into the sea of trouble, and with my papers in one hand, made my way through the waves with the other, and brought them secure to land. This, alas! is finite boasting. I must submit to the judgment of the public, and learn from thence how far I am to be censured for so grievous an offence against the maxim of Aristotle, who fixes the decline of human abilities to the 49th year.

"I ought to shudder when I consider the wear and tear of 22 years; and feel shocked at the remark of the elegant *Delany*, who observes, "that it is generally agreed among wise men, that few attempts at least in a learned way have ever been wisely undertaken and happily executed after that period!"

"I cannot defend the wisdom: yet from the good fortune of my life I will attempt the execution."

These valuable volumes are drawn up by Mr. Pennant, in the manner of his introduction to the "*Arctic Zoology*." The plates, 21 in number, are admirably engraved, and one (the Napaul pheasant) is beautifully coloured.

In addition to the list of literary labours already enumerated, is a letter on an earthquake felt at Downing, in Flintshire, in 1753; another inserted in the same publication*, in 1756, on coralloid bodies (*καρκαλωδεις*) collected by him: his *Synopsis of Quadrupedes* published in 1771; a pamphlet on the Militia; a paper on the Turkey; and a volume of Miscellanies.

Mr. Pennant attained academical honours of all kinds, having had the degree of LL. D. conferred on him by the University in which he was educated, he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Society of Antiquaries, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Upsal in Sweden, a member of the American Philosophical Society, an honorary member of the Anglo-Linnæan Society, &c.

The ample fortune left him by his father enabled Mr. Pennant to keep an hospitable table, and also to present the profits of several of his works to public institutions, particularly the Welsh charity-school in Gray's-inn-lane. He encouraged several engravers by his patronage, and was not a little serviceable to the advancement of the fine arts.

In 1776 he married a second time, on which occasion he became united to Miss Mofyn, sister of his neighbour the late Sir Roger Mofyn, in Flintshire. The latter part of his life was cheerful, and he scarcely felt the approaches of old age. He died at his seat at Downing in his 72d year.

He has left several works behind him, in MS. under the title of "*Outlines of the Globe*," and as a proof that it will be a very voluminous and interesting publication, it is only necessary to observe, that "*The View of Hindoostan*," composed the xvth and xvth volumes.

Mr. Pennant possessed a well-compacted frame of body, an open and intelligent aspect, an active and cheerful disposition, and a vivacity which rendered him always entertaining, as well in conversation as in writing. Though not without a share of irascibility, his heart was kind and benevolent. He was exemplary in the relations of domestic life; and sensibly felt for the distresses of his poor neighbours, whose relief in seasons of hardship he promoted with great zeal and liberality. His candour and freedom from ordinary prejudices, are sufficiently displayed in his writings; and Scotland was forward to confess, that he was the first traveller from this side the Tweed, who had visited the country with no unfriendly spirit, and had fairly presented it under its favourable as well as its less pleasing aspects. As a writer, his style is lively and expressive, but not perfectly correct. His principles of arrangement in zoology are judicious, and his descriptions characteristic. If in some of his later works a little variety appears, and a propensity to think that im-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Stainton, to Mrs. Rutherford. Mr. William Murray, to Miss Henrietta Burgoyne. Tho. Wilkinson, esq. of London, to Miss Lyon, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Tho. Lyon, of Hetton House, Durham.

At Birtley, Mr. William Dixon, to Miss H. Dodd, of Bootland.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 97, Mrs. Ann Dixon. Aged 83, Miss Esther Bulmer, mother of Mr. Bulmer, printer. Mr. J. Stoddart, sergeant at mace. Master Charles Ellison. Miss Coulter.

At Hexham, suddenly, Mrs. W. Kirkcaldy. Aged 50, Thomas Kirkcopp, esq. Mr. Francis Bell, parish clerk, who had filled that office 50 years.

At Morpeth, Mr. Ralph Browne, innkeeper.

At Sunderland, aged 95, Capt. Reed.

At Alnwick, Miss Forster.

At Belford, Mr. Joseph Hill, master of the Black Swan Inn.

At Norton, Mrs. Hogg. Capt. John Taylor. Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. William Pratt. At Stockton, Joseph Grey, esq. collector of the customs.

At Craike, aged 104, Siræon Ellerton, a singular prodigarian, and was often employed on walking commissions to London and other places. He lived in a neat stone cottage of his own building, and what is remarkable, he had literally carried it on his head! it being his practice to bring home from every journey the most suitable stone he could pick up.

[*We have been just favoured with the following Memoir of Mr. Robert Clarke, of Sunderland, whose Death was noticed in our Magazine for March last.*]—Private life, however distinguished by peculiar worth or talent, generally flows on in such an even stream, as to want that variety and interest, which attract the pen of the Biographer; But where that worth is of so superior a cast as to offer a shining example, or when those talents have been successfully exercised in matters of public utility, it then becomes the duty of surviving friends to save from oblivion those virtues we may imitate, and those talents which may lead to honest emulation and improvement.

In goodness of heart and indefatigable application of inventive ability, few men, within the same portion of time, have gone beyond the late Mr. ROBERT CLARKE, of Sunderland, whose death was announced in the Monthly Magazine of March last. From his father, Mr. Cuthbert Clarke, whose knowledge and ingenuity in the North of England had brought him into notice, he inherited a genius leading to natural and experimental philosophy, and in very early life discovered taste and talents in the imitative arts. At the period of his birth, in August 1767, his

father was engaged in agriculture in some part of Northumberland, and soon after at Dalton, in the county of Durham. His early years passed over at Belford, in Northumberland, where, under the superintending eye of his father, the bent of his genius was allowed its undivided application to those objects and studies, in which he afterwards became so conspicuous: for, at a more advanced period, he obtained a perfect knowledge of the French and Latin languages, finding them indispensable to the completion of his scientific pursuits. To unite the researches of science with a course of practical utility, and to open a way to independence through the medium of a liberal profession, his father was induced to fix upon surgery and the practice of medicine, as an apt state for the attaining of these different objects. The commencement of his professional career was under Mr. Maxwell, of Newcastle upon Tyne, with whom he continued to the age of nineteen. He then proceeded to Edinburgh and attended the lectures of the different professors; amongst which, those of Dr. Black on Chemistry, seemed to have peculiar attractions; that being a branch of science to which he became particularly attached, and in which he advanced to a very considerable degree of proficiency. In 1787, he engaged himself as an assistant to a medical practitioner in Sunderland, with whom he continued about twelve months. The two following years we find him in the employment of Mr. George Midford, of Morpeth. This gentleman's opinion of Mr. Clarke's abilities and general conduct, may be best gathered from a circumstance that occurred some time after, when Mr. Midford politely offered him an immediate introduction to his friends and connections at Morpeth, then left at liberty by the removal of a Mr. Hawden, who had succeeded him, and a tender of his services in any way that Mr. C. might have occasion for. This occurred at a time when other prospects opening on his view, induced him to decline the engagement. He, at this time, attracted the attention of Dr. Keith, with whom he continued a scientific and friendly correspondence, and whose good opinion and esteem were eminently useful to him on future occasions.

A short time before he quitted Morpeth, his father died at Leith, after having received subscriptions for a course of lectures in natural and experimental philosophy, which were obstructed by his declining health and subsequent dissolution. Mr. Clarke soon proceeded to that place, and offering to return the subscription-money or to deliver the lectures himself, the latter was preferred; and, from every account, we have reason to believe the subscribers were much gratified by his method, and the masterly way in which he acquitted himself on the occasion. For a

lecturer,

lecturer, indeed he was well qualified, uniting to a knowledge of his father's theory and experiments, a good elocution, winning address, and a forcibly interesting manner. Mr. Cuthbert Clarke had been for many years publisher of "The Astronomical Tide-Calendar for Sunderland, Shields, Newcastle, Leith, &c." this, after an accurate survey of the places for which the tables were adapted, was continued annually by our young philosopher, with the most accurate correctness, till the winter of 1796, when other objects engrossing his attention he was induced to discontinue the publication.

In 1791, he entered into another professional engagement at Sunderland, which continued about two years; and where the cultivation of some private friendships, and a growing estimation of his talents and virtues fixed the destiny of his future life. At this time he distinguished himself by his activity and assistance in the establishment of a *Humane Society* at that place; for which, and for his successful treatment of some cases of "suspended animation," he received the thanks of the Committee and was elected an honorary member of the institution. His engagement closed in the spring of 1793, about which time we find him employed in drawing plans necessary to the specification of a patent for a "Machine Rope Manufactory," since established, on an extensive scale, in the neighbourhood of Sunderland. The state of dependence to which Mr. C. had been hitherto confined, was deemed unworthy of his talents by some private friends, who liberally offered to support him another winter in Edinburgh for the completion of his medical and surgical studies. This plan was carried into effect in the October following, and the warm recommendations of Dr. Keith introduced him to the notice and intimacy of several of the most eminent professors. At Edinburgh he became dissecting pupil to Mr. John Bell, and exerted himself with such intelligence and unwearied application in his anatomical pursuits, as to gain the approbation, and esteem, and future correspondence of that able and ingenious professor. Midwifery too, and other subjects connected with his professional line, obtained a proportionate share of his diligence and observation—so that it may be fairly said, that nothing was neglected which seemed necessary to form a character, fitted to practice with success in a place of such consideration, as that, in which his interest and his inclination seemed now disposed to fix him.

On his return to Sunderland in March 1794, he commenced practice; and very soon had the satisfaction to see himself respectfully supported. A Dispensary being on the eve of establishment at this time, the solicitation of many of his friends, an honest consciousness of his own abilities, together with the earnest recommendation of Mr. John Bell, induced him to offer himself as a candi-

date for the office of surgeon, to which a numerous and independent support fully justified his pretensions. But an opposition, as unmerited as it was unexpected—over which, however, at this time, it may be best, perhaps, to draw a veil—had influence enough to defeat his election. The conduct of some, on that occasion, wounded his sensibility deeply, and we believe he never, entirely, lost the sense of it.

His professional avocations did not totally detach his mind from other scientific pursuits, but rather pointed out a direction in which his combined knowledge of surgery and mechanics might be productive of practical utility. An alteration in the construction of the key-tooth-instrument, and an improvement in the field-tourniquet of M. Savigny were among the fruits of his leisure-hours. The principles upon which they were constructed, with explanatory drawings, were communicated, amongst other eminent surgeons, to the ingenious Mr. Anthony Carlisle, by whom the former was inserted in "The Medical Facts and Observations;" and the plan of both was received by professional men with great approbation. The usual mode of working pumps, by means of a brake, had, for some time, attracted his attention; a mode which appeared to him little productive in proportion to the muscular labour employed. His inventive genius soon pointed out an improvement in the use of a curved lever, and making the action the same with that of rowing, conducting, at once, to the superior ease as well as muscular power of the person so employed. This was successfully carried into effect, on board a new ship, the *Archimedes* of Sunderland, and an ample account of his plan, with requisite engravings, has been published since his death, in the "Repertory of Arts." During the construction of that stupendous work, the Cast-Iron Bridge near Sunderland, in the years 1795-6, Mr. C. was, upon different occasions, consulted by the architects, and his opinions generally attended to. To indulge a favourite amusement, to present a token of respect to an intimate friend, and at the same time to preserve some vestige of the means by which so vast an arch was turned, he was impelled to make a drawing of that elegant structure previous to the centre's being taken down. In this design, beauty and accuracy were so intimately blended, that with all the general effect of an excellent picture, every block of iron of which the outward range was composed, every piece of timber of which the scaffolding was framed, and every tier of stones in either buttress might be minutely distinguished. The admiration of all who saw this drawing, and the warm approbation of the gentleman immediately concerned in this noble and useful structure, induced

* Rowland Burdon, Esq. M. P. for the County of Durham.

him, with some reluctance, to publish this view, together with another elegant one of the Bridge in its finished state. The two beautiful aquatinta plates, with a plan of the sectional parts, now before the public are ample proofs of his ingenuity and minute application, and will remain monuments of his taste, judgment and general execution, and what must very much enhance the quickness and versatility of his talents, the writer of this article may add, from his personal knowledge, that though he had occasionally practised drawing with a view to anatomical representation, this was his first attempt at landscape and perspective.

His character as a man of genius and talents was now fully established, and a rapidly-increasing practice promised amply to reward his exertions; when his friends, with extreme concern, saw in him evident symptoms of a consumption. In the spring of 1797, these appearances alarmingly gained ground, and he was urged by his friends, in vain, to try a change of air: his consent could not be obtained until a removal was considered as no longer advisable. A conviction of his approaching dissolution long attended him, and under this idea he committed his papers to the flames; amongst which was an anatomical work, in which he had made considerable progress. Occasionally the vigour of his genius seemed restored, and his love of science to the last was prevalent with him. A few weeks before his death, in a conversation with some intimate friends, on the early period Nature had frequently put to the pursuits of artists, he feelingly observed, "She has put an indelible stamp on me."

His illness gained fast upon him at the commencement of 1798, and on the 24th of February he closed a short but useful life to the great regret of numerous admirers of his ingenuity and exertions, many of whom, sympathizing in the fate of departed merit, followed him to the grave.

He was a man of virtue and liberality, with uncommon powers of mind, and with an intenseness of application truly wonderful. He excelled in correct delineations of the human figure in its anatomical relations; and his drawings of plans of mechanism and philosophical apparatus, through all their minute and complicated parts and appearances, were accurate and beautiful. His figure was genteel, his aspect pleasing. His powers of excitability were remarkably energetic: he received impressions with keen sensibility—but he gave them back, modified by his own peculiar turn of thinking, with a re-action, at least, equally forcible. His mind bearing continually its direction on objects of magnitude and interest, the turn of his language became proportionably raised, and was, in general, above the colloquial level. In discussing, his eye brightened, his features protuberated, and his whole countenance became ineffably animated. In a word, he was one, in whom an

inventive genius, comprehensive knowledge, and active application, were dignified by simplicity of manners, suavity of disposition, and a heart of universal benevolence.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

There were married last year at St. Mary's, Carlisle, 57, christened 140, buried 107.

At Kendal, married 104, christened 219, buried 204.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. David Donald to Miss E. Hodgson. Mr. Bonnel, druggist, to Miss Lowrie, of Stanwix.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Burns to Miss Benn. Capt. Davis to Miss Christopherson.

At Great Orton, Mr. William Sturdy, of Moorhouse, to Miss Elizabeth Norman, of Great Orton. Mr. George Martindale, of Greenfoot, to Miss Kirkbride, of Hightown.

At Stoney Middleton, Mr. E. B. Miller, in his 75th year, to Miss Ann Prescott, in her 17th year.

At Orton, Mr. John Brown, to Miss Potter, of Height.

At Penrith, Rev. Mr. Grattan to Miss Dixon.

At Harton, Mr. John Anderson to Mrs. Jobson, of the Queen's-head, Newcastle.

At Whittington, Mr. A. Fisher, of Kendal, to Miss Moore.

At Penrhaw, Rev. Robert Harrison to Miss Lowson.

At Brampton, Mr. Thomas Bell to Miss Mary Nicholson.

Died.] At Whitehaven, aged 28, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, merchant. Aged 88, Mrs. Fleming. Aged 65, Mrs. Younghusband. Mrs. E. Hannah. Mrs. Blades. Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Mason. Mr. Barrett.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Beck. Mr. William Holme. Mr. Lawrence Jackson. Mrs. Gandy. Mr. John Coward.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, schoolmaster.

At Kewick, Mrs. Mary Banks, aged 43. Upon digging her grave in the middle aisle of Crosthwaite church (where five or six generations of her husband's ancestors had been interred) a coffin was found entire, and in a place which had not been opened in the memory of any person living. This circumstance induced a minute inspection. The coffin was of stout oak plank an inch and a half in thickness, the length six feet two inches within, sixteen inches in width at the head, fourteen inches at the feet, and thirteen inches in depth, firmly put together, and deposited five feet four inches in the ground; the skull was quite fresh, and none of the bones impaired. It is conjectured to be the remains of Sir John Banks, knight of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles the II^d, who died in the year 1643. He was a great benefactor to his native place, Kewick, to which he bequeathed two very fine estates.

At Longedale, aged 74, Mrs. A. Kellert.

At Kirk Andrews upon Eik, aged 73, Mr. John Tate, parish clerk and schoolmaster; in the

he regular discharge of which duties for forty-eight years he is computed to have walked 75,000 miles. Mr. C. Burn, aged 28.

At Annau, Mr. Richards, of the Queensbury-arms-inn.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Key, a maiden lady.

At Loweswater, aged 49, Mr. Joseph Graham, schoolmaster.

At Dislington, in an advanced age, Mrs. E. Douglas.

At Thurstby, aged 62, Tho. Gibson, Esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At York, Mr. Robert Mountain to Mrs. Lockwood. Mr. Smith to Miss Cowling.

At Leeds, Mr. Ruby, apothecary, to Miss Stones, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stones, of Rawdon. Mr. William Sayner, dyer, to Miss Ann Walker, of Spofforth. Mr. John Beverley, brazier, to Miss Wigin, of Whitwood. Mr. Robinson, drysalter, to Miss Aspin, both of Hunslett. The Rev. C. Vincent to Miss Roper. Mr. Kemplay, of the academy, to Miss Fryer, of York.

Mr. C. Armitage, iron-master, of Mousehole-forge, near Sheffield, to Miss E. Spear.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Johnson, to Miss Ruth Parker.

At Hull, Mr. Robett Hawkins, purser of the brig la Jalouse, to Miss Bamford, of the George-inn.

At Welton, Dr. Hunter, of York, to Miss Bell, of Hull.

At Ferrybridge, Mr. S. Middleton, of Hull, to Miss Poynton, niece of William Thompson, Esq. of the former place.

Mr. Richard Greenwood, of Dewsbury-mills, to Miss E. Liveridge, of Lees-hall, near Thornhill.

At Easingwold, Francis Plummer, Esq. to Miss Spray.

Died. At York, aged 67, Will. Spences. M. D. Aged 56, Mr. Tho. Spink, publican. Suddenly, Mr. George Smithson, of the Falcon-inn. Mrs. E. Challoner. Aged 21, Miss Atkinson. Aged 76, Mr. R. Whittle.

At Leeds, Miss Martha Wilson, second daughter of Mr. John Wilson, of Camp-hall. Aged 25, Mr. Samuel Jackson.

At Hull, aged 21, Miss Blaydes, only daughter of Benjamin Blaydes, Esq.

Aged 55, Mr. Isaac Robinson, ship-owner; in the last year he engaged the well-known American privateer Black Prince, and preserved his ship, though far inferior in weight of metal.

At Harrogate, Mrs. Russell, many years mistress of the Green Dragon inn.

At Burley-hall, near Otley, aged 81, Thomas Maude, Esq. author of Wharf Dale, a poem, and other publications.

At Howden, in the prime of life, the Rev. George Cromptone.

At Whitby, aged 72, Mr. William Dickinson, formerly postmaster there.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Lascelles. At Malton, aged 68, Mr. H. Souby.

At Tadcaster, Miles Dawson, Esq.

At Howden, aged 34, Mrs. Dunn, wife of Mr. Blencow Dunn.

At Swinton, Mr. Morton.

Mr. Wardle, of Stockeld-farm; as he was returning from Wetherby-market he fell from his horse, and instantly expired.

Very suddenly at Hook, near Howden, Mrs. Collinson, wife of Mr. John Collinson.

At Scarborough, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Hopper, ship-owner. At the Seaman's hospital, Mrs. Ann Matthews, aged 97.

At Brig, aged 72, Roger Leadbetter, Esq.

At Doncaster, aged 73, G. Pearson, Esq. alderman. At the vicarage-house, Miss Sarah Lucas, after a series of nearly 20 years of ill health.

At Pattingham, Mrs. Jane Pearson.

At Sheffield, Mr. Tomlinson, publican. Miss Bree, grand-daughter to the Rev. Sir Martin Stapleton, bart. of Myton-hall.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Norton.

At Pognore, Mr. Hill, wire-manufacturer.

At Monk-fryton, Miss Fisher.

At Otley, much respected, in her 80th year, Mrs. Grace Cawood, widow of the late Mr. J. Cawood. She had practised midwifery for the last 40 years, and was instrumental in bringing into the world upwards of 5000 children; she was herself mother of 12, grandmother to 44, and great-grandmother to 50, in all 105 children.

At Burton-grange, Gamaliel Milner, Esq. major in the first West York regiment of militia, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the West Riding.

LANCASHIRE.

The new canal from Sowerby-bridge to Rochdale was lately opened for business. The Travis yacht first crossed the head level, decorated with the union flag, (emblematical of the junction of the ports of Hull and Liverpool) with colours flying, music playing, attended by the Saville yacht, and thousands of spectators. A display of flags on the warehouse, and the sound of cannon announced to the rejoicing neighbourhood the joyful tidings, which in the evening were realized by the arrival of several vessels laden with corn, timber, &c.

In the year 1795 there sailed from the port of Liverpool for Africa 67 ships; in the year 1796, 102 ships; in the year 1797, 94 ships; and in the year 1798, 253 ships.

Married. At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Holdstock, of Bath, to Miss Mary Creswell, of Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Todd, silk-manufacturer, to Miss Fletcher. Mr. David Paton, to Miss Mary Brelsford. Mr. E. Wood to Mrs. Skelton. Mr. P. Holland to Miss Chapman. Capt. Williams, of the ship Abigail, to Miss Margaret Kingsley. Mr. Thomas Duckworth to Miss Betsey Heywood.

At Wigan, Ralph Huckleese, Esq. to Miss Woodcock. Mr. James Smith, of Beamsley, to Miss Stell, of Addingham. Mr. Robert Aldersey, cotton-merchant, to Miss Cochrane.

At Hindley, Mr. William Shaw to Miss Harris.

At Skipton in Craven, William Sedgwick, esq. of Stonegap, to Miss Ann Benson, of York.

At Walton, Mr. Pawson, of Sutton-Heath, to Miss Sarah Yates, of Low Hill.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Linley, widow of the late Mr. Linley, of the lower Swan coach-office. Mrs. Hargreaves, wife of Mr. H. Hargreaves. Mr. John Blomely. Mr. Martin, linen-merchant. Mrs. Wardle, wife of Mr. James Wardle, merchant.

At Lancaster, Mr. Richard Thompson. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Richard Johnson, Esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wright, a lieutenant in the navy and master of St. George's deck. Mr. John Porter, tobacco-nist. Mr. John Cawley. Mr. John Lofthouse, coal-merchant. Aged 23, Mr. Clement Noble, jun. Mr. Richard Welch. Aged 59, Mr. Peter Fife, grocer. Mr. E. Ashton, brazier. Mrs. Noble, relict of Capt. Noble. Aged 71, Mr. Richard Burland, schoolmaster. Aged 22, Miss Mary Rose M'Questin, eldest daughter of Thomas M'Questin, esq. Aged 77, Mrs. M. Bullen. Aged 52, Mr. J. Brown. Miss Anderton. Aged 46, Mr. Ralph Gibbons.

At Hulme, aged 59, Mr. John Chapman, farmer.

At Blackburn, the infant son of J. J. Hindle, esq.

At Rusholme, Mr. Tho. Hughes, farmer. At Wigan, Mr. Anderton, the oldest publican in that place, having kept the Bear's Paw inn near 65 years.

At Warrington, aged 90, Mr. T. Daniell. Mr. Darbyshire Gaskell.

At Rishton, aged 96, Mr. George Baron.

At Preston, aged 63, Mr. H. Biggs, farrier.

At Pemberton, Mr. Edward Hamer, tanner, a benevolent benefactor to the poor.

At Pendleton, Mrs. Ainsworth, wife of Mr. Richard Ainsworth.

At Salford, Mr. Edward Tomlinson, of the Angel tavern.

CHESHIRE.

The arches of the grand aqueduct bridge over the river Mersey, near Marple, are now completely turned. This magnificent and beautiful structure is carried over a deep valley, and presents a most pleasing and romantic spectacle to the view. It consists of three arches, each having a span of 60 feet; the key stone of the centre arch is upwards of 78 feet above the surface of the river, and the height of the whole structure from the foundation to the top of the parapet wall will exceed 100 feet.

Married.] Mr. Gregory, of the Woodhouse, near Frodsham, to Miss Hickson, of Frodsham.

At Northwich, Mr. Terry, of Mansfield, to Miss Dobell, of the former place. Mr. Richard Dentith, of Dunham, to Miss Clough, of Elton.

At Aldford, Mr. R. Weaver to Miss Brasley.

At Stockport, Rev. R. Anglezerk to Miss Elizabeth Ryle, of Romiley.

At Eastham, Mr. Richard Tomkinson to Mrs. Gardner. Mr. Thomas Wedge, of Seal-land, to Miss Couchman.

At Overton, Mr. Hammer to Miss Plumble.

At Northenden, Rev. Thomas Bland to Miss Porter, sister of the bishop of Clogher, in Ireland.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Harding, schoolmaster. Mr. Leicester. Mrs. Dutton, relict of Mr. Roger Dutton. Mr. Worsley, formerly of the Green Dragon inn. Aged 80, Mrs. Saunderson.

At Nantwich, in the prime of life, Mr. John Burgin, tanner, and one of the Loyal Staffordshire cavalry. Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Thurstby. Aged 51, Jonathan Mort, esq. banker and salt proprietor.

At Warburton, Mr. John Cawley. At Crewe-Green, Mr. John Pate. Aged 36, Mr. Thomas Peacock, of Great Budworth.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Darby to Miss Cooke.

Died.] At Derby, aged 44, Mr. Shepherdson.

At Draycot, aged 84, Mrs. Dor. Thacker.

At Littleover, aged 78, Mrs. Radford.

At Spondon, aged 64, Mr. Tho. Brentnall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

There were baptized in the parish of St. Mary during the last year 317, buried 580. In the parish of St. Nicholas there were baptized 89, buried 118. In the parish of St. Peter there were baptized 71, buried 97.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Kirkland, jun. to Miss Twells. Mr. Robert Goodacre, schoolmaster, to Miss A. Cockayne.

At Mansfield, Mr. S. W. White, of Loundon, to Miss Hurt, of Dalefort. Mr. William Davy, to Miss Betsey Maria Challander.

At Eaton, near Retford, Mr. W. Booth to Miss Deaman. Mr. Jowitt, of Colwick, to Miss Swincoe.

At Blyth, Mr. Elgin, of Hull, to Miss Beesley, of Blyth.

At Anley, the Rev. J. S. Cobbold to Dorothy Homer.

At Barton, Mr. George Haines, of Nottingham, to Miss Diana Thorpe, of Haince.

Died.] At Nottingham, in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel while eating his dinner, Mr. Kilham, well known as an eminent minister in what is termed the *Hockley* methodist connection. Mr. Wigley, keeper of the castle lodge. Mrs. Boam. Aged 77, Mrs. Yates. Mr. Follows. Mr. Thomas Beardley. Suddenly, Mrs. Fletcher. Aged 76, Mr. John Galsby. Mr. Stephen Todd, apparitor of the ecclesiastical court. Aged 38, Mr. S. Unwin.

At Tithby, near Bingham, aged 93, Mr. Richard Porter, a respectable farmer.

At East-Bridgeford, Mr. Thomas Clarkstone. Suddenly, aged 80, Mrs. A. Clarkstone.

At Hacknall Tankard, Mr. W. Haslam. At Plumtree, aged 72, Mr. T. Beasfall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Dauber, aged 55, to Miss Sarah Mason, aged 17.

At Grantham, Mr. Clayton, of Harlaxton, to Miss Sarah Hurst, of Spittlegate. Mr. John Staunton, of Stamford-Baron, to Miss Ann Thorpe. Mr. Needham, merchant, of Louth, to Miss Holland, of Raithby.

At Stamford, Mr. Read, schoolmaster, to the widow Bailey. Mr. Cooper to Miss Ann Mills.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 48, Mrs. Lumby, wife of Mr. Lumby, keeper of the county gaol. Mrs. Grace Grace. Aged 41, Mrs. Ashlin. Aged 68, Mrs. Frankish. Mr. Lumby, keeper of the county gaol.

At Cwiten, Miss H. E. Cooke, daughter of Col. Sir George Cooke, bart.

At Truethorpe, Rev. Mr. Sugars, many years rector of that place.

At Uffington, Mrs. Bellairs, wife of James Bellairs, esq.

At Spalding, Rev. Mr. Atkinson. Aged 23, Mr. John Longstaff, of the Horncastle and Spilbury troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At Brig, aged 72, Roger Leadbetter, esq.

Aged nine years, John Forgan; a cart overturning fell on the deceased, and killed him on the spot.

Mr. Ansell, jun. of Holbeach.

At Stamford, on a journey, Mr. Welch, formerly of Clipsham, Rutlandshire. Aged eleven, William Strapps, a poor boy of Beckingham; he was killed by being thrown from a horse.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Leicester for the purpose of carrying into execution a plan for supplying the poor with soup at a cheap rate. The meeting was but thinly attended, and only one shop can at present be opened.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Beaumont Burnaby, attorney, to Miss Barratt. Mr. Alston, attorney, to Miss Sultzer.

At Cossington, Mr. Cole, of Melton, to Miss Hulfe, sister to Major Hulfe of the Leicestershire militia.

At Loby, John Dick Burnaby, esq. captain in the first regiment of foot guards, to Miss Fowke, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Fowke, of Lowesby-hall.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Thomas Perkins, of the Golden Lion, in Humberstone-gate; a very honest man. Aged 78, Mr. Edward Johnson. Aged 53, Mr. Thomas Cooper, son of Mr. Alderman Cooper.

At Blaby, Mr. William Freer, a respectable farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Samuel Barker, esq. to Miss Adams.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Barnett to Miss Maria Highfield.

At Hanley, William Key, aged 15, to Ann Walley, aged 14. Mr. Henry Jelson, surgeon, to Miss Wilkes.

At Leek, Mr. Hand, attorney, to Miss Phillips.

At Eccleshall, the Rev. Mr. Francis to Miss Sockett.

Died.] At Lichfield, Aged 103, Sarah Cartmeal, leaving one daughter, and about forty grand and great-grand children.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Cottrill, brass-founder. Mr. Thomas Pitt, Aged 64, Mr. Thomas Green. Mr. Wm. Timmins.

At Albrighton, in the prime of life, Mr. Edward Owen, jun.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mrs. Mary Gibbons. At Uttoxeter, Mr. Robert Towers, in an advanced age. Mrs. Keeling.

At Wallall, aged 63, Mr. John Fitton.

At Leek, Mrs. Phillips.

At Stapenhill, Mr. Croft: returning home from Burton upon Trent, he fell over the bridge and fractured his skull.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. D. Carter, of London, to Miss Ann Smith, of Bellefield. Mr. John Gold to Miss Raven. Mr. N. Drinkwater to Miss Phæbe Careless. Mr. Thomas Adsetts to Mrs. Radford. Mr. S. Patrick to Miss Ann Herbert. Mr. Edward Stanley to Miss Prudence Fitton.

Mr. Zachariah Twamley, of Castle Bromwich, to Mrs. White, of Dunchurch.

At West-Bromwich, Mr. James Maullin, of Sedgeley, to Miss Mary Reddall.

At Temple Balsall, Mr. Thomas Wedge, to Miss Couchman.

At Meriden, Mr. Wm. Thompson to Miss Hannah Proctor.

At Coventry, Thomas Congreve, esq. of Peter Hall, to Miss Jennett. Mr. William Linney to Miss Turner.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Harris. Mrs. Hawkins. Mr. Walker. Mr. Isaac Bedford. Mr. Thomas Watson. Mr. Nathaniel White. Mr. George Robins. Mr. Thomas Cauler, of the Spread Eagle. Mrs. Hammond. Aged 84, Mr. Robert Brown. Mr. J. Gibbs, jun. Mr. J. Lloyd. Mr. Joseph Clare. Miss Sarah Hall.

At Sheepy Hall, the Countess Dowager Carhampton, relict of the late, and mother of the present Lord Carhampton and the Duchess of Cumberland.

At Shrewley, Mr. Lawrence Archer.

At Smethwick-grove, aged 90, Mr. Edward Walker.

Thomas Gould, a poor labouring man, of Ward End; he was discovered frozen to death near the Beech Trees.

At Grenon, aged 96, Mrs. Woolley.

At Whiteacre Furnace, aged 70, Mr. Mark Weetman, of the Bull's Head Inn.

At West Bromwich, Mr. James Bayley.

At Coventry, Mrs. Silley. Mr. John Harbold. Mrs. Dallaway.

SHROPSHIRE.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Llwynymaen Colliery: By the breaking of a faulty rope, three men were precipitated a depth of about 160 yards; two of them were killed on the spot, and the other survived but a few days.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Mumford to Mrs. Mary Griffiths.

At Buildwas, Thomas Harries, esq. of Cruckton, to Miss Barbara Smitheman, third daughter of J. Smitheman, esq. of West Coppice.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Aged 69, Mr. Purflow, of the Talbot. Mr. T. Whittingham, jun. Mr. Wm. Moore. Aged 89, Mrs. Martha Morris, of the Abbey Foregate.

Mrs. Jones, wife of W. Jones, esq. of the Farm, near Shrewsbury.

Suddenly, Mr. Tench, of Horton Lane. At Pulverbatch, aged 96, Richard Cook, who was never known to have any illness till about a week before his death.

At Bittleley, aged 73, Mrs. Stafford, relict of the Rev. James Stafford, and sister of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Birdbury, in Warwickshire.

At Coalbrook Dale, aged 90, Mrs. Ann Summerland, many years an eminent public speaker among the quakers. Mr. Thomas Gregory, quaker.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The total number of pockets of hops weighed in Worcester market during the year 1798, was 16,349.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. William Allen to Miss Wilson.

At Dudley, Mr. T. Carter, of Evenlode, to Miss Ann Coles, of Woodstock. Mr. Charles Scambler, of Redditch, to Miss Penn, of Stoke Cross, near Bromsgrove.

At Tenbury, Mr. Richard Tilt, of the Swan Inn, to Miss Ann Court, of Lindridge.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Burrows, wife of Mr. Burrows, butcher. Mrs. Ann Lumbert. Mr. Henry Hammond, sen. Mr. Allen, sen. butcher.

At Stanton, aged 72, the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe, 45 years rector of that parish.

At Chaddesley Corbett, aged 25, Miss Broad.

At Ombersley, Mr. G. Arden.

At Sibbury, Mrs. Williams, relict of T. Williams, esq. mayor of Worcester in the year 1788.

At Wickenford, aged 95, Mr. John Tilley, 52 years clerk of that parish.

Mr. John Baylis, of Dodderhill, near Droitwich.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Hooper, builder.

At Stourport, Mrs. Wright.

At Tipton, Mr. Joseph Nicklin.

At Evesham, Mrs. S. Beaufoy.

At Sibbury, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinderton, Mr. Thomas Hullett to Miss Pritchard, of Lugwardine.

Died.] At Ross, Mr. Joseph Howells, of the King's Head Inn. Aged 70, Mr. Benjamin Dyer: and shortly after, Mrs. Dyer, his relict.

At Ledbury, aged 89, Mr. Woodward, surgeon and apothecary.

At Leominster, Serjeant John Jones, of the Herefordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Ligwardine, aged 62, Mrs. Thomas

Pritchard. Aged 72, Mr. James Cope, formerly an eminent coach-maker in Long-Acre; it is worthy of remark, that he made the first post-chaise that was ever used in Bath,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Edward Sayer to Miss Ann Bowen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Chester, relict of the late B. Chester, formerly M. P. for the county of Gloucester.

Mr. John Proctor, of the Park, near Tewkesbury: having taken a wrong road from his brother's mill at Strensham, in crossing a bridge he fell into the water, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him, he was unfortunately drowned.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodstock, Mr. T. Carter, to Miss Ann Coles.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 58, Mr. Henry Stowe. Aged 16, Miss E. Bulton, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bulton, canon of Christ Church. Aged 80, Mr. Stephen Eaton, who kept the Cock Pit near 40 years.

At Banbury, aged 75, Mrs. Cobb, of the respectable family residing at that place.

At Swalcliffe, in an advanced age, Mr. R. Neville, farmer.

At Fritwell, aged 83, the Rev. James Hakewill.

At Thame, aged 89, Mr. Harry Style.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Major Johnstone, of the 44th reg. to Miss E. Levi.

Errata in our last.—In the article of Mrs. Pain's death, for 54 read 70 years.—For Mrs. Jackson read Mrs. Johnson.—For Breamston read J. Brampton, esq. of Oundle, a celebrated and respected attorney.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Peters. Mr. William Allen. Miss Rachel Sewter, daughter of the late Alderman Sewter.

At Swavesey, Mrs. Hadder.

At Great Shelford, Mr. John Grain, an opulent farmer.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. John Bell, aged 81, to Miss Ann Buck, aged 18.

Died.] At Quindenham, aged 77, Rev. William Green, rector of that parish.

At Geyton, Mr. Lewis King, of the Crown Lands.

At Northwold, aged 75, Mr. Carter. The bulk of his fortune, supposed to be not less than 80,000l. he has left to his housekeeper, Mrs. Kenton.

At Yarmouth, the lady of Admiral Dickson, commander of the north sea fleet.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Hammond, to Miss Susan Shinkton, of Norfolk.

At Old Newton, Mr. S. Durham, to Miss E. Hunt, of Gipping.

At Bures, Mr. J. Barrell, of Feltham, to

Miss S. Role, of Cockfield. Mr. Richard Goddard, of Vincent Hall, to Miss Hinde, of Beccles.

Died. At Ipswich, aged 79, Mrs. Clare Lambert. Mrs. Colatton. Mr. W. Byles. Mrs. Gowing. Mr. Robert Turner.

At Merfield, Rev. Mr. Banks.

At Stodbrooke, aged 67, Mrs. Bumpstead.

At Bures, Mr. George Hayward, of the Queen's Head.

At Yoxford, aged 77, Mrs. Wake.

At Bury, Mrs. Johnson.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Seacombe, Capt. J. Crooke, of the West Lothian light dragoons, to Miss Fayer.

Died. At Ware, aged 84, Mrs. Windus, relict of the late William Windus, esq. of Hatford.

At Juliana, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Meekkerke.

ESSEX.

Married. At Colchester, Mr. Woodcock, jun. to Miss Ann Gouner. Mr. Creak, to Miss C. Silke.

Mr. Robert Hindle, of Dunmow, to Miss Mary Pearson, of Bath.

At Puttlewell, Mr. Thomas Thorn, to Miss Mary Ham.

At Raine, Mr. John Jollin, to Mrs. Johnson.

Died. At Colchester, Mrs. Peacock. At the New Barracks, suddenly, Ensign John Fenwick, of the Northumberland Militia. Mr. Samuel French.

At Feering, Mrs. Driffield, wife of the Rev. W. Driffield.

At Witham, Mr. William Lincoln.

At Chelmsford, Capt. William Renton, commander of his majesty's ship of war the *Marlin*. The deceased had for some time discovered symptoms of a deranged mind, and being at dinner at the Three Cups Inn with another gentleman of the navy, he retired from table into an adjoining room, and there put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol into his head.

At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Bunton.

At Bishop Stortford, Mr. Machin.

— Livermore, a lad about 17 years of age, apprentice to Mr. Hammond, shoemaker, of Malden. As he was going from this place on Christmas Day to see his friends, about four miles distant, he was frozen to death: his corpse was discovered on the 4th inst. in a ditch.

KENT.

Married. At Canterbury, Mr. W. Busby, to Miss E. Blackman. J. N. Heaniker, esq. to Miss Chafy.

At Gillingham, Pierce Edgumbe, esq. to Miss E. York, of Chatham. Rev. W. B. Harrison, of Merton College, Oxford, to Miss C. Tonken.

At Merham, D. Slade, esq. to Miss Hughes.

At Tenterden, Mr. J. Peak, to Miss Mary Hope. Mr. Ricketts, to Miss Ann Mantle. Capt. Gilbert, of the royal artillery, to Miss Fagington, daughter of Gen. Fagington.

At Dover, Mr. W. Kingsford, to Miss Lee. At Deal, Mr. F. Wilkins to Mrs. Cox.

At Eltham, the Hon. Mrs. Naylor, widow of the late J. Naylor, esq. of London, to Count Francis Byland, of the Hague.

At Ringwood, Mr. R. Parker, to Miss E. Buthell.

At Ashford, Mr. J. Tappenden, to Miss Godfrey.

At Greenwich, J. Fearnside, esq. to Miss H. Godby.

Died. At Canterbury, Mrs. Moore, aged 88, Mrs. Lepine, relict of Mr. D. Lepine, of Best-lane, where she had resided constantly from her birth. Mrs. Delman. Mr. W. W. Tathunter. Aged 80, Mr. Samuel Flint, many years clerk to the presbyterian congregation. Aged 83, Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Fager. Mr. C. Matson. Mr. J. Hargrove.

At Chatham, Mr. Cotterell, of the dockyard. Aged 70, Mrs. Carter: she was burnt to death by her cloaths accidentally taking fire. Miss Cecilia Graham.

At Sheerness, in an advanced age, Mr. Bissenden.

At Faversham, aged 76, Mrs. Plano.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Hope.

At Herne Bay, Mr. William Tall.

At Freeland, near Bromley, Miss Emma Raikes.

At Sandwich, Mr. Hayward.

At Dover, Mrs. Horne.

At Margate, Mr. W. Bourne.

SURREY.

Married. At Weybridge, Lieutenant Prevort, of the Agincourt, to Miss Haultain.

Died. At Dorking, Mr. Thomas Tapner, many years a common-carrier; his corpse was conveyed, according to his request, in one of his own common stage waggons, drawn by six horses.

SUSSEX.

Died. At Brighton, Mrs. Mary Cobby, one of the original bathers at that place, and sister to the celebrated Martha Gunn. Mrs. E. Foster: a few years since she kept a chandler's shop, and by her extreme parsimony, scarcely allowing herself the necessaries of life, had accumulated a fortune of 40,000*l.* the bulk of which she has left to her daughter, who resided with her, and who is a maiden lady of 50.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. Mr. French, of Reading, to Mrs. Skeete, relict of Dr. Skeete, of London.

At Milton, Henry Woodham, esq. to Miss Lambell.

At Eton, C. Hayes, Esq. to Miss M. A. Briggs. Peter Pole, esq. to Miss Buller, of Crosby Square.

At Thanington, Mr. H. Spring, to Miss Mayo.

Died. At Reading, Mr. Hetherington, hofier.

At Shelborn, Mr. Richens.

Near Wantage, Mr. R. Mattingley, sen.

At Hungerford Newton, Mr. Lovelock.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Thorleigh, 18c of Wight, J. White, esq. to Miss Leigh.

At Lymington, Mr. R. Perkins, to Miss M. Farmer.

At Winchester, Mr. Barchen, of London, to Miss A. Oads.

Did.] At Winchester, Mrs. Dowling. Mrs. Joinville, of the Sun Inn.

WILTSHIRE.

Did.] At Salisbury, aged 81, Robert Cooper, esq. one of the senior alderman.

At Brickworth, Mrs. Eyre, wife of H. Eyre, esq.

At Dean Farm, near Salisbury, Mr. Brooken.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Fryer Waddon, Mr. W. Mayn, to Miss Sarah Burt.

At Menbury, Mr. S. Farrant, of Devonshire, to Miss Amy Sparke.

Did.] At Hawkchurch, aged 78, Mr. Robert Staple.

At Sturminster Newton, Mr. Joseph Newman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. William Underwood, to Miss Jones. Rev. James Vaughan, to Miss Protheroe.

At Priory Park, near Bath, the Honourable Mr. Maude, to Miss Agar, only daughter to the Archbishop of Cashell in Ireland.

Did.] At Bristol, at his house on Redcliff Hill, aged 81, Mr. Deubin, Chemist, of Bristol. Mrs. Vowles. Mrs. Edmunds. Mrs. Lyne. Mrs. Evans. Suddenly Mrs. Beaufoy. Mr. Thatcher. Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Brown. Mr. Joseph Hillier. Mr. John Winter.

At Bath, Mr. Goldstone, senior, surgeon and apothecary. Thomas Hedges; esq. The Honourable Mrs. Maddox, daughter of the Marquess of Anspach. Mrs. Slater. Mrs. Arnold, of the White Lion. Mrs. Keene.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, J. Houlton, esq. to Miss Ellis.

At Plymouth, Mr. Welsford, purser of the Pompee, to Miss Tingcombe. Lieutenant Carruther, to Miss Chalwick.

At Topsham, the Comte de Corcuff, to Mrs. Dodd. Mr. Holcombe, of the Beer Inn, Devizes, to Miss Chevince.

At Axminster, Rev. Mr. Scaley, to Miss S. Forward.

At South Molton, Mr. Stocker, attorney, to Miss C. Brown of Dulverton, in Somerset.

Did.] At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Langley. He was conversing with a gentleman in Magdalen street, apparently in perfect health, when he suddenly dropped down and expired. Mrs. Dugdale. Mr. Pratt, of the old London Inn. Aged 81, Luke Nugent, esq. of the 93rd regiment of foot. Aged 74, Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Foote. Mrs. Bartlett. Mr. A. Wood.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Cleather of the Royal Hospital.

At Littleham, near Bideford. Rev. A. Steventstone, rector of that parish.

At Cruwys Morchard. Rev. Dr. Crawys.

At Exmouth, aged 33, Mrs. Young, wife of Owen Young, esq. of Ireland.

WALES.

Married.] Lately at Kilgarren in Cardigan, Mr. John Griffiths, of Tenby, to Miss Price, daughter of the Rev. John Price. The Rev. Thomas Morgans, of Mallwyd, to Mrs. Williams, Playstinas Merionethshire.

At Eglwysfach, in Denbigh, Mr. Owen, Kyffin of Penallyn, to Miss Dorothy Thomas.

Did.] At Emral, Derbyshire, Watkin Hayman, esq.

At Rhyl Crens, in Denbigh, Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late Watkin Wynne, esq. of Voilas.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Captain J. Hagg, to Miss Murray.

At Ayr, Lieutenant C. Dalrymple of the 71st regiment, to Miss Margaret Besswell.

Did.] At Airley Lodge, near Dundee, the Right Honourable Ann Countess of Arbury.

At Deane, near Edinburgh, the Right Honourable Lord Swinton.

At Glasgow, Abraham M'Alpine, esq. Aeneas Macdonald, esq. Miss Jane Shaw.

At Hatchfield, A. R. Kerr, esq. At Glasgow, aged 29, Mrs. Catherine Garnett, wife of Dr. Garnett, professor of physics and philosophy, in Anderson's University, Glasgow. Her many amiable qualities will long survive in the bleeding memory of her acquaintance, and especially of her husband, who has not only lost in her a tender and affectionate wife, but the companion of his studies, and the partner of his literary labours.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dromoland, in Clare, Robert French, esq. of Moneyvea, to Miss Parvial of Dublin.

At Cork, S. Roche, junior, esq. to Miss Moylan.

Did.] At Dublin, the rev. Luke Godfrey, D. D. father to the Marchioness of Donegal. William Deey, esq. at his seat in Wicklow, Alderman Greene.

At Fernoy, aged 25, Richard Poole, esq. captain in the Herefordshire militia.

At Ennis Killén, aged 76, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore.

At Limerick, aged 91, Mr. Christopher Roberts, formerly an eminent clothier. Burten Binden, esq. Town Major.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Did.] At New York, in November last, Sir John Temple, Consul for the Eastern States of America.

On the 12th of October, at Gibraltar, in 22d year of his age, Captain John Knipe, of Epsom.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. Robert Baylis, son of the late Rev. J. Baylis, rector of Luggershall Wilts, lieutenant of the ship Mercury.

State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c. for January.

THE detention of the *Hamburg Mails* by the frost, till no less than ten were due at one time, produced much inconvenience to the merchants during the greater part of the month as the principal part of the commerce of this country with Europe is now carried on through that channel. It was particularly felt by many concerned in the great export of sugars previous to the discontinuance of the drawback, who were in daily expectation of remittances thereon; and though it is a circumstance which from the advance of the season, is not likely to occur again to the same extent for some time at least, it strongly shews the impediments to which commerce is liable, when a very considerable part of it is confined to a particular channel.

Raw sugars, notwithstanding the small quantity exported of late, continue very high; the average price for the week, ending the 16th, was 69s. 0½d. exclusive of duty.

The *Nottingham* and *Leicester* manufactory, feels the pressure of the present war, perhaps less than any other, which arises principally from the late improvements, in twilled, knotted, vandyke, and elastic stockings, both in the silk, and the worsted and cotton fabrics; there is however still room for improvements, and if the exertions of individuals are not damped by injudicious imposts, it is impossible to say to what purposes mechanick genius may not turn the invention of the stocking-frame. Whenever a general peace takes place, this will become one of the most certain trades with respect to demand, and probably more flourishing than any manufactory of the same extent.

The article of *silk*, almost immediately subsequent to the time to which our notice of it in the last report extends, became, upon the conjectures we then mentioned, the subject of one of the greatest speculations (for the short time it continued) that has taken place in this commodity for some years; but being founded chiefly on mere opinion, and incorrect information respecting the real quantity in hand, the expectations of those concerned in it have been greatly checked by a more certain knowledge of a large quantity now coming by way of *Hamburg*, and the daily expectation of the *Bengal* fleet, of the sailing of which from *St. Helena* on the 6th of December advice has been received. Though the speculation has in general turned out in the manner in which it is to be wished every scheme that tends to the injury of our manufactures may terminate; it has caused a trifling advance in the price of thrown-silk, which, however, will probably be of very short duration, as the quantity in the market, with the expected import, are more than adequate to the present demand for that article. Italian now, in consequence of the quantity that has arrived during the two last months, has considerably decreased in value, and is likely to continue so for the present, particularly as a sale of *Bengal* and *China* raw is expected towards the end of February. White *Novi*, or *Persian* silk, is very scarce and dear. The import of silk during the present month has been about 96 bales of thrown, and 189 of raw: total 285 bales.

The tea trade has not lately experienced any fluctuation, except in common greens, which have fallen from 6d. to 8d. per lb. No alteration of much consequence can be expected till the next sale in March.

Coffee has risen from 3d. to 4d. a pound, on account of the small importations, and the demand for the continent.

Moist and ground sugars continue nearly the same; lumps and loaves are considerably lower, not less than 18s.

With respect to fruit, *Malagas* are at present from 38s. to 44s. *Sun raisins* 64s. *Corrants* 68s. to 74s.—*Spices* are falling, which is supposed to be consequence of the produce of the captured islands being brought to market.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE severity of the frosts and the suddenness of the thaws during this month, have, in many respects, been unfavourable to the young wheats, especially those which were sown early: in some districts we are informed that they have produced a pale and sickly appearance in the young blades; we believe, however, that no great injury has yet been done.

The above causes have likewise prevented the operations of the plough in preparing turnip and other grounds for wheat, rye, &c. as well as for the making summer fallows. In the more western parts of the island our reporters also observe, that less wheat than usual has been sown, on account of the frosts and some other impediments. But notwithstanding these circumstances, wheat, rye, and barley, continue to have but a dull sale, particularly in the northern markets: oats, however, keep up considerably in price.

For the hay districts, especially such as were low and wet, the frost has been advantageous, by enabling the farmer to put on his manures with ease and convenience.

GRAIN. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 49s. 6d.; Rye 31s. 11d.; barley 29s. 4d.; oats 19s. 10d.

CATTLE. The prices much as before. Beef fetches in *Smithfield Market* from 3s. to 4s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.

SHEEP.—Mutton in *Smithfield-market*, 3s. to 4s. 2d.

HOGS.—Pork, ditto, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.

HORSES.—The prices of those for the saddle rather higher, but the farming sort nearly the same as they have been for some time.

HAY.—Average in *St. James's-market*, 21. 15s. 6d.

STRAW.—Ditto ditto, 11. 11s.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLII.]

MARCH 1, 1799.

[No. 2. of VOL. VII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have been agreeably entertained with some of the poetical imitations or coincidences which have been pointed out occasionally by your correspondents. Permit me to add one to the number.

A line in the "Phedre" of Racine has been the subject of a good deal of criticism among his countrymen, some of whom have applauded it as a fine thought, others condemned it as a conceit. It is contained in the very poetical narrative of the death of Hippolitus made by a messenger to his father Theseus. After a highly-wrought description of the sea-monster's approach from the deep, he says, "Le flot, qui l'apporta, recule épouvanté,"

The wave which brought him recoiled terrified.

Our Spenser, in his "Faery Queen," describing the voyage of Sir Guyon and the Palmer to the island of Acrasia, (*Book ii. Canto xii.*) among other perils, makes them encounter a vast shoal of sea-monsters, the different species of which he enumerates, and then adds,

All these, and thousand thousands many more,
And more deformed monsters thousand fold,
With dreadful noise and hollow rombling rore,
Came rushing in the fomy waves enrol'd,
Which seem'd to fly for feare them to behold.

The resemblance of the last line to that of Racine is very striking; yet I think it improbable that the French poet could have known any thing of the English one, or, at least, could have been so acquainted with his works as to borrow a line from him. Nothing, in fact, can be more dissimilar than their subjects and characters. If they were not both original in this thought, I should rather suspect that both copied it from some Italian poet, to the style of which nation it bears a great affinity. Your's, &c.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been often lamented by political moralists, that the use of spirits in this country has been rendered too common by the exigencies of government,

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which, in all its distresses, has ever experienced that the consumption of spirits forms one of the chief articles of revenue, and that the sum arising thence seldom is decreased by any additional impost. Again and again has it been said, why encourage distilleries, that fatal bane of industry and morality among the lower classes of people? Why pamper the head of the state at the expence of the body and members? Why sell all the virtue and all the morals, and all the industry, and all the health of the nation for money? In these cries, so loudly raised by speculative politicians, the grave men of Warwick-lane join heartily, and take every means to prove that spirituous liquors kill more than plague, war, famine, or even their own prescriptions. Indeed all persons who have spoken or written on the subject, have so completely proved the truth of the above positions, that a glass of gin ought long ere now to have been as scarce as a bulse of diamonds, and in as few hands, did we not recollect that in all great political questions to be determined by pounds, shillings, and pence, there is an impassable gulph placed between argument and conviction.

Nor, Sir, am I quite certain that the universal censure bestowed upon the encouragement given to the distilleries may not admit of something like an answer. When we consider the difference between the rich and the poor in this and all other countries, that the rich can do almost every thing for their country's cause, and the poor little or nothing, we ought not to deprive the latter of any humble means by which they can demonstrate their zeal. It has lately been the fashion, and undoubtedly a very patriotic fashion, for the rich to "devote their lives and fortunes" in the nation's cause. Now, as the poor have only one of those blessings at their disposal, namely, their lives, do they not shew a proper and becoming sense of patriotism when they consent to go to their long homes to promote the revenue and furnish the sinews of war while they allow their own to shrink.

But far, as I perceive, I have advanced in considering the question with regard to

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foreign

foreign or English spirits, I am aware that they are not the subjects I intended to handle. It was my purpose to offer some remarks on a few other species of *Spirits* which are very common in this country, but which, I am of opinion, have not been treated with due regularity either by chemists or medical writers. Not that I would have you suppose that I am to supply this deficiency; I have no leisure to compose a system, and the remarks I have to offer are intended only to assist those who may wish to take up the subject on a regular scale. It is only for want of *better*, that I would say to you *his uere mecum*.

First, then, Mr. Editor, there is the SPIRIT of CONTRADICTION. This I reckon a compound spirit, requiring at least two ingredients, especially when made for family use. It is of a very warm nature, and if indulged in to excess, as I have seen in some very reputable families, produces very pernicious effects. It is not only accompanied with a violent flushing of the face, as most other ardent spirits, but I have even observed that the children of parents who use it have been affected by it, even after they have grown up. That which is made for public use is compounded of various ingredients, and is supposed, I know not why, to be good for the lungs, as it is frequently taken in large doses by the speakers of public assemblies, from the senate of the nation down to the vestry of a parish. Not having an opportunity of analyzing it by chemical process, I can only say, from observation, that it expands by heat, and frequently sends out effluvia not of the most agreeable nature. I have sometimes reduced it to a mild state by dropping an argument or two into the glass, but those who are addicted to this kind of spirit will seldom allow of that.

2. The SPIRIT of INNOVATION. The remark that we eat and drink as much by fashion as by taste is very just, when applied to this spirit, which has been cried up, or prohibited, according to caprice at various periods. It became very fashionable first in the time of Henry VIII. and continued in the short reign of Edward VI. Queen Mary prohibited it under the severest penalties, ordering various persons employed in the distilling it to be burnt alive. Queen Elizabeth, however, being a single woman, and probably loving a *drop*, revived the use of it. What had been manufactured at this time is yet in high estimation by those who understand the true nature of such a spirit, but it

would appear that the original receipt was lost about the time of Charles I. when the people being still fond of spirits, a great number of quacks set about preparing it in various ways: scarce a drop was genuine, yet the pleasure of intoxication was such, that the people drank huge draughts of it, pure or impure, and public business was for a time shamefully neglected. Robberies, confiscations, and even murder became common. The effects which it produced of a more ludicrous nature were, that the lowest of the people, after they had indulged themselves in copious libations of this spirit, took it in their heads to preach, and even common soldiers often mounted the pulpit when they should have mounted guard. Some pretended to be inspired, and uttered prophecies. At length, however, whether from being sensible of the bad effects of this spirit upon the constitution, or from its being prohibited, it got gradually into disgrace, and a purer sort of it was made, which being confined to the *better* sort of people was a favourite liquor at the Revolution; and had the receipt been carefully preserved, and none of the *articles* omitted, or worse ingredients substituted in their room, this would have been at this time the standard spirit of the nation. A few years ago a quantity of it was smuggled from France, and having been a fashionable liquor there, of course became a fashionable liquor here, according to the usual course of all our fashions, which always originated with that gay and lively people. This spirit, however, was soon discovered to be of a very ardent and heating nature, and unfit for the constitution of the people of this country. For a time its effects could not be prevented, although every possible means were taken, because it was confined to *private drinkers*. Some, notwithstanding, who had taken too great a dose, betrayed it in public, and very severe laws were enacted against it. Indeed it was supposed the legislature took the best possible method to strike at the root of the evil, by *sewing up the mouths* of those who were addicted to this spirit. Having had some few opportunities to examine it, it appears to me to be very pernicious, and highly inflammatory, unless taken in very small quantities, and that at regular times. The *body* too must be duly prepared for a course of it, for it will not suit every constitution, particularly those which are either very good or very bad. To the former it is useless or liable to create uneasiness in the head, and to the latter it is

is dangerous from want of strength to carry it off gently. In the latter, also, it rises to a flame, the moment it is used. I am of opinion that if it were *rectified* it might be frequently used with advantage as an *adcrative*; but there is at present a prejudice against it, and for no reason that I can find out except one, certainly a substantial one, namely, that it has been used as a common liquor for every day, whereas it ought to be reserved as a medicine for particular cases, and to be prescribed only by the most judicious physicians.

3. THE SPIRIT OF REFORM. This has been frequently confounded with the former, which in some respects, such as *colour*, it resembles, but it is certainly a very different spirit, because, when pure, it never is or can be applied, unless for beneficial purposes, and if applied in time, never fails to produce the best effects in the case of *constitutions* that have been injured by extravagant living, or of persons that have lost strength by serving often in war. There is, however, such a difference of opinion respecting this spirit, that it has not of late years been much in use. Those who have written on the subject are extremely numerous, and may be divided into two classes. The one considered it as a pernicious, inflammatory spirit, which will not bear agitation, which rises to a flame on the smallest application of heat, and which has this peculiar to it, that whoever begins to drink it, in quantities ever so small, knows not where to stop: that it has destroyed many *strong constitutions*, and that so far from being useful to any, the use of it is a mere apology for the indulgence of a perverted taste. The other party contend, in answer to this, that all the pernicious effects attributed to this spirit may be traced, not to the spirit itself, but the improper use made of it, that when used in *moderation*, it is the grand restorative for decaying constitutions, and that there is no constitution so strong as that it would not be bettered by an occasional dose: that it is perfectly easy to use it in moderation, if people so incline, as there is no necessity why every man that drinks should get drunk; and that more mischief has been done by those who knew not where to begin, than by those who knew not where to stop: that if properly used, and applied to a specific disorder, it is tonic, emollient, sedative, refrigerant, and antispasmodic; effects which in the case of any other than disorders of certain *constitutions*, would interfere with one another: but, that, if

not applied in a moderate degree until the disorder has got to a height, the constitution will exhibit all the symptoms of a *complication*, and then it may happen that the medicine will be stimulant and corrosive in a high degree, produce violent hæmorrhages, and lose all its healing powers.

I shall not venture to decide which of these opinions is right. I have had but few opportunities of knowing the effects of this spirit in its genuine state. Very much of that which is *bought and sold* is a vile adulteration, and it is impossible to judge of any production of art or nature, unless we have a specimen of the best of its kind exhibited. I would not paint the human body from a deformed man, nor would I venture to say what good the spirit of reform might produce, if I saw only the *bastard kind* which the French quacks are hawking about on the continent.

4. THE SPIRIT OF RELIGION. This is one of the most ancient spirits we have. It is nearly eighteen hundred years since it first appeared, and for some centuries was in high repute, and most admirable in its effects, whether taken in the way of diet, or medicine. I know not, indeed, any thing comparable to it in all disorders of the human frame, and it has this peculiar (exclusively so) to it, that its effects will last many years, some say, to all eternity. It keeps good in all weathers, and is adapted to all climates, although it has not been introduced yet into all countries. After saying so much in its favour, I am sorry to be obliged to add, that there are two reasons why it is not so much in use as it ought to be. The one is, that it requires a degree of abstinence which many men will not submit to; and the second, that there is a false and adulterated mixture which goes under the same name, and which is imposed upon the public as genuine, although it is a poor, tasteless, watery kind of liquor, which never affects the body *sensibly*, unless, what is very extraordinary, to produce the very evils which the other is intended to remedy. The genuine is a simple spirit, within the compass of every man's ability to purchase; the adulterated is composed of a number of heterogeneous ingredients, and is so expensive that I have known some give up every thing that ought to be dear to a man in order to purchase it. Hence it is confined to certain persons of great opulence, and who do not regard *trifles*. On the continent it was very fashionable in

in the courts of princes, but was never experienced to be of the least substantial use in preserving their constitutions, yet they were so attached to it, as scarcely to know that the genuine spirit existed.

In this country, also, a great deal of the spurious kind is *fold*, but I am happy to add, there is also a great deal of the genuine, and I should hope it would gain ground in the popular opinion, as every day's experience must satisfy us of its great efficacy in healing constitutional sores, and procuring rest when every other medicine has failed. There are particular days appointed for retailing the genuine spirit, and I think that if people would frequent the *shops* more on those days than they do, they would soon acquire the true relish. I grant that it is not retailed either in equal quantity or quality. I have tasted some a great deal *below proof*, and some as much above it. Some likewise mix an *acid* with it which tends to spoil the effect, as *mildness* is essential to its purity; and some make it of a *bloated* colour, a miserable composition which soon gets into the head, and produces all the effects of the most brutal intoxication. These irregularities in the composition, however, may be very easily avoided, by attending to the original receipt, which is published by authority, and may be had of his majesty's printer.

5. I shall mention only one other spirit, the SPIRIT OF BIGOTRY. This is the most ardent of all spirits, easily inflammable, expanding with heat, and, like the phosphorus, flames most in the *dark*. It is so very pernicious in its tendency, that I am surprised it has not long ago been prohibited under the severest penalties. It is, however, compounded in so many various ways, as to have been mistaken for almost every one of the spirits I have already mentioned, particularly the last, to which, however, it is as opposite in cause and effect, as any two things that can well be supposed. It has not always been a favourite in this country, yet the common people sometimes have indulged in it, primarily to the destruction of others, and ultimately to the destruction of themselves. When taken in considerable doses, it produces confirmed lunacy of the most extravagant, and yet I may add, whimsical kind. The poor creatures who are inebriated with it, take it in their heads that they can answer a pamphlet by burning a house, and convince a man of an error by cutting his throat. It was a very fashionable spirit in the days of Queen Mary, and has often

been employed on the continent as a substitute for the SPIRIT OF RELIGION, and is at this day employed there by the names of SPIRIT OF LIBERTY, SPIRIT OF EQUALITY, REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT, and various others; for I must do the parties who drink deepest of this spirit the justice to say, that they seem ashamed of its proper name, and always put a fine-looking label on the bottle to deceive their *servants*, just as in this country, among certain persons, *drams* are supposed to be as harmless as water, when called *liqueurs*, and a bumper of brandy is supposed to have no spirit in it, to those who complain of a *spasm*!

I have thus, Mr. Editor, endeavoured to sketch the properties and effects of the most fashionable spirits now in use. There are others, undoubtedly, which might have been included, but which I omit for want of sufficient *data*. There is, for example, the SPIRIT OF LIBERTY, which I once flattered myself I understood a little of, but it has lately been mixed with so many strange ingredients, of opposite natures, one astringent, another opening, one tonic and another weakening, and this by all the great chemists of Europe who have employed their alembics in manufacturing it, that I must candidly confess I know not what to make of it. I am one of the old school, and have not had leisure, perhaps, indeed, I am too far advanced in life, to study the new *nomenclature*, for every thing is now called by a new name, and that name as little descriptive of its qualities as well can be supposed. I might say something too of PARTY SPIRIT, but I have so frequently seen the miserable effects of that upon some unhappy friends who have indulged in it, that I cannot now bear the taste of it; and therefore conclude with hoping that you will continue your Magazine with its usual SPIRIT, and accept the good wishes of,

Yours, &c.

GEOFFRY GAUGER.

Excise-Office, Feb. 12, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE testimony of five and twenty competent and credible witnesses to my faithfulness and impartiality as a theological tutor, you will naturally suppose, after what has passed, must be highly grateful to my feelings; and that its happening to appear before the public, in the last number of your Magazine, was a circumstance peculiarly agreeable. The

writers

writers could not possibly know that the letter signed *David Savile* would precede it; but if they had known it, they could scarcely have penned, in my opinion, and that of many others, a more complete refutation of it. All that I could have wished for, is voluntarily substantiated by vouchers who have been my pupils, some at the beginning of my academical career; others, during the process; and some at the period of my resigning my office. By your permission, Sir, I will now turn to my young friends; and by addressing to them a few sentences, through the medium of a Magazine so extensively circulated, give the public an idea of my views and intentions.

GENTLEMEN,

I cannot but feel the most lively sense of gratitude for your unsolicited testimonial to my character, judiciously supported by an appeal to facts, and for the handsome and affectionate address to me, with which you have thought fit to accompany it. Accept, therefore, my unfeigned thanks; and allow me to add, that my pleasure is heightened, by a consciousness that I am entitled to your esteem, so far as a real concern for your improvement and comfort can deserve it. Beyond this I make no boast.—And now my fidelity in my official department being established, upon the same ground on which the credibility of the Gospel itself rests, I mean the testimony of competent witnesses, can you, can the public expect me to take notice of the insignificant letter signed *David Savile*? I have, indeed, at last, drawn forth a name; but to David Savile himself I certainly never intend to address one line so long as I live; because, though I have always treated him with civility, which he acknowledged but two or three weeks before we parted, I am compelled to believe, by an irresistible body of evidence, that he is the worst enemy I have in the world: and because any future representation, by the same pen, would probably resemble the present, in which there is scarcely a single fact accurately and fairly stated.—This I have demonstrated in a paper, which I thought of inserting in the Magazine; but upon reflection have suppressed it, perceiving that it would occupy more room in that useful work than I had a right to expect, and convinced that your testimonial, so strongly expressed, must crush the insinuations of an individual, who was never present at any one of my lectures, during the whole time of his residence at Northampton. All that I shall do, therefore, is to select one specimen of that writer's rascals and malevolence: and I select that in particular from among others, because it relates both to you and me. He asserts, with an air of great solemnity, that "for a series of years I have been sending forth men, who have diminished many a once flourishing congregation." Now this, I venture to declare, as a general asser-

tion, is absolutely false. I will not say that there is not a single instance of a diminished society amongst you all, but I will say that I do not know any instance of the kind, where any one of my late pupils is settled. Instances to the contrary, however, I do know, in several places; and that the congregations of some of them are at this moment in a very flourishing state. Is this, gentlemen, the narrator of facts, on whose testimony the public will rely? Is this the censor at whose menaces we are to tremble, or by the smart of whose correction "public repentance" is to be produced? Can arrows from the quiver of such a man injure those against whom they are directed? Alas! I feel quite invulnerable, while I solace myself with the advice of the Roman poet—

*"Hic murus abeneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa."*

Here the public, I presume, will make their comment; and here I shall leave Mr. SAVILE to his own reflections, only reminding him, in my turn, of a heavenly voice, which says, "*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.*"

I am glad, gentlemen, that you have connected the encouragement of FREE ENQUIRY with the faithful discharge of my duty. I could not conscientiously engage in any plan of education, where it was restrained or discountenanced. Nor had I the least reason to suppose that this was wished, when I entered upon my office as theological tutor at Northampton. I will conclude, therefore, with an extract from the first address which I delivered to my academical family, to shew in what light I then considered myself required by Mr. Coward's trustees to conduct the studies of my pupils:

"It is not the design of this institution, and it is very far from my inclination, to usurp an authority over conscience, or to cherish bigotry and party zeal. It contributes not a little to the credit of this seminary, that it has been conducted for a series of years on generous and liberal principles: principles which I devoutly wish may be still cherished, and without which its very existence is, indeed, insignificant and ineligible. Freedom of enquiry, on all subjects, is the birth-right and glory of a rational being. In this seminary it has been enjoyed; in this seminary it shall be enjoyed. In the honest fervour of an unfettered mind, I say, Heaven forbid, that the fatal hour should ever arrive, when freedom of enquiry shall be prohibited or restrained. My object, gentlemen, is not to stamp infallibility on any human system of religion. Not to require your subscription to articles of faith before you have examined into the truth of them. Not to bias your minds during the process of examination. Not to encourage a severe and illiberal disposition towards any class of your fellow christians. But the highest object of my ambition is to promote a scriptural religion; and to enrich the church of

of Christ with a race of ministers, who shall unite learning with piety; orthodoxy (I use the word in its strict philological sense) with charity; and candour with zeal. No position is more common among Protestants than this—That scripture is, without human additions, a complete rule of faith and practice. Endeavour, gentlemen, on all occasions, to act in perfect consistency with it. Study the sacred records. Study them with close and persevering attention. Avail yourselves of every advantage for understanding their genuine import. Make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the original languages of the Old and New Testament; and carefully attend to the peculiar phraseology of scripture; the customs of ancient times; the particulars of the situation of those, to whom different parts of scripture refer, or to whom they were immediately addressed; that so you may attain an accurate and comprehensive acquaintance with those scriptures which are able to make you wise unto salvation, and which most of you propose to make the subject of your future instructions to others. Never presume to dictate to the sacred oracles, but account it your honour to be guided by them. And call no man master upon earth, remembering that one is your master, even Christ."

Thankful, Mr. Editor, for the use of your Magazine, I readily subscribe myself, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

JOHN HORSEY.

Northampton, Feb. 15, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in YOUNG's View of Suffolk Agriculture, a plan of the Rev. Mr. MOSELY, of Drinkiton, for *ploughing in for manure*, the principle of which is excellent; ploughing in Buckwheat after a crop of tares, as a manure and preparation for wheat. There is only one objection, as far as I know, to this, but it is a material one: of all crops, tares are the most hazardous to get up for fodder, for, if once they are encountered by a shower or two of rain, you will hardly ever get them dry again, and being a more succulent plant than grass, they take so much time to make properly, that they must be much exposed, especially when cut early, as this plant requires. I will venture to say, from experience, that three times out of four, they will be so much damaged, as to be of very little worth, and this has prevented many intelligent farmers from meddling with them, unless in small quantities, to cut green for soiling horses, &c. On a large scale they will not answer. A. N. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR known candour, and a regard to the principles of justice, will, I trust, induce you to give an early insertion of this letter, which is in answer to a most flagitious, unprovoked, and outrageous personal attack upon me by some *Man*, or rather a *daftardly Assassin*, who shields himself under the signature of A Protestant Dissenter, in a letter inserted in your Magazine of the last month. I am sensible you do not wish the Monthly Magazine to become the vehicle of slander and defamation, but such it undoubtedly became last month, for more atrocious lies were never forged than those contained in the brief, but infamous letter referred to. I wae saying any thing respecting my pamphlet, after what the most respectable literary journalists have said respecting it, which seems to have excited the rage of the anonymous scribbler. The facts I have stated in that pamphlet I challenge any dissenter to deny. Your correspondent asserts, I never was patronized or encouraged as a preacher by the dissenters. To confute so infamous a falsehood, I have facts to lay before the public, should I think it necessary to adduce them, that would infallibly tend to the confusion and disgrace of the wretch, who has most wantonly endeavoured (if he possibly had been able) to have injured my character and reputation. Suffice it, Sir, to say, at present, that I was patronized by the *Presbyterian* Dissenters; that I was recommended and introduced to that congregation at Highgate, which I served two years, by one of the most popular ministers among them, and that I received a trifling sum from the Presbyterian fund. These are facts which I am ready to substantiate whenever called upon. As to what your correspondent remarks relative to my *styling* myself *the Reverend*, I think proper to inform you, it was first *given me*, and I have as full a right to use it as any Dissenting minister whatever, as the law of the land does not allow that title to any Dissenting minister, and when given him it is through *courtesy*. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

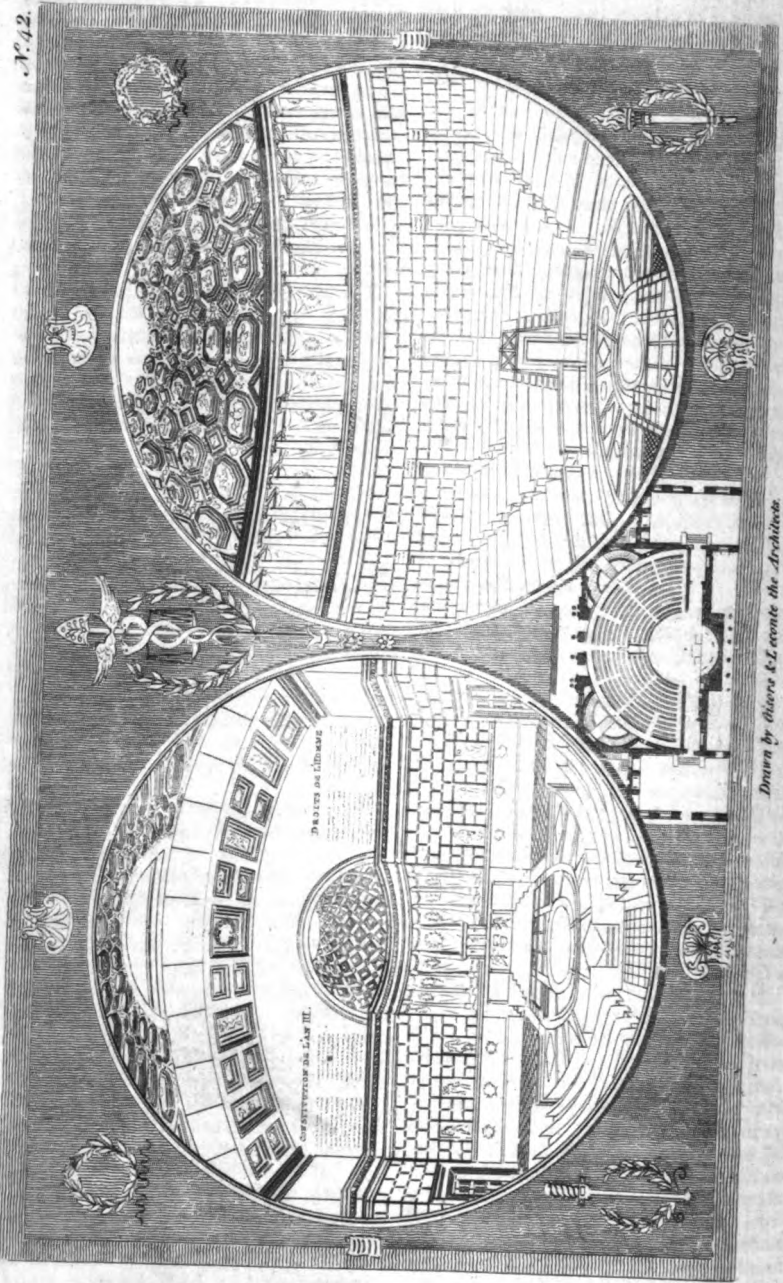
* D. RIVERS.

Northumberland Coffee-House,

Feb. 5, 1799.

* Having admitted this reply, we shall insert no other letters on the subject, except they are substantiated by the writer's name.

EDIT.



Drawn by Giovanni Battista Piranesi the Architect.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of the HALL of the COUNCIL of FIVE HUNDRED, upon the site of the Palais Bourbon; from the *Décade Philosophique*.

[With an engraved plate.]

THE work of the new hall of the council of five hundred, was begun in consequence of a decree of the national convention, passed the second complementary day of the third year of the republic, on the ground of the *ci-devant* Palais Bourbon; conformably to a programme given in by a commission composed of four representatives. The architects were enjoined to confine their arrangements within the limits of the ancient palais. The commission accepted the plans of C. C. GISORS and LECOTTE, and they were begun to be put in execution the first of Vendémiaire (23d September) fourth year.

The Palais Bourbon had been built for the Princess Bourbon, in 1722, after the plan of Girardini, and continued afterwards by Lassurance and Gabriel. It was greatly augmented for the Prince of Condé, by Carpentier; it was this architect who constructed the gate which opens into the square. Belissard and Leroi were the last who made embellishments to it.

This palace, detached in every part, is erected by the side of the river Seine, and upon the bank opposite to the *Place de la Revolution*, formerly called *Place de Louis quinze*, with which it communicates by the newest bridge in Paris called *Pont de la Revolution*. It occupies a superficies of about 60,000 metres (180,000 feet.) Its principal entrance is not from the river side, where, without doubt, it would produce a magnificent effect; it is turned towards the south, and opens into a square.

It is announced on this side by a triumphal gate raised between two ground pavilions, to which it is connected by a double colonade of the Corinthian order. After having passed this gate, we enter into the first court of 92 metres long by 32 metres in breadth. It is surrounded by buildings of a plain decoration, the cornice of which corresponds with that of the principal part of the palace which presents itself in front. This principal part embraces the three sides of a court, smaller than the former, and raised by eight steps. Arrived within this court, the chief entrances present themselves by the two peristyles in columns to the right

and left, and which serve as entrances to two halls, one dedicated to peace, the other to victories. They communicate on one side with apartments of the ancient palace, all of which serve as lodgings to those persons who are employed by or attached to the Council: the other side opens into two large rooms, one of which is dedicated to liberty, the other to equality. From each of these rooms we enter by a flight of steps into the hall of the sittings. This disposition corresponding in the two distant wings, one to the east, the other to the west, has a very majestic air.

The hall of liberty and that of equality are in the form of a long square. Their dimensions are large and regular, their style simple and antique. Statues of marble and paintings representing the principal epochs of the revolution are to decorate them. They communicate with each other by a circular gallery, contrived under the ascending benches of the hall of the assembly. Two grand stair-cases for the use of the members lead to the amphitheatre by doors which communicate with the hall of the assembly, at the superior extremity of each opening between the benches. The hall of the council of five hundred occupies the part which fronts the bridge. An edifice designed to serve as a dwelling-house contains no room of sufficient dimensions for an assembly like this; the exterior walls therefore were the only portion of this part of the palace which could be made use of.

This hall (represented in the two annexed medallions) is of a semicircular form. The benches look to the right, in the middle of which are placed the chair of the president, the desk of the secretaries, and the tribune of the orator addressing the assembly. The secretaries and president are placed in a large niche taken out of the jutting or advanced part of the old palace, which for this purpose has been pushed backwards eight feet on the side of the court. The removal of this stupendous mass was effected under the immediate view of the commissioners in a simple and not expensive manner. Each column was advanced, not in pieces, but entirely whole. All the interior basement of this part, and the rail or barricade which confines the seats, are of curious marble, crowned with brown ornaments. The fore part of the tribune is decorated with a bas relief in white marble, and attributes in grotto marble from Italy incrustated on it with the nicest art.

art. The bas relief in the front of the tribune exhibits two figures in a sitting posture: one is History, writing the word *Republic*; the other is Renown, publishing the great events of the revolution. Between these two figures is seen the bust of Liberty raised upon a pedestal, with the head of Janus: the symbol of experience of the past, and foresight in the future. On the side are accessory emblems. Upon the same *facade* in six niches on the right and left of the president are six statues, three of the Greek legislators, *Lycurgus*, *Solon*, *Demosthenes*, and the other three of the Roman legislators, *Brutus*, *Cato*, and *Cicero*; they are at present only in composition, but are to be executed in marble.

The desk and the seat of the president are formed out of solid mahogany, decorated with gilt bronze in the highest style. The centre has a marble pavement-floor in compartments, ornamented with allegoric attributes and emblems, and the middle of all is to be decorated with a Mosaic work exhibiting emblems of liberty. The two great doors which open into the hall are of massy mahogany, with stars of gold; their surrounding frames are in fine white marble, with rich sculpture. The circular part above the benches is crowned with an Ionic order of columns in white stucco, supporting the arch forming the gallery of the people. The furthermost end of this part is covered with green drapery, ornamented with crowns and Etruscan borders. That part of the arches which rests upon the columns is enriched with octagonal caissons, painted in antique yellow marble, and further ornamented with allegorical figures.

The principal subjects are: 1st. Nature, with this exergue: *La Nature seule dicte des lois éternelles*; (Nature only dictates eternal laws). 2d. *Thémis venge la Nature outragée*; (Themis takes vengeance for Nature abused). 3d. *Nemesis ronge le cœur de l'homme criminel*; (Nemesis torments the hearts of the wicked). The other represent great men, with the dates of the ages in which they lived: *Thémistocles*, *Socrates*, *Brutus*, *Timoleon*, &c. The light enters the hall by an opening of twelve metres diameter, which takes up the whole summit of the arch.

The double arch on the right, which terminates the half-circle, is decorated with fine grand caissons, in which the following subjects are painted:

1st. The entrance of the Gauls into Rome, at the moment the senators waited for the conquerors in their circular chairs.

2d. *Regulus's* departure from Carthage.

3d. Epaminondas refusing the presents of the Persian ambassadors.

4th. Aristides writing his name in the shell for his own banishment by the Ostracism.

5th. The centre is an allegory relative to Liberty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR philosophical correspondent from Bath, (*Mag.* for Feb. p. 26.) seems much surprized that DE LALANDE should have published the result of some experiments on falling bodies, in which it is asserted that bodies fell eight lines and a half to the east of the plumb-line from a height of 247 feet; and, almost doubting the fact, supposes either that the point at which their descent commenced did not accurately coincide with the upper end of the plumb-line, or that the plumb-line itself was not perpendicular. Yet it is an unquestionable fact, that plumb-lines are perpendicular; and that the lines described by falling bodies are not so; for were it otherwise, the well-established doctrine of the motion of the earth, and the laws of matter, would be a chimera. The fact is explained thus:—The tower from which the experiment was made being 247 feet high, it follows that the diameter of the circle described by the upper part of it, in its rotation round the earth's axis is 494 feet longer than the diameter of the circle described by its base. But any given part of a revolution is performed in the same time; therefore the velocity of the top of the tower must exceed the velocity of the base, in the proportion of the two diameters. Now, as by the first law of motion every body perseveres in its state of rest, or of uniform motion, in a right line unless it is compelled to change that state by forces impressed thereon, a body falling from the top of a tower, will persevere in the uniform horizontal velocity it acquires there, till it is retarded by the earth's surface; (for the force of gravity acting in lines perpendicular to the horizontal motion, will make no difference in that respect); and that velocity, as has been shewn, being greater than the velocity of the base, and the direction being from west to east, the body will fall to the eastward of the base of the tower.

There are other circumstances which may affect the mathematical accuracy of this conclusion, but which are immaterial to the present purpose.

Derby, Feb. 13, 1799.

W. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with a very ingenious dissertation on the celebrated Portland Vase, written in German by A. F. Von Veltheim, I thought that an English translation of it might be acceptable to many of your readers.

I am, &c. A. G.

London, Dec. 1798.

CONJECTURES CONCERNING THE BARBERINI OR PORTLAND VASE.

THE many dissertations which several learned men and antiquaries have communicated to the world concerning this vase, are too well known to require a particular enumeration. Mr. Wedgwood has, in his "*Description*," &c. quoted almost all the writers who have treated on the subject.

I must, however, confess, that none of their explanations entirely satisfy me. On the contrary, I am convinced of the necessity of examining and comparing every circumstance relative to the vase, especially the *sarcophagus* in which it was found, before we can judge of it with any appearance of truth. It is well known with what scrupulous accuracy it has been imitated by Mr. Wedgwood: so that we are at a loss, whether we should most admire the original or the imitation. But the best and most complete representation of the *vase* and *sarcophagus* together, is to be found in Piranesi's "*Antichità di Roma*," tom. ii. tab. 31 to 35. and to these I shall here refer.

I must, however, previously observe, that in plate 34, the figures on the vase are improperly placed. The sitting female figure with the staff should be placed by the side of the recumbent one. On the vase, plate 35, and in Wedgwood's "*Catalogue de Camées*," &c. p. 100, the representation is just: but in the same catalogue this female is erroneously said to hold a spear. It is a *staff*, or *scepter*: as is more accurately represented in Piranesi.

My conjectures are the following:

1. The *bas-reliefs* round the sarcophagus appear to represent the quarrel of Achilles with Agamemnon, on account of the fair Briseis.—On the first narrow-side, plate 35, sits the son of Atreus, taking Briseis to himself; while she, as an emblem of this union, holds up the love-knot. Achilles, offended at this, immediately departs, and leaves the Grecian army. Il. *α* 322. 325. 345. 349. 438. 491. and ii. 769. 772.

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2. On the first long-side, plate 34, Achilles sits in a mournful posture at the sea-shore, having laid aside his arms. An embassy from Agamemnon comes to him with presents. Ulysses and Phœnix pressing solicit him to return to the camp. The latter, his old tutor, entreats him on his knees. He obstinately refuses. Il. *ι* 119. 157. 168. 169. 182. 185. 432. 433. 602.

3. On the second narrow-side, plate 35, Achilles has given his arms, horses, and warriors to Patroclus, but refuses to accompany him. Il. *π*. 22—60. 126—156.

On the second long-side, plate 33, Ulysses and the sons of Nestor bring Briseis, with presents of arms and horses, unto the assembled chiefs of the army: and Achilles is reconciled to Agamemnon. Il. *τ*. 238. 275.

4. On the sarcophagus, then, is represented the history of an ancient hero, who, on the loss of his love, falls into such a desperate melancholy, as nothing but the restoration of his beloved, who had been torn from him, can remove.—In my opinion, a more beautiful story could not have been chosen by a Roman grandee, who had lost his tenderly-beloved wife, and erected to her a sepulchral monument, in which he meant to be again united to her.

That the sarcophagus was intended for this purpose, appears to me still more probable from the cover: for, in the fore part, lies a female figure, with a funeral wreath in her hand; and, behind her, a man of a more advanced age, who half looks towards her.—On the sarcophagus stood but one single urn; namely, this same *Barberini* or *Portland vase*: on the bottom of which only one female figure is represented.

According to this hypothesis, I explain the other figures of exquisite workmanship on the urn itself, in the following manner.—I think I clearly espay in it the story of *Alceste*, whom Hercules brought to *Admetus* from the nether-world.

On the first side, plate 34, 35, the reclining female figure in the middle, with an inverted torch, is the dying *Alceste* herself. By her side sits her husband *Admetus*, mournfully contemplating the object of his love, and absorbed in the deepest sorrow. From the pillar, on which he leans, the principal ornament, its capital, is fallen, and lies at the feet of *Alceste*; who seems looking toward the nether-world, from which she is separated only by an abyss of water. On the opposite shore sits *Proserpine* with a royal sceptre. The grief of *Admetus* seems to attract her whole attention; and she discovers a willingness to consent to the return of his wife.

N

On

On the other side of the urn, Hercules, conducted by the Genius of Love, passes through the gate of *Hades*, and stretches out his potent arm to Alceste, who is sitting, in Elysium, under a shade of trees. In her lap sits Hygeia, restoring her to her former health. With visible sensations of joy and astonishment Alceste lays hold on the arm of her deliverer. Pluto, who had before experienced the superlative might of Hercules, thoughtfully surveys the scene; and, although he wonders at the bold undertaking, yet his easy and tranquil mien clearly indicates that he has no inclination to resist.—See a work entitled "*Alceste pro Marito moriens Historia, a Begero illustrata.*" Brandenburg, 1703; in which is collected from Euripides, Apollodorus, and other ancient writers, every thing that relates to this fable.

As then, according to the poets, Hercules really brought back Alceste to Admetus from the infernal regions; the principal characteristic of this story is entirely the same with that which is represented on the sarcophagus. For that stories so concordant and well connected, and at the same time so admirably adapted to the object and purpose of the vase, should come together by mere accident, appears to me extremely improbable, nay, barely possible.

The workmanship on the sarcophagus is, if I mistake not, considered by all connoisseurs to be evidently Roman: while the vase is by many deemed a Grecian production. But this opinion, I think, rests on a very weak foundation.—Mariette has carefully examined the workmanship of the vase; and has found that, the bottom excepted, it is executed after the same manner as the *cameos* were finished by the artists of those times. Whoever has with any attention examined the vase itself, and shall consult Natter's classical work, "*Sur la Methode Antique de graver en pierres fines,*" will soon be convinced of this.

That in the first century this art was brought to perfection at Rome, is well known. The works of Dioscorides—the fine head of Cicero in the collection of Cardinal Chigi—the most beautiful head of Caligula in the possession of Count Walsmoden, which Winkelman affirms to be one of the most perfect works of the kind, are sufficient proofs of my position. Now in the same manner and style are the figures on the Portland vase executed.—Mariette mentions several other such productions: and possessed, himself, a head of

Augustus, which was exactly of the same style, and done on the same kind of glass-paste, and even in the same colours; namely, the figures white, on a dark ground of the colour of the amethyst.

Whether the artist living at Rome were a Greek or a Roman, is, I think, a matter of indifference: for, supposing he were a Greek, we could, on that account alone, as little call his productions *Grecian*, as we should call those of a Natter, Pichler, Marchant, *German* or *English* productions.

That the female figure at the bottom is a fragment of another, perhaps still more ancient work, has been by some asserted; but, in my opinion, without any good reason. I have carefully examined both the original itself, (when Sir William Hamilton passed with it through Germany); but since more minutely the excellent copy of Mr. Wedgwood: and the result of my examen, with respect to the bottom figure, is this: The artist could not well make the vase and its bottom of one piece; at least not without very great difficulty. But if the urn had, below, a considerable aperture, he could more readily give to the mass throughout an equal degree of thickness; and the force of the fire could be applied with infinitely more precision to each part, both within and without, as the design required. Besides, how could he, but by this method, be certain that the figure intended for the bottom would not be spoiled by the fire; as the vase in its soft or flexible condition must have had some resting point?—These, and perhaps other considerations, may have determined the artist to make the bottom figure at first separately, and afterwards to join it to the vase.

The great and striking difference between the workmanship of the vase, and that of its bottom, may be easily accounted for, without being under the necessity of supposing the bottom figure to be the fragment of a different and more ancient piece of art. The artist finished the figures on the urn, with the *tour*, in the highest degree of perfection; but left the figure on the bottom rude and unfinished, as the mass came out of the mould. Such unfinished ancient pastes are not at all uncommon. Mariette mentions several; and to him I beg leave to refer, as he is well worth consulting concerning every part of this vase.

I would, moreover, remark, that the form of the Portland vase is not Grecian. It appears to have rather the form of
Roman.

Roman lacrymal urns, only on a larger scale.

If to what I have already said, it be added, that not only a part of the urn remains unfinished, but likewise a whole side of the sarcophagus, and that, as I have already observed, the main characters of this story on the vase harmonise so strikingly with those of the sarcophagus; I flatter myself that it must appear *probable*, even to the greatest sceptic, first, that the vase was purposely made for this monument, and at the same time with it; secondly, that it is a Roman production of art; and, lastly, that both artists were, by the same cause or causes, prevented from finishing these works.

If the work be really Roman, it cannot, from the style of the workmanship, well be older than the time of Augustus, nor later than the time of Trajan. At least it can, in my opinion, be easily proved, that neither the vase nor sarcophagus belonged to Alexander Severus; but that they are older than he.

On the whole, I now leave it to connoisseurs to give me better information on the subject; and to pronounce, with their reasons, a verdict on my *conjectures*. I shall be satisfied with a—*Se non è vero, è ben trovato*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE average of the greatest heat of the year 1798; the observations being taken daily, at or near two o'clock, with the thermometer situated as formerly.

January	- - 41
February	- 44
March	- 44½
April	- 55
May	- 58
June	- 67½ Remarkably warm.
July	- 66½
August	- 68
September	- 62
October	- 56
November	- 45
December	- 37½.

The hottest day was August 13, when the thermometer stood at 76. The wind at the S. W.

On Dec. 27, it was at 20. The wind east. At 11 the same evening it sunk to 12.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

IN the feudal times the monarch's own lands furnished his domestic articles

of consumption; and the few expences of the state were defrayed from the customs on merchandize, and the feudal casualties of the exchequer. Only three occasions authorized a tax: the ransom of the king if taken prisoner; the knighting of his eldest son; the marriage of his eldest daughter. But war became more expensive, and subsidies began to be levied on that account. Ancient nations carried on war from a treasure previously amassed, and thought the evils of war sufficient without fresh taxes. This foresight, far from occurring to the succeeding ages of ignorance, has only been practised by one monarch of this century, the late king of Prussia, who alone saw that peace and prosperity could afford higher taxes than war and distress. The subsidies granted to our Edwards, were, however, of a different nature from modern taxes. They were high but temporary.

* A philosophical history of taxation would form an important and interesting work; but a few imperfect hints must here suffice: Not to dwell on the Peter's penny paid to Rome, and the Dane-gelt to repress the invasions of the Danes, both the rude progeny of our Saxon times; nor on the scutage levied on knights fees by the Normans; if we pass to the thirteenth and succeeding centuries, we shall find England already fertile in taxes. The *fifteenth* and *twentieth* seem to commence under Henry III. In 1225 a fifteenth of all moveables of the clergy and laity was granted to that king; the moveables were understood to be corn, ploughs, sheep, cows, swine, breeds of hories, cart-horses, and such as are appointed for wainage in manors. War-hories, armour, treasure, or ready money and apparel, were excepted. The valuation was made by the chief men in each township; and the tax levied by the lord, or by the sheriff. In the thirty-seventh year of that king, a *twentieth* amounted to 31,438l. 17s. 10d. equal at present to about 472,320l. whence the valuation of all the moveables might amount to near ten millions of modern money*. It must at the same time be considered that almost all the wealth of that time lay in moveables; money being scarce, and the rent of manors paid in kind. Except the baronial castles, the houses were small and unex-

* These and the following instances are derived from "*The Royal Treasury of England, or an Historical Account of all Taxes,*" &c. London, 1725, 8vo.

penfive: and land was not above ten years purchase.

The valuations were apparently moderate; but the mode of taxing the principal, as it may be called, seems strange. Modern taxes affect the revenue, not the principal. Yet, if by ploughs we understand the oxen used, the articles are of annual production; and there seems reason to think that a fifteenth of spirituals and temporals implies revenue only.

The ambition of Edward I. and III. and Henry V. carried taxes to an extreme extent. Even so early as 1297, a tax was proposed on the clergy of one half of their goods, on the laity the sixth part, on boroughs one third; but its excess occasioned its rejection. Yet taxation was carried so far that he who was worth twenty shillings was obliged to pay four pence to the king; which, valuing income as then, at one tenth on the capital, was a tax of one sixth. The duties were equally exorbitant. In 1298 the parliament, among other grievances, remonstrated against the forty shillings a sack upon wool: and state that the wool of England amounts to almost the value of half the land, and the duty on it to a fifth part of the value of all land. In the reign of Edward III. this duty is estimated at 60,000*l.* equal in efficacy to ten times that sum in modern currency. It seems hence to follow, that the revenue from land, or its annual value, was computed at 300,000*l.* or three millions of modern currency; and that the wool was worth about half that sum. The accuracy of this remonstrance may be doubted, for the data must have been vague; but it would be an enterprize worthy of a patriotic parliament, to estimate the value of landed, commercial, and other property, and compare it with the national debt, as is done in the affairs of the East India company*.

It is unnecessary to proceed with an account of tenths and fifteenths, half tenths and half fifteenths, further than to observe, that, under the Tudors, two fifteenths never constituted what was peculiarly termed a *subsidy*, being 2*s.* 8*d.* in the pound on moveables; while lands and effects were taxed 4*s.* in the pound, or two tenths. In the reign of Henry VIII. a subsidy was about 120,000*l.* a tenth of the clergy 25,084*l.* in 1531 a

moiety of all the goods and lands of the church yielded 475,000*l.* or nearly half a million. It is computed that the revenue of the lands of the monasteries and other religious foundations seized by that prince, would now amount to six millions annually. Yet this prize prevented not the constant imposition of fresh taxes: and when we consider the insatiable avarice, and sanguinary tyranny of the Tudors, we are rather inclined to pity than to blame, the house of Stuart, whose misfortunes were chiefly owing to their being the heirs of an overstrained prerogative, and to the general error of governments, the want of concession and accommodation to the spirit of the times.

The old chroniclers, from William the conqueror down to the last ages, repeatedly declaim that the country was *ruined* by such and such taxations. This idea may well excite a smile, for the taxes, though excessive, were merely temporary, and only continued for one, two, or three years, whereas modern taxes are eternal, and truly ruinous. To a certain degree, taxation promotes industry and prosperity, and acts both as a stimulus to national wealth, and as a security to property; the state being, as it were, pledged to the individual, who pays his quota towards its support. In Turkey the taxes are trifling; but a basha pillages his province at pleasure, and is then squeezed by the court. Let it not, however, be inferred that taxation cannot be pushed too far: it is, as the Oriental proverb says, the last straw that overloads the camel; a small addition, if ill-timed, may overturn the whole. It is not what the people can pay, but what they chuse to pay, that merits consideration. A deficit in the taxes must occasion, as we have seen by recent experience, the fall at once of national credit, and of the state. Depopulation is still a greater evil, and is a necessary consequence of excessive taxation; for none will pay more for any government, or climate, than what they are worth.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE establishment of literary journals has certainly been an event of the greatest consequence in the republic of letters. It has been the means of diffusing knowledge far and wide, and of kindling a love of learning, where the seeds of genius would otherwise, in all likelihood, have perished in wretched torpidity. It has also been of infinite service

* By a recent calculation of the minister, on proposing the tax on legacies, the landed rental of England and Scotland may amount to 25 millions; the value, at 28 years purchase, to 700 millions; the personal property may be 600 millions; total 1,300 millions.

vice to the interests of science, and to the useful arts of life, by examining into, and making generally known, the discoveries and improvements of ingenious men. The art of literary composition has, moreover, been vastly improved; the principles of language have been better ascertained; and the qualities of a just and elegant style have been exactly determined hereby.

These, together with numerous other advantages, might be enumerated, and dilated upon, in reviewing the pretensions of periodical criticism.

Yet, notwithstanding all these important benefits accruing from literary journals, justice compels the examiner to notice some flagrant abuses which have disgraced the monthly reports of literature.

The grand charge which may be brought against all our literary journals, without a single exception, is their being tinged with a party spirit. The religious or political opinions of a literary reviewer ought not, by any means, to have an influence upon his mind while he is engaged in examining the merits of a book which comes under his critical eye. If they should, the man is the most unfit person in the world to bear the office which he has assumed, because he wants that coolness and indifference of mind which seems to be a grand requisite in the judicial or censorial character. Some reviewers, instead of being impartial reporters, and contenting themselves with summing up the merits of a work, become controversialists, and enter the lists against the author with all the ardour and petulance of professed disputants. This is undoubtedly acting very unjustly, both towards the writer and the public. The one has the misfortune of having his arguments misrepresented, and his whole treatise condemned in an extensive publication, the decrees of which are received almost as infallible by thousands of readers. Another disadvantage under which he labours in this instance is the being opposed to a combatant who is sheltered under an impervious veil, while he is held up to ridicule. If he replies in a separate tract to the decisions of the reviewer, his vindication will probably have but a very confined sale, at least compared with that of the work with which he has to contend.

The public also are very unfairly dealt with by this mode of conduct; for the right of judgment is hereby taken out of their hands. I regard the court of criticism in a similar light to a court of ju-

dicature, where the bench has no authority whatever to dictate a verdict, but only to sum up the evidence with clearness, and to lay down the law with impartiality and precision, leaving the judgment with the reader.

I believe the first regular review ever published in this country was the *Literary Magazine*, which commenced in 1735; and it was conducted exactly upon this broad and liberal plan. The works which it noticed were accurately analysed, and occasional extracts were made from them; but the reviewers seldom passed either encomiums or censures upon the productions which they examined. The public, however, by this method, were better enabled to form a just notion of the book reviewed, than they usually can by the modern method of criticism. It may, indeed, be said, that this mode is a dry and unentertaining one, when compared with the other. Here I apprehend something ought to be remarked concerning the entertainment afforded by reviews. If a reader wants to be pleased with the ingenious manner of cutting up an author, and exposing him to ridicule, he should first put himself in the situation of the poor wretch who is made the object of his amusement. Perhaps there is not a more distressing circumstance in life than this, though the generality of mankind affect to treat it as a matter of insignificance, and many as being one of justice. A man of talent and industry has probably spent years in investigating and elucidating some favourite subject, and either stimulated by ambition, or driven by want, lays before the public the result of his enquiries. If his reviewer should chance to be in a capricious humour, or have some dislike to the author, he has a fine opportunity to gratify his base passion by misrepresenting his production. This is easy enough, if the author is a man of no name; and there should be, as generally is the case, weak parts in the work. Little slips in point of argument, redundancies of expression, or inaccuracies of language, when carefully culled out, and properly exhibited, will not fail to produce a risible effect, and completely do the poor writer's business. This is a game which is often played.

The most complete way, however, of cutting up an author according to the established rules of criticism, is to begin with a flourishing preface on the importance of that branch of literature in which he has engaged, and then to pro-

nounce

announce a general and unqualified sentence of condemnation upon him for his presumption in venturing into it. This enables the reviewer to pass himself off for a very wise man, and the poor victim of his scalping-knife for an egregious fool. Now it is very possible that all this while the unfortunate sufferer may be the only one of the two who knows any thing at all of the subject. But this method of general criticism is sufficient for the purposes of the reviewers and their publishers.

I am sorry to observe, that there are too many readers who feel the greatest pleasure in this kind of reviewing; and the critics, sensible of this, endeavour to accommodate their criticisms to this vitiated taste, by throwing into their remarks as much of the *sal atticus* as possible. Some, indeed, are more profuse in sprinkling the critical brine than others; but this generally happens to be the case with those who have hardened themselves in the profession, and whose feelings are grown quite callous to the sensibility of an author suffering under their operations. There are, it must be confessed, a few critics who have not quite lost sight of what may properly be called the *morality of criticism*; but even they find that their critiques are not so favourably received by the public as they deserve to be, from the want of that which they cannot bring themselves to make use of with the freedom of their less tender-hearted brethren.

The great source of all this evil appears to be in the secrecy which covers the critical tribunals. Were these literary censors to affix their names to their respective articles, or at least in the title-pages of their publications, they would be more cautious how they give loose to intemperate wit, and would be under the necessity of taking more pains with, and manifesting more candour to, an author's productions, than they now feel themselves disposed to do.

I shall beg leave to close these observations with a few remarks on the same subject made by that great man, Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) in a letter to a reviewer at Florence:

"I always read your writings with pleasure, my dear Abbé; but I wish you would always give the reasons of your censures. Instead of saying, for example, *that the style of such a work is incorrect; that there are trifles which disfigure the beauty of the book; you should plainly prove the charge. Rules have always need of examples. How would you have an author correct himself, and the pub-*

lic adopt your manner of judging, if you only censure vaguely, and do not point out the place where the writer has forgot himself?

"There is hardly any book of which it may not be said, that it contains some careless or affected expressions. When you speak in general, it gives room to believe that you have only glanced your eye over the work which you are giving an account, and that you are in haste to get rid of the trouble.

"Another omission is, your not shewing the best parts of the work. The good taste of the reviewer requires that he should be attentive to this. If a work is not worth the trouble of reading, it is better not to announce it at all, than to rail at the writer. It is illiberal to abuse a work merely to make the public merry at the expence of the author."

I am, Sir, your's, W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEMING in your Magazine for November last, a short account of the *vespa nidulans*, where it was said to be only found in America, I beg leave to ask, through the medium of your Magazine, whether there is not a wasp of nearly the same kind in England; as about four or five years ago I found a nest in a hay-loft, fixed to a beam, which, as well as I can now recollect, agreed in many particulars with that described in your Magazine.

It was shaped like a turnip, though not so flat, about three inches in diameter, the outside consisted of a substance like thin paper striped with white and a bluish grey, that was wrapped regularly round twelve or fourteen times, and in the center was the comb, which did not contain any thing; but when I found the nest I saw a wasp or two about it.

This description of it is merely from memory, as it was pulled to pieces and destroyed soon after it was found.

P. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

PERHAPS I am troublesome in calling the attention of your readers so frequently to the *Cretins*: but the following paragraph, which I have transcribed from the Appendix to the twenty-third volume of the "*Monthly Review*," is so curious, that I persuade myself few persons will think their time lost in perusing it. The subject of the critique are the letters of Mr. Matthiason, relating a tour performed by him in the year 1785, through

through part of Germany, France, and Switzerland; the following are the words of the reviewer:

"Of that most unfortunate class of human beings, the Cretins, the writer (Mr. Matthison) mentions one whose circumstances made us shudder. At Martinach lives a Cretin, who is apparently destitute of animal instinct to such a degree, as not even to be able to feed alone. His wtn is enormous, and his eyes are excessively small. In fine weather he is exposed to the sun, and lies immovable till carried back. Another Cretin, placed lower still in the scale of human kind, had no other opening in his whole body than his mouth. It is a most remarkable circumstance, that women from other parts, after having spent but a few weeks of their pregnancy in *Vallais*, are likewise brought to bed of Cretins." Appendix, &c. page 526.

To the best of my recollection, Miss Williams, in her "*Tour in Switzerland*," does not once advert to this melancholy phenomenon of our species!

Your's, &c.

J. S. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IN your Magazine for September last, I notice a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Boyce, whose talents, as a theoretical musician, your biographer very justly estimates to be of the first kind. Although his fame has not acquired that height which many of his inferiors have attained, yet we may with truth assert, that, as a scientific composer, he takes place of every English musician, except the immortal *Purcell*.

To enumerate the productions of so great a man requires no apology, and with your liberty I shall follow your correspondent with a list of the Doctor's works*, pointing out those in which his taste and learning is particularly displayed.

As Dr. Boyce received his education under Dr. Green, we shall not be surprized if his style resembles, in some de-

Already published.

* *Lyra Britannicus*.—Chaplet.—Shepherd's Lottery.—Solomon.—Ode and Anthem at the Installation of the Duke of Newcastle.—Two vols. of Anthems.—Anthem for the Sons of the Clergy.—Funeral Anthem King George II.—Nuptial Anthem King George III.—Eight Coronation Anthems.—Eight Symphonies.—Twelve Overtures.—Twelve Sonatas.—Twelve Voluntaries.

Manuscripts.

Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.—Pythian Ode.—Oratorio, Saul and Jonathan.—Dryden's *Secular Masque*.—*Pelcus* and *Thetis*.—Ode,

grec, that of his master; and there can be no doubt of his taste for serious composition originating in the Royal Chapels. It is then in the compositions for the church in which we are to look for that eminence which I have been speaking of; and I shall refer your readers for specimens of his abilities to the following anthems. "*If we believe that Jesus died*;" and, "*Be thou my judge, O Lord*." (1st vol. of anthems). These are peculiarly fine and impressive, invariably preserving that gravity which best accords with the devotional gloom of our cathedrals. As a masterpiece in the true church style, I shall mention another anthem in the same work: "*By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept*." It breathes throughout that pious solemnity which cannot but affect every auditor; and notwithstanding its parts are most scientifically disposed, it is highly replete with that melody which characterises Dr. Boyce's best compositions. A few years back was published a second volume of anthems for the benefit of the widow, in which the following excellent ones occur: "*I have surely built thee an house to dwell in*;" and, "*Sing O Heavens, and be joyful*." His serenata of Solomon is better known than any other of his works, and your correspondent has given us its character in appropriate terms.

It is now with pleasure I come to speak of a work not at all known to the musical world, not even by name; I believe indeed, that this is the first time of its title appearing with a list of his other productions. It is "*AN ODE TO CHARITY*," and was composed at the request of Mr. Joseph Cradock, of Gumley, in Leicestershire, who wrote this elegant poem for the annual performance in support of the Leicester Infirmary.

It opens with an overture for a full orchestra of a pathetic cast, but rises as it proceeds into the sublime. A masterly effect is produced on the sudden and unexpected stroke from the double drum. This overture surpasses every other instrumental piece of the author. The songs,

performed in the Queen's Garden.—Ode to Charity.—New Year and Birth-Day Odes, from 1755 to 1779.—Ode to Shakspeare.—Pindaric Ode.—Prince of Wales Birth-Day Odes.—Corydon and Miranda.—Incontinent Swain.—Thyrsis, Danae, Cantatas.—Elegy on Mr. Gosling.—*Masque* in Tempest.—Dirge in Cymbeline and in Romeo and Juliet.—Music in the Winter's Tale.—Concerto in D; three ditto in B E and B.

recitatives,

recitatives, and chorusses, are written in the full oratorio style; and the following, for their merit, cannot be too highly spoken of, "*Think not in vain the pining tear*," is an elegant Soprano song. "*Deplore the fate of human kind*," is a serious chorus, finely wrought in the minor key of G. The duetto "*Here shall soft charity repair*," I observe has lately been performed by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Bartlemon, (the only part of the work which, I believe, has found its way into the musical world) and which could not fail to give a favourable opinion of the work; especially when executed by such unrivalled talents, which those gentlemen are known to possess.

"Awake in high enraptur'd strain,
Breathe louder yet, and yet again,"

is an animated air, well calculated to shew the extensive powers of Mad. MARA, and in which the trumpet has a most distinguished part. This song forms a prelude to the concluding chorus:

"To hail the work, the full voic'd choir we raise,
And all uniting, sing Jehovah's praise."

For grandeur and sublimity, this chorus may dare a comparison with any thing, ancient or modern. It is conceived in a most lofty style, and clothed with ponderous harmony, which at intervals is happily interrupted by a bold and spirited fugue.

As the parts approximate the end, they form a climax, which Handel would have been proud to own.

There is a celerity which invariably attends the operations of genius. I recollect having been told, by the present celebrated Mr. Boyce, that his father from the time of his undertaking this work, finished it in ten days! It is difficult to conceive how a work so elaborate could be executed in so short a time. The songs are highly finished, and ornamented with ingenious accompaniment, and the chorusses are constructed in eight and twelve parts: from my own knowledge of the score, it would take a ready hand near half the time to transcribe it. Mr. Cradock very handsomely paid Dr. Boyce 300l. for setting this ode to music, and I mention it to the credit of the musician, that his rectitude would not permit him to reserve a copy for himself. Mr. Boyce has long wished to procure a transcript of it in honour of his father, by which he would complete his collection; but I believe no part has been transcribed, except the duetto before spoken of.

Leicester, Jan. 1799.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent E. M. I beg leave to inform him, that the usual mode in writing, of prefixing a capital initial letter to substantive nouns, is inelegant; and as a proof of my assertion, I refer him to the writings of two men of opposite opinions, but both men of great celebrity for their knowledge and learning; I mean the BISHOP of ROCHESTER and JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

M. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN order to reconcile the contradiction subsisting between the books of Exodus and Genesis, Mr. Simpson propoies in your last to change the usual signification of the words *name* and *known*, into the collateral, or metaphorical sense of them, employed mostly in the poetical parts of scripture. This proceeding is not very allowable: however, I will, for the present, admit the frequent changes in the meaning of words, on which Mr. S. and also Mr. Wise insists, but which tends to destroy the authority of scriptures. Let us then examine Mr. Simpson's elucidation of the passage, Ex. vi. 3. in his own terms, "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name (or title of) God Almighty, but by the name (or title) Jehovah was I not known (or distinguished, or distinguishingly manifested) to them." 'That is,' Mr. Simpson adds, 'when I appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, I did not then appropriate the name Jehovah as my distinctive title from false Gods, and as the God of my people, but I appropriated the appellation of God Almighty to these purposes, under the Abrahamic dispensation.' If Mr. S. had attended to the numerous passages quoted formerly from Genesis and Exodus, he would surely have hesitated before he drew this conclusion. The only proper arguments to be adduced against his explanation, must be taken from scripture; and many passages yet remain, which appear contradictory to his statement. In Genesis, chap. ix. *Jehovah* is declared to be the God of Shem, (the Father of all the children of Eber, chap. x. 21.); and it is foretold, that he should abide amongst, or preside over, Shem's posterity. "And Noah said, Blessed be Jehovah, the God of Shem: God shall enlarge Japheth; and (but) he shall dwell

in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his (Shem's) servant."

Mr. S. will also find that Abraham was called away from his kindred, from his country, and from the worship of his ancestors, not by a divinity under the title of El-shaddai, but by Jehovah himself, who entered into a covenant with him, promising to bless and constantly protect him, and his posterity: that, in consequence, Abraham builded altars, and repeatedly "called on the name of Jehovah," as his tutelary God. See Gen. chap. xii. and xiii. "I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and thy seed after thee, in their generations, for an everlasting covenant; to be a God unto thee, and thy children after thee," &c. ch. xvii. 8.

In Gen. xxvi. 2. the above covenant is renewed with Isaac; and in chap. xxviii. with Jacob, under the strongest expressions. Hence Jacob invokes *Jehovah* in his distress, chap. xxxii. and relying on him alone, orders the *strange gods* to be put away from among his people, or followers, chap. xxxvi. &c.

Many other passages might be adduced to the same purpose; but the above will suffice to shew that *Jehovah*, according to the author of Genesis, was known, distinguished, or (in Mr. S.'s more extended signification of the word *jadang*) was *distinguishtly manifested* to Noah; and after him to Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, &c. as well as to Moses; that he dwelt in the tents of these chosen Arabian wanderers; and that he entered into a covenant with them, promising to be their peculiar guardian divinity, and to give them success against all their enemies, or opponents, on condition that the Hebrew race should be circumcised, and observe the other religious rites ordained by him, Gen. ch. xvii. and xxvi. &c.

I conclude, therefore, that Mr. SIMPSON's forced construction of Exod. vi. 2. is no more consistent with the book of Genesis than the simple meaning of the text, as expressed in the English, or other versions of the Bible. The difficulty, or contradiction, originally stated, remains then the same as before. It seems probable that the scriptural books cannot be satisfactorily reconciled on this subject, though I think the subject itself very intelligible; and believe that the truth respecting it might be made to appear without much difficulty. I wish, however, on these points to be taught by others, not thinking myself wholly qualified to be a teacher; and fearing, Mr. Editor,

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lest I should have already trespassed too far on your patience.

Not much need be said respecting Mr. WISE's last observations, as they exhibit him rather disposed to petulance than to argument. He has advanced several things without quoting his authorities for them; and when desired to correct a mistake on one point, by examining an author of the highest reputation, he declines looking into him, because he does not expect to find in a modern writer any thing to the purpose. Does Mr. WISE, then, suppose I referred him to Buxtorf for that author's private and unfounded opinion on the subject in question? I surely could not;—but to the authorities quoted from the ancient rabbinical writers, to whom, I presume, Mr. W. means to appeal, but with whom he seems to have a very imperfect acquaintance. Can he seriously think a reference to such authorities less proper than his reference to an *unpublished* poem of his own? Since the poem *has been* mentioned, Mr. WISE will allow me to wish its success; and to encourage him farther by an observation, not now made for the first time, that in order to be a good versifier, it is not necessary to be an extraordinary prose-writer, nor to be possessed of strong argumentative powers.

M. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS pleased to see announced in the "Literary Intelligence" of your Magazine for December last, an intention of publishing a series of German plays; such a series, if formed with judgment and with skill, must undoubtedly answer the expectations of the Editor: it must prove "a valuable addition to the existing stock of dramatic literature." Before such a work advances, however, I wish it to be impressed on the minds of those who undertake the task of translating, that it is incumbent on them *to be faithful*; that it is a duty which they owe to the German author and the English public, neither to curtail, to alter, nor to add. I am sorry that this caution is not unnecessary and impertinent: and that it is not so, will be acknowledged by every one who has read, as I have done, many of the translations, as they are called, which have lately appeared from German dramatists. Schiller is fortunate; he has been introduced to us *in propria persona*: poor Kotzebue has been sadly disfigured; and his mutilated limbs, the *disjecti membra poetae*, have

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actually been exhibited on a London theatre! To the injury which Mrs. INCHBALD has done Kotzebue, she has added an insult by stigmatizing in, what appears to me, a very vain and pert preface to her "*Lover's Vows*," those persons who, like myself, cannot enter into the spirit of her alterations; but, on the contrary, who feel disposed to give a very decided and unequalled preference to the original play. Miss PLUMPTRE, in her literal but spirited translation of the "*Natural Son*," or *Lover's Vows*, has enumerated in her preface the chief points of variation between the play as represented, and the play in its original form: the character of the Count von der Mulde, or Cassel, is in the original an highly-finished portrait of a German coxcomb; the count is eternally babbling French, and the character is obviously intended to satyryze the introduction of French phrases in common discourse. Mrs. INCHBALD has not suffered a French phrase to escape him! no, not one! Kotzebue makes the count a very contemptible and insignificant character: Mrs. INCHBALD has put some shrewd repartees into his mouth, not at all consistent with the utter insignificance which was intended. The character of Amelia is actually destroyed: "*the forward and unequivocal manner*," says Mrs. INCHBALD in her preface, "*in which she announces her affection to her lover in the original would have been revolting to an English audience:*" this being the case, she has endeavoured to render Amelia's annunciation of her love *retiring and equivocal*. It is inconsistent, Mr. Editor, with the plan of your Magazine to admit extracts; I must content myself, therefore, with requesting your readers to peruse a portion of the dialogue (in Mrs. INCHBALD's translation) between Anhalt and Amelia, from page 39.—"ANHALT. You mean to say," &c. to page 42, "*Oh, liberty, dear liberty!*" They will see that nothing can be more forward and unequivocal than Amelia's annunciation to Anhalt of her love for him. Amelia in the original is all artlessness, all innocence; in the simplicity of her soul she reveals her love, because she was ignorant of any necessity, and had never learnt the art, of concealing it. Her forwardness is that of a child; far from exciting disgust, it is appropriate, it is essential to her character, and forms a very interesting part of it: not so in Mrs. INCHBALD's translation; the simplicity of Amelia's character is totally lost; she is converted into a pert miss, triumphing

at the confusion into which she throws a man who has more modesty than herself. Mrs. INCHBALD slanders, grossly slanders, an English audience, when she asserts that it would revolt from so simple and so sweet a tale of love as that of Amelia's. Although the public taste has been injured, it is not utterly destroyed: when the "*Stranger*" was offered to the managers of Drury-lane it was returned to the translator who sent it—a gentleman signing himself S****k—as unlikely to succeed in representation. The managers, however, altered their opinion; the play was performed, and the poet was crowned with unexpected applause*. These circumstances seem to confirm what I have said: the "*Stranger*" has nothing in it of those harlot embellishments, nothing of that pantomimic nonsense, which of late has been considered essential to secure approbation: the public taste has been *injured*: the managers know this, for they have contributed to injure it; at first, therefore, they were of opinion that the "*Stranger*" would not succeed in representation. The success, however, which did actually attend the representation of the "*Stranger*," when the managers altered their opinion, and suffered it to come upon the stage, demonstrates that the public taste is *not utterly destroyed*; and that we have not lost all relish for delineation of character, for the charms of simplicity and nature. But to return:

Nothing better illustrates the danger of making alterations, and the great probability of injuring the author whose work we presume to amend, than this very translation, which in general is executed with much spirit, of the "*Stranger*." Here, too, all the blame is thrown upon the English audience! What a happy way of shuffling off responsibility, (censure) and how highly complimentary to the audience whose taste is so solicitously consulted! "The translator has ventured to deviate from the original plot (I am using his own words) in one delicate particular.—He has not made the wife actually commit that crime which is a stain to the female character, though she was on the brink of ruin, by eloping from her husband.—This last liberty he trusts will be excused; partly because he feels that, according to the dictates of nature, reconciliation would in such circumstances

* Mr. SHINCK complains in his preface, and apparently with reason, of unhandsome treatment from the managers.

be more easily obtained: but chiefly because he considered it as more consistent with the moral sentiment, and *more congenial to the heart of an English audience*, than the forgiveness of a wife who had been actually guilty." One alteration begets the necessity of another: the "*Stranger*," in this very translation, does actually forgive his wife, and is reconciled to her, under the full persuasion of her infidelity! Mrs. Smith, it is true, informs Lady Stanton, in a *private conversation with her*, that although she eloped from her husband, yet that she returned, and saw her error, before the purpose of her deceiver was accomplished—but her husband knows nothing of all this! The translator forgot that he ought to have made him acquainted with it; ought to have inspired him with a belief of it; but this would have demanded a long dialogue, for the "*Stranger*" is represented as full of suspicion, and yielding very tardy credit. As it is, the effect is entirely frustrated which was intended to be produced, and the audience is left in pain, that a rash but very repentant wife should labour under the suspicion of a foul crime of which she was actually innocent. Can this be "*congenial to the heart of an English audience*?" I am sorry that the translator, in his ardour for alteration, should have committed so gross an absurdity: the "*Stranger*" is with me a very favourite play: the mystery with which Kotzebue has enveloped the fortune of his hero creates an interest in his favour from the very first scene—the mystery thickens—the interest grows stronger; acts of the purest benevolence proceed from apparent misanthropy—they are like the meteors of the night, that seem to derive splendour from the darkness of the horizon.

It is objected, I am well aware, against a scrupulous fidelity of translation, that German plays are in general so abominably long as to be very ill adapted to an English stage; that the author, therefore, has only the alternative of submitting to the curtailment of his piece, or foregoing the honours of representation. To this objection I can only reply, that when a play is expressly translated for the purpose of representation, if the scenes or the dialogue be too long, simple curtailment is venial, *because* it is necessary, and for that reason only: if there be any other objection to the original than its length; if the sentiments are not "*congenial to the hearts of an English audience*;" if

the characters are disgusting; if the language is indelicate or profane, such a play is unfit for representation, and therefore ought not to be translated with any view to it. It seems to me that we are not authorised to alter the sentiments, the characters, or the plot; such an alteration is an absolute forgery. Suppose it were the fashion in Germany to recite odes or elegies on the public stage, and suppose that some German, acquainted with the English language, were to translate for recitation some of our popular poetry, Gray's Bard, for instance. We are told, that

"On a rock, whose haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood,
Rob'd in the sable garb of woe,
With haggard eyes, the poet stood;"

and after breathing vengeance on the race of Edward, and weaving "with bloody hands the tissue of his line," in a moment of enthusiasm,

—"headlong from the mountain's height,
Deep in the roaring tide he plung'd to endless night!"

Now, Sir, it is a possible case, that the translator, not being inspired with the high poetic genius of his original author, might look upon this headlong plunge of the ancient bard as a very extravagant, unnatural, and shocking piece of business; when the old gentleman had done scolding the king, therefore, he might rather choose to make him unstring his lyre, throw it over his shoulder, and walk home. And if any critic were to arraign the translator's judgment or his taste, he might offer just the same excuse as Mrs. INCHBALD has done, and Mr. S****K: he might reply, that for a man in his senses to throw himself from the top of a high rock and dash his brains out, would be the most revolting thing imaginable to the delicacy and fine feelings of a German audience—O dear, they would not bear it! Now, Sir, what would an Englishman, zealous for the honour of his Pindaric countryman, say to such an alteration as this? Precisely what he would say, may a German say to us; and if we go on mutilating their dramatists as we have done, I think the *lex talionis* may be enforced against us without any injustice.

I have taken the liberty to offer these hints, because I think the subject well merits attention, and it is possible that they may contribute in some measure to excite it.

T. S. N.

Norwich, Jan. 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE two inclosed letters have for some time been circulating in New York, and have been admired for their humorous and popular way of treating a difficult subject. They were written, as you will observe, by Dr. MITCHILL, to ladies of his acquaintance, who were desirous of information, how septic, or pestilential fluids could best be rendered harmless or inactive by *alkalies*. They constitute two interesting articles of his great inquiry on that subject; and as they will probably be entertaining to your female readers, and attract the notice of some of the philosophical gentlemen, I beg you will insert them in your valuable Magazine. I am, Sir, your's,

RICHARD V. W. THORNE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1798.

(LETTER.)

Ladies are philosophers, and have long actually practised what physicians have but lately discovered in theory, as appears by the following letter to a lady in this city, and recommended to the attention of philosophers.

DEAR MISS,

Recollecting the conversation which passed between us when I last enjoyed your delightful society, I now undertake the fulfilment of the promise I made you, to state my thoughts on the subject upon paper. You remember I listened to you very attentively while you expressed tender concern for your friends in Philadelphia, during the prevalence of the plague this season.

The discourse returned upon the greater probability of the ladies escaping it than that the gentlemen should, because their greater temperance was a better security against the pestilential poison. Upon this I ventured to observe, that, besides their preferable constitution of body in such perilous times, they had better management and contrivance for the preservation and extinguishment of contagion at all times, than the men; and if the officers of police and commissioners of infection understood their business as well as their wives and housekeepers do, we should not have such frequent and terrible visitations of sickness in particular places.

It is a stale and indelicate subject of jesting among the men, how much time is consumed, and how much labour and money expended by the women in scrub-

bing, scouring, whitening, washing and cleaning. Women cause these operations to be performed, not for the mere pleasure of doing them, but to prevent the conversion of common dirtiness to infection, and to destroy infection if already produced. These desirable ends they accomplish, by means that have answered for the purpose many centuries. Their experience is decisive on the point, and I feel ashamed, when I confess to you the almost total inattention with which men have treated these important diversities in housewifery. So perfectly skilful mistresses of families under these rules of health, that there is no instance of infection breaking out in houses where female orders have been obeyed. If mischief of this sort arises, it commonly proceeds from the disobedience or perverseness of the men.

It will be amusing to review the different modes of proceeding to accomplish the salutary purposes of removing foulness and infection from clothes, houses and their inhabitants. The women employ *calcareous earth*, or *lime*, to whiten their walls, and often renew the application of it; and very justly; it is ready to absorb the septic acid vapours which render the air pestilential, and instantly to neutralize them. Even the rooms, if papered, are covered with hangings, whose colours and ornaments mingled and daubed on with a *calcareous ground*. They apply *potash* and its salts to search the porous materials of the floors and stair-cases, to purify garments that have become foul, and to restore to cleanness every thing that has been soiled or contaminated by long use or wearing; and with good reason: the saline substances are capable of drawing forth and rendering harmless, those animal exhalations which are ready to turn to pestilential poison. They use *soap* to answer the same purposes, and find it restores unclean things of almost every description to purity, by overcoming the dangerous and virulent taints.

All those unwholesome fluids which fill houses, furniture, and clothes come impregnated, are thus completely neutralized, or destroyed by *lime*, *potash* and *soap*, when applied under female management, in private dwellings.

Turn your attention now to the progress of things when men undertake house-keeping. *Prisons* are public dwelling houses, and generally under the management of men. Through neglect

the precautions so efficaciously employed in well ordered families, infectious distempers are bred in those abodes of filth and wretchedness. *Ships* are floating-houses, in which the management is almost wholly in the hands of men. Through carelessness in applying the known preventives, infection of the most malignant quality is engendered. *Cities* are collections of human habitations, and the regulations of streets, wharfs, and yards, are chiefly devised and executed by the men. For want of care in employing their antidotes of contagion, the existing causes of fevers and plagues are manufactured. If the keepers of jails, the masters of vessels, and magistrates of towns, would condescend to learn a little instruction from their wives and mothers, pestilential matter would as certainly be prevented or destroyed, in prisons, ships, and cities, as it is in private houses.

But men are apt to be proud of their own attainments, and feel a repugnance to borrow knowledge from the females of their families. They contract an aversion for the common mode of house cleaning in early life, and their prejudice is so strong, that they never can be reconciled to it afterwards. They put me in mind of some perverse boys, who at school became disgusted with the Bible, and never in their lives read it any more. They make themselves merry on the subject of mops and brushes, and undertake new methods of destroying foulness and infection. They turn philosophers, and bestow vast pains to find out what is the cause of so much mischief. They dispute what is the difference between contagion and infection? Whether they are general or specific? Of domestic origin, or of foreign introduction? Of animal or vegetable nature? Stimulants or sedatives? Acting upon the nervous system or upon the blood? Finding themselves puzzled in these inquiries, they gravely conclude there is some deep mystery in the matter, which cannot be understood; and, of course, whenever, by their neglect, sickness ensues from accumulated poison, the terrible evil must be prevented by cutting off intercourse, stopping the stages, making vessels perform quarantine, and a number of other inconvenient regulations. Whereas, if they would but encounter pestilence with the same weapons that women do, it would always be kept under, and health and order prevail in society without interruption.

As soon as they set up for philosophers, they may be generally despaired

of. They become so wondrous knowing and so vain of displaying their knowledge by new methods in these innovating and revolutionary times, that the ancient maxims of government in families, as well as in communities, are disregarded or rejected. And you see in this, as in other instances, they have passed from the system in which they have been educated, into the direct opposite. The ladies had proved, by experience as old at least as the establishment of the feudal laws in Europe, *that infection was uniformly prevented and extinguished by alkalis*. The men of modern days, for the sake of showing their superior science, declare, *that acids only will counteract and get the better of it*. Look at their proceedings, and with me, laugh at them as you look. They pretty much agree that their acids must be rendered active and penetrating, by being converted into smoke or vapour. One fumigates a chamber with the acid of burning tar; another sprinkles vinegar about the floors; a third relies most upon the acid steams of burning brimstone; a fourth undertakes to clear the house by gunpowder; a fifth tries the superior virtues of the volatile vapours of the spirit of salt; others have relied upon fumigation with charcoal; and to complete the ridiculousness of their proceedings, they now pretend to have discovered a certain remedy for an infectious atmosphere, in the steams of the acid of putrefaction itself. And when we have done laughing by ourselves, we will invite the whole sex to join in the laugh. I love to laugh at the philosophers; and in few instances have they more richly deserved to be laughed at than in the present. Philosophy has very seldom been laid open so completely to the attacks of wit, in comedy and satire. She has constantly been clouded in smoke. All sorts of acid exhalations have encompassed her thickly. Like one of Macbeth's witches, she has been made to circle round the pot wherein the powerful drugs were put:

“Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble,”

were the words she was made to repeat.

Thus have they exhibited her, as a hag; but she shall soon escape from their tyranny, beautiful and engaging as ever, and leave the philosophers to enjoy themselves in the midst of the smoke they have raised. The history of these fumigations would make a curious volume. It would shew philosophy led astray from the plain path of common sense, and with her guides

guides and companions completely bewildered and lost.

It is for the ladies to bring the wanderers back and put them in the right course again. But in doing this, there must not be any airs of triumph on the part of the fair sex. The men have whiffed already that the economical world is divided into two parties, the *alkaline* and the *acid*. To the former belong almost all the ladies; to the latter, with few exceptions, the gentlemen. In this controversy it is easy to tell which will eventually prevail.

As long as the beauty of the ladies shall please the eye, or their grace delight the fancy, so long shall the alkalefescency of their cause tend to compose the world, by tempering the tartness and neutralizing the acidity which is constantly issuing from the other party. Whenever this dispute is properly settled, I expect the phrases "my lovely, or my pretty alkali," will become terms of endearment in the mouths of the gentlemen.

In effecting this salutary reform, every woman in the sea-port towns of the United States should engage, they should persuade their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, that the method of securing houses from pestilence is known already, and has been long practised within doors. I hope it is not impossible to convince them that the means of exterminating infection on one side of a wall will not fail to do it on the other; and that the lime and alkalis which destroy it in the parlour and kitchen, will as surely destroy it in the yard and the street.

Tell them how nature has guarded the helpless unhatched progeny of birds from the operation of pestilential vapours by calcareous shells; and that some of the eggs are white washed like your *rooms*, and others spotted like your *paper bangings*. Inform them that such testaceous creatures as have little or no power of moving themselves from place to place, and are doomed to lie or crawl on the earth's surface, either beneath the water or above them, are guarded against pestilential fluids by calcareous coats of mail; and that, secure under cover of his lime-built-house, the snail can inhabit the sickly marsh, and the oyster thrive amidst the putridity of mud. Bid them observe where, like your sanded floors, extensive tracks of country are bestrewed with lime; or like your chamber-walls, whitewashed with chalk: the people who dwell there generally escape the ravages of pestilence. And shew them on the map, where Ber-

muda and Barbadoes, the shires of England, and the departments of France, the Appenines and the Alps, afford ample testimony of the fact.

It is doubtless on account of the wonders done in these ways, by women in house-keeping, as well as on account of their beauty, that the charge of witchcraft has been fixed on the sex. A witch was therefore equipped with a *broom*, and possessed the power of allaying tempests, by throwing *sand* into the air. What they effected by natural means, has been ascribed by superstitious men to magic. Go on with your witchcraft, and initiate men as fast as you can into its mysteries. Direct them in the right way of proceeding, and train and tutor them with all kindness and patience; but be sure you make them learn; and if you cannot bewitch them with reason and truth of the thing, there is no other alternative than to beat it into them with the broomstick. But I fear you will think me deserving of that discipline myself if I add any more to this long letter; I therefore end it, by assuring you, that I am affectionately yours,

SAML. L. MITCHILL.

New-York, Nov. 10, 1797.

[The second Letter in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LITERATURE is either less cultivated, or less valued in these days than it was in those of our ancestors, for certainly learning does not *now* receive the honours it *then* did. That it is less cultivated, cannot, I think, with any truth be asserted, because the present is denominated a learned age. It must be the universality then, with which it is diffused through society, that renders it less valuable: as articles grow cheap, not in proportion to their insignificance, but their abundance. Great talents, indeed, in any condition of civilized society must inevitably confer a certain degree of power: inasmuch as they render their possessors either useful, or formidable: but scarcely any literary attainments would, I apprehend, raise a writer in these days, to the same degree of eminence and request, as Petrarch, Erasmus, and Politiano enjoyed, in their respective times. We have now amongst us many scholars of great erudition*: men of distinguished abilities: yet I much ques-

* Parr, Wakefield, Professors Porson, and White, &c. &c.

tion,

tion, as haughty as kings were under the old feudal system, if any of the princes in being would contend with the same eagerness for their favour, as we learn the various sovereigns of Europe did, for that of Petrarch, or Erasmus.

It has been questioned by some, whether the number of publications, which are annually poured upon the world, have contributed in any proportionable ratio to the increase of literature? In my opinion, they have *not*. To a liberal and cultivated mind there is certainly no indulgence equal to the luxury of books: but, in works of learning, may not the facilities of information be increased, until the powers of application and retention be diminished? After admitting that the present is a learned age, it may appear singular to doubt, whether it affords individuals as profoundly learned, (at least, as far as Latin and Greek go,) as some who flourished in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The general mass of learning is greater now than it was then; and is evidently of a more valuable tendency. Yet, whether any of the scholars of the present day could compose Latin verses with as much classic purity, and taste, as Strada, Sannazarius, or Politiano; or whether any of our commentators, eminent as they are, could break a spear in the amphitheatre of criticism, with Erasmus, Scaliger, Salmasius, or Milton, is a matter I much doubt. I am aware that the different state in which literature now stands, compared with that in which it formerly stood, may be urged as one reason for the superior celebrity which learning then conferred. Men generally unenlightened, but knowing the value of information, would make comparisons, and attribute to genius a degree of credit, perhaps, exceeding its real merit: but, independent of this, the writings of the early critics contain infinite learning. Before the modern languages were so polished that scholars could compose in them, it is known that the practice prevailed generally amongst literary men, of writing and speaking in Latin. This naturally led to a knowledge of that language, not only from motives of refinement, but of necessity also: for histories, poems, and even familiar letters, were composed in Latin. The study of school-divinity, and the discussion of learned questions in the form of theses, served to quicken the comprehension of the student: and the introduction of the Aristotelian philosophy into the schools, however little it might

agree with the simplicity of the Gospel, would naturally give the mind a degree of penetration and conjecture conducive to the discoveries of emendatory criticism. An acquaintance with the Latin was not, however, confined to *our* sex only: the knowledge of it was familiar to *ladies* of rank in the sixteenth century. We are told by Moreri of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, "That she was doubtless the handsomest princess of her age, and *very learned* in the Latin tongue, in which she pronounced several orations." And there are still preserved in the Bodleian, if I mistake not, some Latin letters, or pieces, of Queen Elizabeth, in her own handwriting. Catharine of Medicis also is represented by historians as a splendid patroness of literature. She possessed the hereditary attachment of her house to letters and learned men; and was, we may reasonably conclude, skilful in the languages.

The strange mixture of religion and gallantry, chivalry and imagination, that existed in the dark ages, had *not* lost its hold upon the minds of men, even after the restoration of light under the pontificate of Leo. This system was a fascinating appeal to the passions, and gave rise—first to romances, which are an unconnected and improbable narration of religion, love, and war; and next—to novels, a more contracted and probable species of story. Of the last description, the Italians, and particularly Boccaccio, have afforded many specimens highly entertaining. Cervantes himself, although he wrote in ridicule of the prevailing taste of the age, does not appear to have been entirely free from the contagion of chivalry. His "*Don Quixote*" shews a writer well read in romance, and not a little attached to it. The novels he has introduced in the body of his work, display the predominant spirit of the times. They are beautiful, and exquisitely touching. So highly, indeed, did the Spanish and Italian novelists possess the power of imagination, a power in such times not much less than the power of the keys in the successors of St. Peter, that Shakespeare, that great master of poetic fiction, has founded many of his dramatic pieces upon stories taken from the latter*.

* Or call up him that left half told,
The story of Cambuscan bold,
Of Camball, and of Algarife,
And who had Canace to wife.
That own'd the virtuous ring and glass,
And of the wond'rous horse of brass,
On which the Tartar king did ride."

Milton also, notwithstanding the severity of his learning, appears to have been attached, in no inconsiderable degree, to the perusal of romances. And what is the story of "The admirable Crichton, who was—" *Tam Marti, quam Mercurio*;" and is said to have possessed powers, apparently beyond all human attainment, but a romance, or, at least, a true story romantically embellished?

From these remarks, I would not be understood as wishing to make invidious comparisons between the learning of different ages, or to depreciate that of our own. Upon a fair investigation, there can be no doubt, I think, to which side the scale of general literature would incline. My object simply is, to shew the different direction which letters take, and the different patronage which they obtain, in different periods of society. Indeed, learning may more properly be said to lead than to follow the course of the world: since, though it may, at first, bend to the spirit of the age, it will in the end assuredly direct, and govern it. The general stock of genius is, perhaps, always pretty equal: the opportunities of improving it, and the support it receives, vary with the times. Petrarch and Erasmus were caressed by popes and princes: Butler, Otway, and Chatterton, not much inferior in merit, were absolutely starved; and Johnson, whose moral works were calculated to delight and improve the age, lived long in distress, and at length received a scanty pension. In some ages, and upon some occasions, it must be admitted, a genius darts upon the world with intellectual powers, that no industry, in the common course of things, can hope to equal: but this is a particular case, and is generally compensated some other way. If former times have enjoyed works of more fancy, and sublimity of imagination, than are given to us, we, in return, possess more useful acquisitions. If they have had their Spencer, Tasso, and Shakspeare, we boast Newton, Locke, and Johnson—Science, taste, and correction, are indeed the characteristics of the present day. Every thing is refined; every thing is grand. We are actually misers in luxury and taste, and have left nothing for posterity. "*Venimus ad summum fortunæ*!"—We learn our Greek from the Pursuits of Literature, and our morality from Parrifot: and I do not see how we are to be outdone either in learning or in dress.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

AUSONIUS.

Wells, Norfolk, Oct. 24, 1798..

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN the last number of your *Walpoliana*, there is an egregious blunder, into which one would hardly have thought that such a man as Lord Orford could have fallen. His Lordship's observations on the profound study of mathematics will only excite a smile in those who are well versed in that science. But upon a "historical fact," Lord Orford certainly ought to have been more exact. Speaking of Dr. South's opinion of commentators on the Revelations, he calls him a Bishop. But that ingenious divine never rose higher in the church than to a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey. If he had been a man of less note, there would have been the less reason to notice this inaccuracy, but the church of England has produced few divines of greater celebrity than South. His sermons are a treasure of wit and sound reasoning. He was educated at Westminster school, under the great Busby, who treated him with uncommon severity, for which he alleged this as a reason: "I see great talents in that obstinate boy, and I am determined to flog them into action." In his latter days, Dr. South became a very zealous Calvinist, but he retained his animosity against the Puritans, from a remembrance of their conduct in the civil wars, to the last period of his life. His statue in Westminster Abbey is exquisitely done.

Few of your readers, I believe, will acquiesce in Lord Orford's judgment of Sir Isaac Newton's book on Daniel and the Apocalypse, or that on Chronology. I much question whether his lordship ever read either. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Jan. 10, 1799.

J. W.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from Page 434.)

CHEERFULNESS, an affection of all the most friendly to the mind, has excited few efforts of the imagination among poets, a race seldom much under her influence. Spenser has merely sketched the countenance of a cheerful person.

And her against, sweet Cheerfulness was plac'd,
Whose eyes, like twinkling stars in evening clear,
Were deck'd with smiles that all sad humours chase'd,
And darted forth delights, the which her goodly grac'd.

F. Q. iv. 10.

Collins, in his *Misc of the Passions*, delineates her as a huntress: obviously alluding to the effects of exercise in promoting a cheerful disposition.

But, O, how alter'd was its sprightlier tone,
When *Cheerfulness*, a nymph of healthiest hue,
Her bow across her shoulder flung,
Her buskins gemm'd with morning dew,
Blew an inspiring air, that dale and thicket
rung!

The *penfive* hymn to *Cheerfulness* by Akenside, exhibits no other picture of the power he invokes, than that of "a triumphant fair, sweet of language, and mild of mein." He bestows, indeed, many lines on her genealogy, in which he makes her the daughter of Love by Health; but a genealogy is more easily invented than a portrait.

I shall conclude the list of *mixed* personifications with Mr. Hayley's beautiful portrait of SENSIBILITY. After describing her flowery garland, and thin transparent robe, decked with roses, he proceeds:

Of that enchanting age her figure seems,
When smiling nature with the vital beams
Of vivid youth, and pleasure's purple flame,
Gilds her accomplish'd work, the female
frame,

With rich luxuriance tender, sweetly wild,
And just between the woman and the child.
Her fair left arm around a vase she flings,
From which the tender plant Mimosa springs:
Towards its leaves, o'er which she fondly
bends,

The youthful fair her vacant hand extends
With gentle motion; anxious to survey
How far the feeling fibres own her sway:
The leaves, as conscious of their queen's
command,

Successive fall at her approaching hand;
While her soft breast, with pity seems to pant,
And shrinks at every shrinking of the plant.

Triumphs of Temp. C. v.

Of this engaging figure, both the natural and the emblematical expression are happily conceived; but from the principal circumstance of *action* I shall take occasion to make a few remarks, which will also be applicable to several of the preceding and subsequent quotations.

The use of symbolical accompaniments to mark out the character of many personified beings, has been rendered sufficiently evident; but it may still be a question, how are these symbols to be employed? Are they to be used merely as silent signatures, annexed to the figure as a part of his dress, like a general's baton, or a lord-treasurer's wand? or are they to be employed by him as instruments, and in some manner or other to constitute his

action? Numerous authorities may be produced for both these methods; and each may become proper, according to the nature of the symbol, and the character and purpose of the fancy-formed personage. The merely quiescent mark of distinction seems to be most common in the designs of the ancients, whether in painting or poetry. The more varied and complex invention of the moderns has generally connected the symbol with the person, by some circumstance of action; and this must be allowed to be an improvement in point of spirit and expression. The danger is, lest such action should produce an incongruity, and interfere with the scope of the allegory.

To apply this consideration to the beautiful passage just quoted. If the personified figure of *Sensibility* were merely to pass before the eye in a sort of pageant (as the characters do in Spenser's *Masque of Cupid*), there would be no impropriety in fixing her whole attention on her sensitive plant; the action would be as expressive as any in which a single transient figure could be employed. But as, in Mr. Hayley's elegant fiction, she is made a queen of numerous subjects, in whose fate she is deeply interested; to whom she is

—quick to pay
The tender duties of imperial sway.

I cannot but think it derogatory from her character and dignity, to employ her in trivial assiduities about a favourite vegetable. The Mimosa should rather be borne by her as a signature, than occupy her attention.

III. I now proceed to the third class of personifications, those in which the figure presented may be called purely emblematical. This must be the case, where, if the subject be a quality, it is one which exhibits in its effect on others, rather than on the possessor of it—if it be a metaphysical being, it has no particular reference to any one bodily form or mode of expression; and though it must take some human shape in order to become a *person*, yet this is its vehicle, not its essence. There will, indeed, be a greater propriety in certain attributed forms, than in others, on account of some congruities of character which almost every mind will perceive; thus Time and Death, if presented in a bodily form to the imagination, will almost universally be associated with age and deformity; and Love and Hope with youth and beauty; yet these circumstances are not the characteristic parts of the portrait; and of themselves would

P

do

do nothing towards the likeness, which must entirely depend upon symbolical additions.

I shall begin with the exhibition of a being much celebrated by modern poets, who have, however, established a conception of him somewhat different from that of their immediate predecessors. This is FANCY, who, by the earlier English writers, was considered rather as the genius of caprice, levity and mutability, than, as now, under the character of the power of poetical inspiration and invention. The former is the idea evidently entertained by Spenser, in his beautiful picture of *Fancy*, as he marches first in the *Masque of Cupid*.

The first was *Fancy*, like a lovely boy,
Of rare aspect, and beauty without peer.

His garment neither was of silk nor say,
But painted plumes in goodly order dight,
Like as the sun-burnt Indians do array
Their tawny bodies in their proudest plights:
As those same plumes, so seem'd he vain and light,

That by his gait might easily appear,
For still he fared as dancing in delight,
And in his hand a windy fan did bear,
That in the idle air he mov'd still here and there.

F. Q. lili. 12.

In the next stanza he is made the parent of Desire; and common language still represents fancy as the cause of that love which has no foundation in sober reason.

A representation of this being, very different in figure, but formed upon a similar conception of character, is given by Addison, in his *Vision of the Mountain of Human Miseries*:

"There was a certain lady of a thin airy shape, who was very active in this solemnity. She carried a magnifying glass in one of her hands, and was clothed in a loose flowing robe, embroidered with several figures of fiends and spectres, that discovered themselves in a thousand chimerical shapes, as her garment hovered in the wind. There was something wild and distracted in her looks. Her name was *Fancy*." *Spectat.* No. 558.

The employment of this phantom was to aggravate every one's misfortunes or deformities in his own eyes, and to inspire a restless and capricious inclination for change.

It is the same idea of *Fancy*, as prompting a trivial and irrational estimation of things, that forms the subject of the monitory song in the *Merchant of Venice*, where Bassanio is to make his choice of the mystic caskets.

Tell me, where is *Fancy* bred,
In the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is engendered in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *Fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies.

J. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE SCHOOLS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE, IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

UNDER this general denomination are compris'd the following new institutions:

The Polytechnic School,
The School of Mines,
The Artillery School,
The School for Military Engineers,
The Bridge and Road School,
The Geographic School,
The School for Naval Architects,
The Navigation School,
The Marine School.

ALL these schools are dependent on the general organisation of the public instruction: they have for their objects the different public works for the service of the state, and especially a universal acquaintance with the sciences and the arts. None will be admitted into them as pupils, except such as have, on a competition of candidates, exhibited proofs of preliminary knowledge: and these pupils are to be maintained at the public charge.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

The present government, in the first months of its administration, erected to itself a glorious monument by the establishment of this universal instruction. The polytechnic school occupies a great part of the quondam Palais Bourbon: there live the directors, the teachers, and even the pupils: there are the halls of instruction, the laboratories, the collections of books, of models, of instruments and tools of all the arts, which belong to this school. The object of this establishment is to improve all those branches of natural and mathematical knowledge which bear relation to the sciences and mechanic arts.

The instruction is divided into two principal branches, mathematics and physics.

1. The mathematical department comprehends the analytic and graphic description of matter, with the application of the analysis by means of geometry and mechanics. Descriptive geometry, as the first part of the graphic develop-

ment

ment of matter, is divided into three principal branches—stereotomy, civil works, and military architecture. Stereotomy has for its object the laws and methods of descriptive geometry applied to the cutting of stones, to carpenters' work, to the shadows of bodies, to perspective, to levelling, and to simple and complex machines. Civil works comprehend the construction and repair of roads, bridges, canals, ports, the working of mines, architecture, and the planning of the public *fêtes*. Military architecture extends to the disposition of fortified posts and towns, of lines on the frontiers, and to their attack and defence. The art of drawing, which is the second part of the graphic developement of matter, is employed in the imitation of prominences, in designing from nature, and in cultivating the principles of taste by the study of works on composition.

2. Physics extend to all the productions of nature, and the most essential of those produced by chymistry. General physics develop the principal properties of bodies, and the mechanic arts dependent thereon; and embrace the knowledge of the structure, strength, and motion of all animals, together with the use to which they may be applied in mechanics.—Particular physics, or chymistry in all its branches, has for its object brute matter (together with its application to the different arts, especially those which bear relation to the public works), the salts and organised bodies found in the three kingdoms of nature.

The instruction in all these branches of knowledge is the result of the information given by the teachers, and of the private labours of the students. All together it occupies three years.

First year—stereometry—general principles of analysis, applied to geometry—first principles of statics—stereotomy—general course of physics—first principles of chymistry, applied to salts—art of drawing.

Second year—civil works—analysis of mechanics applied to solid bodies and fluids—architecture—zootechnics*—principles of the purification of the air—the second object of chymistry, relating to animal and vegetable organisation—art of drawing.

Third year—military architecture—application of analyses—calculation of the effect of machines—fortification—sea-

ports and their buildings—examination of the most important works on the mechanic arts and chymistry—third object of chymistry, relating to mineral productions—art of drawing.

After the first triennial course, the future pupils are to be separated into three divisions, each of which will successively advance to the course of the following year. The period when the pupils are to quit the school, the mode in which their places are to be filled by others, and the gradation of their instruction, are regulated by a special ordinance. For the convenience of their private exercises, the pupils are again subdivided into three companies, who, under the inspection of a preceptor, alternately work in the chymical laboratories.

The management of this institution is conducted by the director, preceptors, administrators, heads of companies, artists and workmen of the laboratories, and other persons intrusted with its interior economy. The constitution prescribes a particular rule for the employment of each.

The council of the institution consists of the director, the preceptors, their assistants, the administrators, and a secretary. This council regulates the instruction, the time, the choice of labours, the preparation of instruments and models, and digests plans for carrying the institution to perfection. It directs its internal police in the first instance, allots the annual expenditure, and presents a statement of it to the minister of the home department. The executive directory nominates the director: the council nominates the administrators, on presentation by the members to whom the vacant places are subordinate. The days for the meeting of the council, and the form of its deliberations, are also prescribed in the plan.

The institution publishes every month its Polytechnic Journal, in which it gives an account of the progress of the instruction, and of the labours of the preceptors, pupils, and other persons employed. The materials for this publication are collected by the secretary.

At the expiration of the year, the director renders to the minister of the home department an account of the expenditure, and gives in an estimate of the necessary funds for the ensuing year. At the same time he delivers to him a sketch of the state and labours of the institution.

Such are the foundations on which rests this grand and excellent establishment. The number of the pupils has been fixed

* The application of animals to mechanical purposes.

at three hundred and sixty. They must give proof of their talents previous to admission, and none are admitted under the age of sixteen or above that of twenty years.

This establishment is the nursery of artillerists and engineers for the land and sea service. Whoever wishes to be admitted into either of these bodies, must be presented to the polytechnic school, and undergo an examination. The case is the same with those who are desirous of being employed on the bridges and roads, in the construction of ships, or the direction of mines. The youths who are found to possess the requisite abilities, are, after having passed through the gradations of the schools and completed their course, admitted to the places vacant in those different departments, each in that line which he has particularly made the object of his studies.

The great, and we might say eccentric, luxury, in which the directory, through a peculiar and well-founded predilection, supports this new establishment, appears dangerous to its duration. Already, from various quarters, complaints have been heard against the excessive and unnecessary expenses; and the government has even already begun to retrench superfluities. Of this kind were the twenty-four laboratories destined for the private labours of the pupils, where considerable sums were dissipated in smoke without any essential utility, before those young men had acquired a sufficient portion of substantial knowledge to derive any great benefit from their costly experiments. The number of those laboratories has been reduced to eight—a reform which has already produced a considerable saving.

The apparatus of the instruments of natural philosophy is rich, and those instruments are perfectly well executed. One remarkable circumstance attending this collection, is, that it contains the identical instruments which were employed in the great discoveries of Lavoisier, Coulon, and others, who have created an æra in natural philosophy: precious reliques of the sciences, and of those great men! An equal share of admiration is due to the collections of models, of moulds in plaster of Paris, and of drawings, which are exposed in great halls finely ornamented, for the instruction of the pupils. The systematic arrangement of the models is disposed in chronologic gradation, from the first and coarsest invention of machines, to their latest stage of perfection. The great auditory is an am-

phitheatre capable of containing about fifteen hundred auditors; and the entrance is free to whoever chooses to attend the public meetings.

Here follow the names and rank of the teachers, and their assistants, according to the plan of a three years' course.

First Year.

Geometry—Monge, Hachette.

Chymistry—Fourcroy, Vauquelin.

Physics—Hassenfratz, Barnet.

Second Year.

Bridges and roads—Lambardie, Grignon.
Architecture and decoration—Bataillon,

Durand, Gaucher.

Mechanics—Prosny, Fourier.

Chymistry—Berthollet, Chaussier.

Third Year.

Fortification—Catonare, Say.

Mechanics—Prosny, Fourier.

Chymistry—Guiton-Morveau, Pelletier.

Art of drawing, for the three years—

Neveu, Merimée, Genou.

Mathematics, for the three years—Grange.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Next to the polytechnic school, that of the mines is one of the most remarkable of the newly-organised institutions. It was founded by the committee of public safety, by a law passed in July 1794, but has been since reformed in every particular, and entirely re-organised, by a new ordinance of the directory, of the 24th October, 1795. Its object is a substitution of the knowledge of the republic with respect to its mineral productions, the arrangement and improvement of the labour of the mines, and of the different professions engaged in collecting and working the minerals adapted to various uses, in order to procure to the nation all the advantages which she can expect to derive from her own soil.

For the labours of this institution there has been appointed a certain number of agents, inspectors, engineers, and pupils. It is directed by a council established at Paris; and the whole of the establishment includes the following arrangements:

1. A practical school, established in the vicinity of a mine already wrought with success, to instruct the pupils in the mode of searching for mines, and subjecting mineral substances to the usual processes.

2. A public and gratuitous course of lectures on the art of searching for mines.

3. A collection of mineral productions arranged in systematic order, and composed, principally, of indigenous minerals besides the foreign species.

4. A laboratory, and a collection of chymical productions, directed by a chymist, as inspector, and manual operator.

5. A collection of books relating to metallurgy, assaying, mineralogy, and lithology, under the inspection of a librarian skilled in foreign languages.

6. A collection of plans and drawings of mines and fossils.

7. A collection of models of furnaces, and of all the instruments used in the working of mines.

8. A cabinet of mineralogico-historic manuscripts and memoirs.

The direction of this institution is vested in three persons. They hold correspondence with the directors of the mines belonging to the republic; they superintend the searches for mines, and prescribe the use to be made of the different minerals: they render to the government an account of the state and progress of the school, as well as of the mines: they publish every month a Journal of the Mines, in which they also give the public an account of those particulars.

Eight inspectors and twelve engineers are attached to this school. Twenty-five young pupils are maintained in it at the expense of the state, and are admitted after undergoing an examination. During eight months of the year, the pupils, with the inspectors and engineers, are separated, to perform mineralogical tours through the whole territory of the republic, which is divided into eight subterraneous departments. On these tours, they visit and examine all the founderies, and the preceptors instruct their pupils in all the different works, give advice and encouragement to the proprietors for the discovery and working of new mines, make collections of minerals, lay down maps, take drawings of furnaces and every sort of machines, note down the process of searching for mines, and keep a journal of researches, discoveries, and experiments. At the conclusion of their tours, conferences are held on all those objects in the meetings of the council of mines.

The theoretic instruction in the school at Paris comprehends the four courses of lectures on mineralogy, physical geography, metallurgy, assaying and the search for mines. After a competency examination, a part of the pupils are chosen to go and reside at the mines, and there receive practical instruction.

Every year two pupils are chosen, who rise to the grade of supernumerary engineers with an annual appointment of

five hundred livres*, are afterwards promoted to vacancies in the institution, and succeeded by pupils of the polytechnic school. Ten non-resident pupils are admitted to the school at their own expense. Two professors are assigned to the practical school of mines; the others are employed in teaching the art of assaying and metallurgy. For assistants they have two mineral engineers. The school will be established at *Sainte Marie aux mines*, in the department of Upper Rhine.

The teachers in the theoretic school at Paris are as follow:

HAVY, for mineralogy, with the additional office of inspector of the collection of minerals.

VAUQUELIN, for the art of assaying; at the same time inspector and operator in the laboratory.

LOMET, for geometry.

DOLOMIEU, for the life of minerals.

CLOUET, librarian, and professor of the German language.

COQUEBERT, for geography as connected with mines.

To the schools for the public service belong also the following institutions, which have been either recently founded, or recently organized:

The schools of the nine regiments of artillery—"artillery schools"—under the direction of the minister of the war department.—They are established at the headquarters of the nine regiments, at La Fere, Belançon, Grenoble, Metz, Strasbourg, Douai, Auxonne, Toulouse, and Rennes; but they are not yet all organized. Before they can be admitted into these schools, the youthful candidates are obliged to undergo an examination in the preliminary branches of knowledge, and the sciences subservient to that art; and they are required to have passed through a previous course of at least two years' study in the polytechnic school at Paris; after which they receive the additional education requisite to qualify them for officers of artillery. They are instructed in all the arts connected with the erection of works, and in all the military details, and the exercises relating to the artillery. The professors reside in the schools; and each school is under the direction of a commandant or brigadier of artillery.

The school of military engineers at Metz, under the direction of the war minister.—The examination of such youths as are

* 20l. 16s. 8d. sterling.

admitted

admitted to this school, takes place once a year at Paris, whence they repair to Metz. Their number is limited to twenty. Their employment in the polytechnic school, and the essential object of their instruction, is the acquisition of theoretic knowledge respecting the construction of all kinds of works in fortification, mines, countermines, dispositions for the attack and defence of towns, the drawing of plans, and all the minutiae of the service of engineers in fortified places and in armies. The pupils at Metz have the rank and pay of sub-lieutenants.

The school of bridges and roads, under the direction of the minister for the home department.—The pupils, whose number is limited to thirty, are taken from the polytechnic school. A collection of models, relating to the construction of highways, bridges, canals, and sea-ports, is annexed to this school. The instruction in it comprehends the application of all the physical and mathematical principles connected with the planning and construction of all the various works of this kind, as well as to the estimates and calculations of such works.

The geographic school, under the authority of the minister for the home department.—It consists of twenty pupils taken from the polytechnic school. Their examination turns on their preliminary knowledge—the mathematics, their application, and especially geometrical astronomy, trigonometry, and the art of drawing maps. Their principal employment in this school is directed to geographic and topographic operations, and the calculations necessary for carrying them into execution. The instruction is divided into two branches,—the operations in the field, and the labour in the cabinet. To the first belong geometrical measurements, the survey of the ground, and astronomic observations; to the second, all the conclusions, descriptions, the drawing of maps, and trigonometric calculations. The geographer PRONY is at the head of this institution.

The school of naval engineers.—Under this denomination has been preserved the former school of engineer-builders, newly organised. The pupils must have received at least one year's instruction in the polytechnic school. The choice of them depends on the progress they have made in the principles of descriptive geometry, of mechanics, and of the other branches which constitute the basis of the first year's course in that school. In the

school of naval engineers, they are perfected in the knowledge of the construction of ships both for war and commerce. It is under the direction of BORDA, a naval character. The pupils are allowed a yearly maintenance of fifteen hundred livres*.

The school of navigation, under the direction of the minister of the marine department.—The two former schools—the hydrographic and mathematic—destined for military and mercantile navigation, have been united in one. There still exist two other schools for mercantile navigation, the one at Arles, the other at Morlaix.

The marine schools, at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, under the authority of the minister of the marine department.—The pupils are not admitted into these schools until previously examined in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, statics, and navigation. In each of those three ports, is annually equipped a corvette, which frequently puts out to sea, runs along the coast, is dismantled, and rigged anew. Every thing which concerns the equipment and management of ships, and naval military manoeuvres, is the object of the instruction given in these excellent schools.

DESCRIPTION OF MALTA.

[The following valuable article respecting an Island which has always attracted the attention of mankind, and which has lately become a very interesting subject of political speculation, has been communicated to us by a gentleman whose opportunities of collecting original information are considerable, and who has combined with his own materials those of all the writers who have had occasion to describe it.]

(Continued from page 48.)

BESIDES the two cities before mentioned, Malta contains twenty-two villages, (five of which the inhabitants also, though improperly, term cities), and the whole island is in a manner covered over with neat country and farm-houses. Every village contains a noble church, elegantly finished, and adorned with statues of marble, rich tapestry, and a large quantity of silver plate. They are, in fact, by much the handsomest country churches to be seen in any part of Europe. The villages are all, or most of them, in the eastern part of the island: the farm-houses are in the western part.

* 62l. 10s. sterling.

In the interior of the island are two *casals*, or country-houses, of the *ci-devant* Grand Masters. In one of these, St. Anthony, lying between Valetta and Civita Vecchia, they had of late years cut down a shady grove of old orange-trees, and in its place formed a parterre or flower-garden in the French taste, and which was reckoned here a very great curiosity. Contiguous to this is the villa of the General of the Gallies. These edifices are neither of them great or magnificent; but they are admirably well adapted to a hot climate, by the desirable shade of fine orange-groves which they afford, and other contrivances. In the other *casal*, called the *Bosquetta*, or the *Castle of Mount Verdalle*, was a park well stored with Corsican stags and Iceland deer; and the menagerie (which in this climate would preserve the animals of any country) contained some gazels, which are accounted the handsomest, swiftest, and most delicate of all quadrupeds: their eyes represent the gallant comparisons of oriental lovers while celebrating the beauty of their mistresses; their motions are astonishingly agile, and their legs are so very slender, that the beholder is constantly afraid of their breaking. The castle, or palace, exhibits nothing particular, except the furniture, which is three or four hundred years old, and carved in the most Gothic style imaginable: the Grand Master, however, seldom or never resided here. The prospect from the top of it is celebrated as very fine. What they call a forest, in the vicinity, and their annual hunt in it, do not merit those names, there being only a few scattered trees hereabouts: it is, however, the only thing like a wood in the island. This wood is situated in a well-watered valley, and tends greatly to relieve the eye, fatigued with the aridity of the surrounding landscape. The faconry at the foot of the valley is a delightful place, and the only wild and rural retreat by which the Maltese can form any analogous idea of the forests of other countries. The old large orange-trees, which grow thereabouts, are watered by streams which flow from plentiful springs, and diffuse a freshness the more grateful, as water is scarcer and more desirable in that quarter than in other places.

The rest of the island, or what they call *the country*, scarcely deserves the appellation; for it seems almost as well covered with buildings as the cities and villages: it also appears fortified in a remarkable

manner by their large continued white walls, which hold up or incase what little earth is on the island, as well as what is fabricated there; for by grinding small the soft rock, and mixing it with what earth they have, filling the bottom with the best of it, and watering the whole, the industrious natives have formed a soil well calculated for cultivating cotton, and the other produce of their country. Here are also ditches of a vast size, with bastions, all cut out of the solid rock, and extending many miles into the island. These great works, which have been expedited by their situation, require no other repair but a small cement applied to the natural crevices of the stone.

The dress and ornaments of the Maltese peasant, or farmers, are extremely light. They wear long breeches, a blue linen shirt, and a broad sash, and leave their arms and feet entirely naked. In the cities, their costume is nearly the same as in Italy. Their features are as completely Arabian as their language, which last, however, is rather a kind of dialect of the Arabian, and is represented by some writers as a rude jargon, without rules and without orthography: it is also intermixed with some remains of the Phœnician, or Carthaginian, the Greek, the Spanish, and the Italian. In the towns the Italian is commonly spoken. Their manners still retain the traces of their Arabian conquerors, and their character seems compounded of the characters of the different nations to which they have been successively subject. Interested and careful in their bargains, they are scrupulously exact in fulfilling every engagement, by which means commercial intercourse with them is at once safe and easy.

Their women, as in the Levant and among the eastern nations, are exempted from labour of every kind, which is performed by the men, even to the most trifling occupation of household work. From a custom prevailing here, that in their marriage contracts the women take care to have a clause inserted, obliging their husbands to conduct them to the different festivals celebrated in the island every year: it seems as if the liberty which they enjoy is extremely restrained. The fair sex here, being limited to the sole department of pleasure, are justly reckoned beautiful; they have as fair a skin and fine complexions as the inhabitants of the north, with all the impassioned expression of the Orientals; they have almost all, large eyes, with long eye-lids, under which love seems to lie in ambush, and though

under a burning sky, their beauty, which is neither Grecian nor majestic, but rather languishing and modest, is not the less seducing on that account. The country women are generally faithful to their husbands; but the city ladies can no more resist the gold of the bailies, than the love-sick sighs of the youthful knights; and therefore the utmost licentiousness of military celibacy prevails here. Elegance and neatness characterise their dress, furniture, &c. and they shave like the men, but so artfully and dexterously, (this voluptuous operation is performed with broken glass), that a stranger must be very near to discover the effect of this practice.

Perhaps Malta was the only country in the world where duelling was authorised by law. They had laid it, however, under such restrictions as greatly to diminish its danger. The duellists are obliged to decide their quarrel in one particular street of the city, and were, moreover obliged, under the most severe penalties, to put up their swords, when ordered so to do, by a woman, a priest, or a knight. A cross was always painted on the wall opposite to the spot where a knight had been killed, and between twenty and thirty of these crosses were to be counted there about a dozen years ago. The police, however, was much better regulated here than in the neighbouring countries, assassinations and robberies being very uncommon.

The only kind of vehicle the island affords, is coaches drawn by one mule each. The horse-races here are of a very singular kind, being performed in the ancient Numidian manner, without either saddle, bridle, whip, or spur; and yet the horses run at full speed, and afford abundance of diversion. They are commonly accustomed to the ground for some weeks before, and although the course is entirely over rocks and pavement, it is very seldom that any accidents are known to take place. They have races of asses and mules, performed in a similar manner, four times every year, with this difference, that the rider is allowed an instrument like a shoemaker's awl, to prick on his courser if he is tardy. The asses here have long been famous for their strength and size, and it appears that the Romans set a high value on the long haired dogs of this island, the species of which is now degenerated.—It is a singular fact, that no venomous creatures are to be found in Malta, and vipers, which have been brought there from Sicily, expired almost instantly on their arrival.

In fair weather, one half of Mount *Ætna* may be clearly discovered from Malta, although the distance is computed at nearly 200 Italian miles. In the great eruptions of that mountain, the whole island is illuminated, and from the reflection in the water, there appears a great track of fire in the sea all the way from Malta to Sicily. The thunder of the mountain is likewise distinctly heard*.

The fortifications of Malta, both natural and artificial, are indeed a most stupendous work. Two thirds of its coast (on the other extremity of the island, opposite to the northern coast of *Valetta*) are lined with rocks, steep and pointed, and as this rock extends in continuance for several miles, and is absolutely perpendicular from the sea, besides being of an enormous height, Malta may be considered as inaccessible on that side, being so completely fortified by nature, that nothing is left for art to superadd†.

In other places, where the coast is more accessible, it is defended by an infinite number of fortifications. The rocks, in many places, has been sloped into the form of a glacis, with strong parapets, intrenchments and batteries running behind them, so as to render a landing, if not altogether impracticable, yet extremely dangerous.

There is one particular kind of ornament, invented by the Maltese, which excites the amazement of strangers, and is unknown to all the world besides. T

* During the month of June, or for some weeks before and after our Midsummer, the weather at Malta is perfectly clear and serene without a cloud in the hemisphere; the beauty of the setting sun also is much superior to what is observed in Italy, or indeed any other country; and for some time after sunset, the whole of the eastern part of the heavens exhibit a most beautiful appearance, being that of a fine rich deep purple. The western hemisphere is the true yellow glow of Claude Lorrain, so much admired by connoisseurs. This phenomenon very generally takes place at the above season of the year. The weather, however, is not intolerably hot, as the thermometer commonly stands between 75 and 76.

† It is very singular, that on this island there are still the vestiges of several ancient roads, with the tracks of carriages worn deep in the rocks; these roads are terminated by the precipice with the sea beneath, and seem to indicate that this island has in former ages been of much larger extent than it is at present. The convulsion, however, that occasioned its diminution, appears to be much beyond the reach of any history or tradition.

rocks here are not only scarped into fortifications, but likewise into fire-engines or artillery to defend those fortifications; being hollowed out in many places into the form of immense mortars. These mortars they fill with cantars of cannon-balls, shells, stones, and other deadly materials; and if an enemy's ship should approach with a design to land, they fire the whole into the air: the effect of this tremendous invention must be very great, as it will produce a shower for 2 or 300 yards round, that would quickly sink any vessel, and make a dreadful havoc amongst a debarkation of boats. A cantar is about a hundred pound weight; and as the mouths of some of the mortars are six feet wide, they will throw, according to calculation, a hundred cantars each.

In the accessible parts of the coast, there are several commodious harbours, bays, and anchoring grounds, all of which (as already observed) are defended by towers, forts, and other works; but the great or main harbour of Valetta has been so admirably formed by nature in point of depth, extent, security, and commodiousness, that it seems even beyond the power of art to improve it; it is also so well defended by its situation and by works which have been added to it for more than 200 years past, that it may be considered as almost impregnable against any attack either by sea or land.

The port, properly speaking, consists of two harbours; that on the S. E. side of the city is the principal one, and by much the most frequented. It runs about two miles into the heart of the island, and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications, that the largest ships of war may ride in it, almost without a cable. This beautiful basin is subdivided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, and each capable of containing an immense number of shipping. The entrance is very narrow, being scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded by a strong castle on each side, with batteries that would tear the strongest ship in pieces before she could possibly enter. Besides this, it is fronted by the castle of St. Angelo, where a quadruple battery has been planted, one above the other, the largest of which is level with the water's edge; the platforms are mounted with about eighty of their heaviest artillery. In several others of the works are similar ranges of batteries; an advantage naturally arising from the rock on which they are constructed, and

from which the firing must be attended with the greatest effect. Indeed, the fort of St. Michael (a very well-built place, crossed by two large and elegant streets, with other lesser ones crossing them), and the castle of St. Angelo, (which two fortresses are erected on the point of the two peninsulas, which inclose what is called the *Grand Port*, or the principal of the five subdivisions of the main harbour), would alone keep in safety the navy of the island, even should an enemy's fleet prove successful in forcing the citadels of St. Elmo and Ricafoli; which defend the entrance.

The harbour on the north side of the city, called *Marja Muscet*, although chiefly resorted to for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, would, in any other part of the world, be considered as inestimable. It is likewise defended by very strong fortifications, (particularly Fort Manoel, the latest and most finished work about Valetta, situated on a peninsula); and in the centre of the basin is an island, on which they have erected a fort and a lazaretto. At the entrance of this harbour, opposite St. Elmo, is the point of Dragut; so named from the vice-roy of Algiers, who landed here during the siege of Malta, under the reign of the Turkish emperor, Solymán, while Valetta was Grand Master.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your Magazine for last month another letter from Mr. WOOD of Shrewsbury, of which I am once more made the subject; but which is written in a style so very querulous and invective, that nothing but an allowance, and a very liberal one too, for that irritability which even a worthy man will sometimes feel at being compelled to relinquish opinions he has long and fondly fostered, can entitle to any reply whatsoever.

The original dispute between us may now be regarded as completely terminated: for, of the two errors of this gentleman which I so unfortunately noticed in my "*Dissertation on the Poor*," the one he has fully acknowledged, and the other is rendered self-evident by a comparison with other facts of a similar nature which Mr. WOOD has elsewhere advanced; and by his continuing to withhold those data, if indeed they be in his possession, on which the controversy entirely rests.

Q

With

With respect to the former, which relates to the comparative mortality, or rather the superiority of life enjoyed by infants at the Shrewsbury House of Industry, during their first month, beyond what occurs in every other part of the world, and in violation of the accustomed laws of nature, Mr. WOOD declares, in the letter before us, that the secretary was "inaccurate, and negligent in his accounts," and believes it *possible* that he did not keep a correct register of the deaths of infants within this period. I have now, therefore, no farther contention with him on this point; and can readily excuse the tenderness which he still manifests for his former opinion, by asserting that "the mortality of their children has, nevertheless, been remarkably small, and much less than in the old work-houses, or among the poor of the town in their own houses." For all this I can give him full credit; and have no doubt but much of the salubrity of the House of Industry proceeds from his own very laudable and unremitting attention. It would have been more satisfactory, however, still, if he had complied with a request I expressed in my last letter, and favoured us with a correct statement of the proportionate mortality of infants of the above age since the register has been more accurately attended to. A single fact, or a single figure, is worth a volume of observations that prove nothing.

As to the average expence of the poor maintained within the house, Mr. WOOD appears still tenacious of his former assertion, and continues to state it at 1s. 6½d. for each weekly. He allows, however, that this is not the price at which they are supported at present, nor have been for many years. But that so far back as 1791 this was the precise average of the expence then sustained, and which has since been considerably increased. Mr. WOOD's pamphlet (its last edition at least) does certainly include a range of time from December 1783, the period of the institution of the establishment, to the termination of 1794. But no notice is taken in any one page of any charge that has occurred in the arrangement of the diet, or its additional expence; the *only* average statement we meet with being the above of 1s. 6½d. weekly for each. Nor does he now afford us an opportunity of calculating for ourselves, and thus corroborating the truth of so extraordinary a position by an addition of the annual gross amount for

provisions, and of the average number that time supported. From the inaccuracy, indeed, with which the accounts were, at this period, kept by an unfavourable secretary, I do not apprehend Mr. WOOD knows correctly, or has any the above data by which to determine what was the weekly expence precisely incurred. The average number of paupers for the year 1790, we collect from his pamphlet, p. 78, was 340. But we know where collect what was either the average number for the year 1791, or the aggregate annual expence for that year's support. If he be in possession of this data, why has he not substantiated his assertion by producing them? This, indeed, was truly necessary; not only to terminate the dispute at that moment; but because, without such collateral evidence, it is still impossible to believe but that he must be egregiously mistaken: for it is a price totally unknown in any other part of the kingdom, where a diet equally liberal is permitted, and very considerably lower, as I have already observed, than what has occurred in the Shrewsbury House of Industry itself at every other period whatsoever, which we have any account. Its *pro* expense, he tells us, is 1s. 9d. for each inhabitant weekly: and, in the year 1791, the only period besides upon which we are able to calculate, and when, according to his *last* statement, the average number of paupers supported was 364, the annual sum expended in their provisions was 1781. 8s. 9d.—the weekly expence of each pauper could not have been less than 1s. 10½d. I repeat it "according to his *last* statement:" for the statement advanced by Mr. WOOD in the fourth edition of his pamphlet, p. 29, differs materially from that of his first letter inserted in the *Miscellany* for November. In the former he tells us, dating this edition January 1795, that "the average number of poor in the house is 350:" while, in the above letter, he asserts them to have been *at this time* 364; a difference, in which it is not easy to reconcile.

The actual truth of the matter, probably the only cause of our present controversy, is, that the accounts which have hitherto been printed of this laudable institution are, unfortunately, very incorrect. This gentleman, implicitly allows it. "Mr. Good," he, in the letter before me, "compares that the published accounts of the Shrewsbury House are imperfect: I admit

fact, and will tell him the true reason." What then follows from such an admission, but that Mr. WOOD has been liable to imposition? and that the conclusions he deduces from such questionable data ought to be severely catechised, and even at last received with no small degree of hesitation and doubt. This, I freely avow, has been the conduct I have pursued myself: and yet, for the mere expression of such doubt, the actual detection of errors now openly confessed, I have been unfortunate enough to excite Mr. WOOD's indignation: and he speaks, in consequence, of *disingenuity on my part*; of *attempts to deceive the public*; of *round and confident assertion*; of *my being the dupe of my own fallacious reasoning*; of *being his enemy*; of *aiming a dagger dipt in oil at his reputation*; and, lastly, of *being hereby guilty of a capital crime!!!*

This, Sir, is language which I certainly shall not imitate, and which I should much rather have expected from one of the *inhabitants of the Shrewsbury poor-house* than from one of its *directors*. Far, however, from being irritated by its very opprobrious and unmerited violence, I am rather excited to laughter; and am half induced to regard it as a new, but certainly extraordinary, *attempt at wit*. Yet I cannot but regret that a gentleman of Mr. WOOD's liberal pursuits, and, as I bear, estimable heart, should so widely deviate from the path that belongs to him; and consent to tarnish a *journal of POLITE LETTERS* with a phraseology so diametrically out of character.

It appears there has been a mis-statement of the weekly price of provisions incurred at the poor-house at Norwich: and Mr. WOOD is still resolutely determined to impute this mis-statement to myself. Whoever does me the honour to peruse my *Dissertation on the Poor*, will readily discover that there was at no time any necessity for such a personal imputation: but surely, after the full explanation I have since given of this subject in my last letter, to persevere in such an imputation still, is to discover a pertinacity of disposition, fortunately for the world, not often to be met with. But even this does not now satisfy Mr. WOOD; for independent of this *imputed error* respecting the poor-house at Norwich, he asserts that I have fallen into one of even greater magnitude relative to that at Shrewsbury: for I have stated, he gravely tells us, that the cost of the poor at Shrewsbury is 3s. 1½d. each per week;

while, adds he, they are *now* supported at 1s. 9d. instead. Even this, however, I am sorry to observe, is not perfectly consistent with the fact. I avowedly calculated the expence of the poor at Shrewsbury, as I did those of every other institution upon which I thought it necessary to animadvert, at the *mean London price* of the different articles consumed, and at a period when provisions were in some instances *double* the mean price at which they may be purchased at present: and upon such calculation, and at such time, I certainly did state that the Shrewsbury diet, if *purchased in London*, would, at the time of writing (to wit, in January 1796) have amounted to the average price of 3s. 1½d. for each weekly. But so far from stating that this 3s. 1½d. must be the common average expended at Shrewsbury; I expressly declared in the same place (p. 65), that even at that period of extreme scarcity and dearth, it was very probable this calculation exceeded in some degree the actual cost incurred at *that place*: contending alone that Mr. WOOD at least must have been mistaken in reducing it at any time to so low an estimate as 1s. 6½d.

This gentleman once more enquires what right I had to presume that the number of their poor *within* the House of Industry were diminishing annually? This I have twice told him already; and shall only, therefore, refer him to passages which he hitherto appears to have perused inadvertently. The augmentation of the poor-rates during the last two or three years at Norwich and Manchester, to which he so triumphantly adverts, does not *necessarily* imply an augmentation of the number maintained *within* those respective poor-houses; whose families, for the most part, are derived from a description of persons, who so far from being subject to frequent increase, Mr. WOOD himself immediately afterwards, with a singular instance of self-contradiction, asserts to be commonly stationary; and which in reality appears to have been nearly so at the institution to which he has devoted so much of his time. The augmentation in the above rates *may*, therefore, and in all probability actually *does* arise from the additional assistance which, in consequence of the present war, or some casual rise in the price of provisions, it has been deemed necessary to afford a vast multitude of families *without* the poor house; and whom, from the mere pressure of temporary distress, it would be equally in-

humane

humane and impolitic to force from their own homes, and render permanently burdensome to their parish.

In stating that the board of directors at Shrewsbury have been imposed upon by their domestic officers, whom, with false confidence, and from growing neglect, they had entrusted with the management of the internal concerns of the house, and that they had in consequence been involved in increased expences, Mr. WOOD has only verified what I long predicted would be the inevitable result. "These gentlemen," I observed (page 122 of my Dissertation, &c.), are entitled to a very high share of praise for their laudable and unremitted activity: but the complicated scheme they are thus enveloped in, I cannot recommend to be adopted generally throughout the country. It is not to be expected that a necessary attention should, for many years, be paid to so extensive a concern, unless the parties attending are entitled to some emolument for their trouble. And when once such a necessary attention is relaxed, or discontinued, *the parish will be involved in a very considerable expence for the purchase of new materials; and from the idleness or the frauds that will inevitably ensue, the articles sold will seldom repay it for the original expences incurred.*"

The rest of Mr. Wood's letter has no connection whatever with the dispute between us; and appears merely written with a view of informing us, that he is about to publish a new edition of his pamphlet; and that he has the happiness of claiming a friendship with Mr. Voght, "one of the benevolent founders of the Hamburgh institution," and "who has written (an observation in which I cordially acquiesce) an *admirable* account of this establishment." In both these notices, indeed, I rejoice most sincerely, particularly in the former, as he will hereby have an opportunity of correcting those errors upon which we have neither of us any farther controversy.

I have now, Sir, only to ask pardon of you and the public for having a second time obtruded myself so largely upon their attention. Mr. Wood has talked of my skill as a *controversialist*; I beg it may be remembered, however, that this controversy was first introduced in your miscellany by himself, and that whatever may be this gentleman's determination upon the subject, for my own part neither my private studies, nor my professional avocations will allow me to continue it

any longer. I admire the *quarrels* with which Mr. Wood has embarked in the cause of the poor; and have only to lament that it should occasionally excite so much *fever* in his language*.

JOHN MASON GOOD.

Caroline-Place, Guildford-street,
February 13, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is paying you no compliment to say, that your Magazine is infinitely superior to every other miscellany in all matters of elegant entertainment and useful information. The attention shewn to subjects connected with medicine, chemistry, and manufactures, deserves particular notice. In the latter class you have lately admitted some papers on *tanning*, a branch of manufacture, which, independent of its general utility, is of considerable importance to our commerce and revenue, particularly at this time when our active neighbours in France are indefatigable in their exertions to rival us in this article. It is only within a few years that men of science (I do not mean such superficial writers as your correspondent C. T. C. page 427) have attended to the mode of manufacturing leather, which is capable of wonderful improvement, and which, it is to be hoped, the late discoveries in chemistry will soon bring to perfection. The great scarcity and consequent high price of oak bark, for some years past, with the time and expence incurred in the usual mode of tanning leather, have led many ingenious persons to endeavour to shorten the process, and to substitute other articles less expensive in the room of bark. The mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been explored for materials, while chemistry and philosophy have examined their nature, and directed their application. But with all the experience of practical manufacturers, and all the ingenuity of scientific men, I do not find that any important discoveries have been made; that the process has been shortened;

* Errata in Mr. Wood's last letter. Page 2, col. 1, line 24, for per lb. read per bushel; page 2, col. 2, line 14, after "severity," add "in such an imputation." Page 3, col. 1, line 17, for 1794, read 1796. EPI FOR.

the expence lessened; or that our leather is much better than it was twenty years ago. To this general remark, there may, perhaps, be two exceptions. An ingenious man has obtained a patent, and erected a manufactory near Westminster-bridge, where leather is tanned on the principles of Monsieur *Seguin*, a French chemist of much celebrity. By this mode, leather of the same kind and quality is manufactured in fourteen days, which in the ordinary way requires as many months. Whether the expence attending this process be greater or less, I am not competent to decide.

The other exception to which I have alluded, is the discovery and use of *elm-bark*, for which also a patent is obtained. As this discovery is not generally known, and it seems to be of great importance, I shall lay before your readers the result of many experiments made, under the direction of the patentee, by some eminent manufacturers in Southwark, and which have been submitted to the examination of the lords of the committee of privy-council, as well as to a committee of the house of commons. From this evidence it appears that a considerable quantity of leather had been manufactured with *elm-bark*—that it was firm and durable—that its quality and weight were nearly equal to that tanned with *oak-bark*—and that the shoemakers who worked it up confessed that they scarcely knew the difference.

As it would be uninteresting to your readers to enter into a detail of the experiments, with a precise statement of the weight of the bark expended and of the leather produced, I shall only say that the comparative advantage of that which was tanned with *oak*, over that tanned with *elm-bark*, appears to be about *one in twenty*; and as the price of the latter is not above half the price of the former, this advantage is more than counterbalanced.

If the use of *elm bark* should become general (as it probably will when prejudice subsides) it will considerably increase the materials of tanning; will lessen the consumption of oak timber; will augment our commerce and revenue; and will ultimately tend to benefit the public by reducing the price of one of the necessary and indispensable articles of life.

Should this letter be deemed worthy a place in your valuable miscellany, I may perhaps on a future occasion trouble you with some further remarks.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. S.

Bark-Plant, Feb. 12, 1799.

To the Editor of the Month's Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IN the 13th volume of the works of Louis de Saint-Simon, printed at Strasburg in 1791, I find some curious remarks on the ecclesiastical discipline of Spain, and on the authority of the Inquisition, which I flatter myself will not be unacceptable to your readers.

“One day,” says the duke, “the Archbishop of Toledo took me aside, and with the most lively emotions, said to me: for Heaven's sake, Sir, let your bishops in France beware of following the example of their brethren here in Spain. For, by little and little, Rome has brought us under her yoke, and reduced us to mere cyphers in our own dioceses. Mere priests of the inquisition are become our teachers and our masters, and are in possession of our authority; and we are daily indebted to our very servants for the information, that a decree on doctrinal points is affixed to the doors of our cathedrals, of which we had no previous knowledge, but to which we must submit without reply. The correction of vice and the regulation of the manners of the people belongs also to the inquisition. In the concerns of the bishop's court, whoever pleases may disregard the proper officers and go to the tribunal of the nuncio, where, if dissatisfied with his officers too, he has only to appeal from their decision to that of the nuncio. So that, deprived as we are of all authority, we have only the powers of ordination and of confirmation left us: in truth, we are no longer the bishops of our own dioceses. The pope is the immediate bishop of every diocese here, and we are no more than his vicars, consecrated indeed, and mitred, but for the sole purpose ordaining priests, and of performing a few other manual operations, without daring to intermeddle with, otherwise than by blindly submitting to, the inquisition, the nunciature, and whatever is sent us from Rome: and should a bishop happen to displease them in the smallest tittle, he is instantly punished, without being allowed to offer any thing in his own defence; because nothing less than the submission of deaf and dumb animals is expected from him. It seldom indeed happens now, that any one is sent to the prison of the inquisition, or to Rome, bound and gagged, because these instances, in past times, have been too frequent, and because they wish to run no risk; yet we are not entirely without such punishments, and these very recent.

“Judge then, Sir, what weight and authority the constitution can derive from the acceptance of bishops thus enslaved, as we in Italy, Portugal, and Spain are; and from the universities, the doctors, and the secular, regular, and monastic bodies of the clergy in the same countries. But this is not all. Do you imagine that a single individual

among us would have accepted the bull, if the pope had not, by his nuncio, commanded it? Our very acceptance of it would itself have been a crime, which would not long have remained unpunished. It would have been deemed an encroachment on the infallibility of the holy father; for to dare to accept what he decides, is to judge that he has decided aright. Now who are we to add our judgment to that of the Pope? When he has spoken, silence and blind obedience are our portion: we must bow down in perfect adoration to what he has said, and surrender, as I may say, into his hands, our will, memory, and understanding. So that far from daring to contradict, move any amendment, or ask for any explication, we are not allowed to approve, accept, or do any thing, that bespeaks an active part in what he decrees.

"Such, Sir, is the nature of the acceptance given by Spain, by Portugal, and by Italy, and which, I find, is so much extolled in France, and held out as the free judgment and approbation of all the churches and schools! But, in truth, they are no better than slaves, whose master has condescended to open his lips, and has prescribed the form of words that they are to pronounce, and which, without the change of a letter, or an iota, they have servilely pronounced. This is the pretended judgment, that is so much talked of in France, and which we have given indeed unanimously, because the same form was prescribed to us all!

"At this view of the calamitous situation of the church, the archbishop could no longer contain himself, but melted into tears. He intreated me, for obvious reasons, not to mention to any one what he had said. Accordingly I kept the secret inviolably as long as he lived, but as he is now no more, I think myself equally bound to reveal it to the world."

The inquisition, Mr. Editor, which generally narrows and debates the mind of those who live within the sphere of its activity, had little or no effect, it seems, on this sensible primate of Spain, whoever he was—for I am not sufficiently conversant in the history of Roman Catholics to know his name, nor of what constitution and bull he speaks, unless of that which is called *Unigenitus*, which, as history tells us, convulsed all France and Flanders in the beginning of the present century—yet, as his language appears to be so very unusual in the mouths of bishops of the Romish communion, I shall be glad to learn, from some of your correspondents, what degree of credit is due to Louis de Saint-Simon, and to the archbishop. Permit me also to ask, whether the inquisition ever found its way into England before the Reformation; or

whether any such tribunal now exists among the Roman Catholics of this kingdom. I hope, for the credit of Englishmen, they are under no such baneful influence. Yet as they acknowledge the Bishop of Rome to be the head of their church, they cannot but be influenced, in some degree, by him. What then has hitherto been the nature of this influence? and, what change is it likely to undergo from the present state of affairs at Rome? S. R.

February 4th, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONSIDER myself much obliged to your two Correspondents, W. H. and E. F. (particularly the latter) for their attention to my queries on my kitchen library; the list of the latter correspondent, I imagine peculiarly fitted for such a plan; the *cheap repository* mentioned by the former, is, I apprehend, also particularly suitable. A bible, and prayer book, has hitherto, I believe, been all that the generality of kitchens have had to shew. I would at the same time suggest to W. H. that, if the *principle* mentioned in my last *be true*, I am afraid those two will not so exactly answer; I have had them long, and in addition to the church of England prayer book, I have added a collection of prayers for the use of families, published at the expence of the society of Unitarian Christians, established in the West of England, for promoting christian knowledge, and the practice of virtue, by the distribution of books; printed at Exeter, by M'Kenzie and Son, and sold by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London; not presuming to dictate in what mode my equals, though my servants, should worship the power that created them. My wish, Mr. Editor, is to mix the *useful* with the *agreeable* and to *invite* my domestics to the habits of free enquiry and the practice of *morality* by the *allurements of the rational voluptuary*, and I solicit your correspondents will continue to suggest such books as may in their opinions be suited to such a scheme. I hope I shall soon meet with an informant equally able and ready to communicate on the hatting business as E. F. on my "Library." Perhaps, Sir, it would be assisting, in some degree, the enquiry on the second subject, to inform you, that one kind of hat is called Cordy or Cordeback, which I am told took its name from a town in France,* where cod

* Caudebec. *Editor.*

wool

wool (called in the North *mort wool*) was first used upon a wool hat. That must be some time since, and the probability is that the name has been changed. I recollect no such name in that country, though some of your correspondents may inform me, from which we may, gradually, develop its history. Another kind of stuff hats are also called *Carolines* and *Castors*, the last name evidently from the *castor* or *beaver*, the fine hair of which animal covers the outside of the hat. But why the former?

In Whitaker's History of Manchester, p. 304 and 305 of the first volume, we have the following account:

"The Britons in general did not adopt the Roman *pileus* or *petasus*, as a covering for the head; but continued their own *cappan*, *hata*, or *boined*, in use, as they have transmitted them and their appellations to us. Vid. Suetonius, p. 82, "*Solis—ne hiberni quidem patiens (Augustus) domi quoque non nisi petasatus sub dio spatiabatur*;" and Montfaucon, Note 15, tom. 3. L'Ant. Expliquée.

Your's, &c.

MUNNOO.

Newcastle, Feb. 8, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of your valuable miscellany, and highly gratified by your correspondent J. S.'s topographical information relative to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, I here inclose you a brief but accurate and impartial account of a short tour which I undertook through a part of New England, in the United States of America, some little time ago. If you think it worthy of insertion, I shall consider myself as highly flattered.

Having previously visited Philadelphia and New York, I sailed, in the autumn of 1795, from the latter place in a packet sloop for Newport, on my way to Boston, the capital of New England. There is a regular stage which daily passes between these places, (distant about 270 miles); but as the roads are but indifferent for carriage conveyance, and the coach was, strictly speaking, a heavy caravan, carrying eleven passengers besides the driver, I preferred the vessel as the least evil of the two, although not at all partial to the watery element. I soon found I had chosen right, at least if I might judge from the number of passengers bound on the same expedition. This decided preference, however, was not unattended with its disadvantages, as the

captains of packets, in this respect, much like the drivers of short stages, never balance the ease and comfortable accommodation of their passengers with their fares: so it proved at night; for what with the few births, and the number of persons to occupy them, I had no other resource than to wrap myself in my great-coat, and sleep as well as I could on a sailor's chest.

On our way, and arrived within sight of New York, I was shewn the remains of the Jersey, an English 64 gun man of war, converted during the American troubles into a prison-ship: she floated immediately opposite us, and the shore was covered with a number of boney fragments, reliques of the many victims who had from thence been daily conveyed and deposited there. The Americans relate divers stories of unusual severity and ill-treatment experienced at that time by the prisoners on board; but which I hope, for the sake of humanity, and for the honour of my countrymen, are not the exact truth. In sailing down about ten miles farther, along the east-river, we passed a tremendous current and whirlpool, called *Hell-gate*: to get through this dreadful *Euripus* in safety, it is necessary for all vessels, excepting coasters, to have a regular pilot. The currents here are so rapid and narrow, and are so perplexed with contrary ones, and jutting rocks on all sides obstructing them, that it requires the nicest care and circumspection of the most skilful pilot. During the minute we were rapidly whirled through by the impetuous current, the foaming noise on every side, contrasted by the still anxiety of the passengers, contributed not a little to increase its natural horrors. The captain, though for many years habituated to steering through this passage, declared it always had the effect to produce on him a profuse perspiration; and related a circumstance of piloting a West Indianman from New York up the Sound, when the owner, whose whole property was on board the vessel, and who had entertained great apprehensions of this place, (something like Ulysses in fabulous history), actually locked up his (the pilot's) wife, who was on board, in the cabin, during the time the vessel was passing through, lest by any conversation she might estrange and withdraw her husband's attention! Indeed, this place, which I viewed at a subsequent period from the adjoining shore, is well deserving the inspection of the curious: it is supposed to have taken

its rise from immense rocks, which, on some earthquake or other unknown event, have sunk considerably, and turned the course of the waters from their accustomed channel.

The Americans have long obtained credit for building swift-sailing vessels, and very justly, in my opinion; for in the space of about eighteen hours, we were safely landed at Newport, which is 200 miles distant from the place of our departure; having sailed at the rate of above eleven miles an hour. This town (Newport) is called the capital of Rhode Island; and during the late war, on account of its commodious and beautiful harbour, it was in a very flourishing state: it has since, however, gradually declined; whilst the town of Providence in the same state, thirty miles distant on the road to Boston, has increased in a proportion equally rapid. This place, though not so eligibly situated as the former, in a commercial point of view, far surpasses it in extent and opulence; which may be attributed to the spirit of enterprise apparently pervading the whole body of its inhabitants, and for which it is not a little indebted to that truly indefatigable and worthy citizen, Mr. John Brown. At the entrance of the town of Providence a new bridge has been erected, of a light and very elegant structure. The church is a very handsome modern edifice, and the inns have accommodation for travellers, superior to any I have ever seen in the southern districts of America. This state, although the smallest in the union, apparently possesses the most considerable advantages; the farms here are better cultivated, and the lands are more productive, than any I have seen in other parts. It is likewise admirably situated for commerce, lying contiguous to the Atlantic Ocean, and at a convenient distance between the great capitals New York, and Boston: the climate also is generally allowed to be the mildest, and the peasantry here are accounted the handsomest.

From Providence to Boston the distance is 45 miles. As the river is not navigable farther, I proceeded to the latter place in the stage, and was agreeably surprised to find this conveyance a comfortable close coach, instead of the open, jumbling caravans, to which I had been accustomed in the Pennsylvania and New York States. I observed also with pleasure the increased expedition in travelling, and the attention and excellent accommodations on the road, a satisfaction which was enhanced by having lost sight of the people of colour.

On my entering Boston, the activity and alacrity visible in the domestics, with the general bustle, and concern for business which characterises the inhabitants, had well-nigh led me to mistake the metropolis of New England, for some great town of its mother country. It is a prevailing custom throughout the United States, on account of the scarcity of convenient hotels, and coffee-houses, for strangers to be accommodated with board and lodging in private families, by which means, a number of widows, with small incomes, who generally superintend these concerns, are enabled to maintain their families with a degree of credit and decent respectability. This method is not without its advantages, as it tends to familiarize, by associating together, travellers of different countries, from whose conversation much entertainment and mental instruction is derived and interchanged; it may also be a means of preventing many excesses, to which men are often addicted, in the usual taverns, such for instance as those in Great Britain. The tables, at the above houses, are well and plentifully served, (rather indeed profusely) as are those of most private families; I cannot account for this from any particular cheapness of provisions, as whatever might have been the case formerly, at present they are fully adequate to the prices in England.

It is astonishing to think of the rapid advance to which every necessary of life has arisen, in consequence of the war now raging in Europe. At the commencement of 1793, five dollars was the general price per week, for board and lodging, but in the short space of three years, it has increased to more than eight dollars per week; house rent rises in yet greater proportion, and if this disastrous war should continue for any length of time, what with the influx of emigrants, and the necessary supply of provisions exported to the West India Islands, the above articles will, in all probability, become still dearer. I have remarked, notwithstanding a degree of surprize, the comeliness and apparent health of the American men, particularly in this part; the New England states, which is difficult to be accounted for, considering the great quantity of animal food they eat, and the new made spirit or rum they usually drink. An American breakfast is even proverbial for its variety: I seldom sat down to this meal, but in addition to the usual fare of tea and coffee, fish, beef-steaks, ham, cheese, &c. were served up; yet notwith-

notwithstanding the frequency of meat diet, partaken of four or five times a day, the scurvy is not so prevalent here as in Old England: a presumptive proof, that the clearness of atmosphere, experienced throughout the United States, acts powerfully in the prevention of this disease.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MOST cordially agree in opinion with a correspondent, who subscribes V. W. that the report of the Monthly Magazine, on the national institute of France, and the retrospect of French literature, are articles peculiarly interesting and valuable; and this interest is doubly enhanced by the consideration, that the real state of that country, and its improvements, from some sage motives of bottle-conjuring policy, are attempted to be sedulously withheld from the observation of the people of this country.

In the first place, I shall state the nature of my authority, that every one may judge of the degree of credibility to which it is entitled, and enjoy a fair opportunity to investigate, or even controvert it, which is the only method of opening the real path to truth, supposing that I have not yet discovered it. I do not however hesitate to acknowledge my own conviction.

My inquiries commenced, soon after the fortunate dissolution of the reign of terror, by the overthrow of the treacherous and selfish Robespierre, when the republic beginning to assume a legal and settled form, encouraged a return of confidence, and promoted, in a considerable degree, the facilities of intercourse; those enquiries have been attentively pursued to the present time, through the medium of travellers of neutral nations; some of them commercial, some agricultural and literary, whom a laudable and useful curiosity attracted to the examination of a country, which had undergone so wonderful a metamorphosis. I have also obtained considerable information from several intelligent men of the later emigrés, who have relations or friends settled under the republic; and from prisoners both English and Irish, who being confined in the inland parts of France, were in consequence under the necessity of making journeys of some length through the country.

The particular queries are, 1st. *Has the recollection of the superstition and tyranny of their old church, produced the*

same effect on the bulk of the people, as the contemplation of it did upon their philosophers? Answer, Yes, that recollection is indelible with full nine parts in ten of the people of France. The philosophers have succeeded most wonderfully and universally, in imbuing the public mind with their favourite principles. Congratulations on their escape from ecclesiastical fraud and tyranny, are very general, and are usually accompanied with stories of the religious and aristocratical cruelties of former days. As an example, take the following fact, which was related to me by an American gentleman. "Before the revolution, a person travelling in *France Compté*, saw in a village near *St. Claude*, at the door of a miserable hut, three guards armed with muskets, and bearing a bandolier across their shoulders, with the arms of a dignitary of the church. These guards were striving to prevent a woman in tears, and four ragged children, from entering the door. The observer supposed them officers of justice, but was informed, that in the hut was a *mainmortable*, in the agonies of death, and that his wife and children were struggling with the guards to get to him, and catch his last breath; but as his furniture belonged to the Lord, it was the custom to drive away every one, least any part should be stolen." The stories which one hears in France, of the violence formerly put upon the inclinations of young women, from interested motives, are incredible, for their number and atrocity. Nothing surely could be better contrived to stifle the feelings of humanity than monastic institutions.

Query 2d. Is the number of French Protestants increased, since the revolution, or are they generally gone over to Deism?

Answer. Protestantism has decreased much, if it be not entirely obliterated; the little religion which remains in France, is the pure Roman Catholic, with an affected display of all the ancient mummery; which they imagine to be politic, in these times of total laxity in religious discipline.

Query 3d. Have any considerable attempts been made to promote free enquiry with respect to religion, and to propagate the knowledge of pure Christianity?

Answer. None at all, at least if any such have been or are made, they do not excite the smallest interest or curiosity. The French public, of every degree, are totally indifferent to the subject, in all its branches; even books of infidelity have now no attraction, the public mind being

absolutely satiated or rather surfeited therewith. The French affect to look upon all systems of religion as not only factitious, and burdensome, but even subversive of good morals. I once listened, with much attention, to the discourse of a clergyman of our church, who used all his rhetoric to convince a French Atheist of the truth and utility of the Christian religion. The answer of the republican was, as nearly as possible, in the following remarkable words. "You cannot pretend, citizen, that justice and morality depend solely on the Christian faith, since they have, may, and do exist, where that exists not, and even where that was never heard of; you can attach no merit to belief, which is involuntary, therefore indifferent; if you plead utility solely, you confess fraud: as to the delicate line between Deism and Atheism, you, who pretend to decide, commit the error, not the Atheist, who cannot be responsible for the silence of Nature," I much fear the sun of Christianity has set, never more to arise in France.

The late revolution in France found the minds of a great majority of the upper ranks, noblesse, ministers, lawyers, even clergy, with a no small minority of the inferior, in cities and towns, fully prepared to cast off the inconvenient restraints of religion. The dissolution of the authority of the old government, afforded the philosophic party that precious opportunity, they had so long enthusiastically desired, of disseminating the principles of infidelity amongst the lower ranks. This was effected with a zeal and rapidity, of which our cool and deliberate brains in this country can have no conception, in deluges of pamphlets, books, and papers, from one farthing up to sixpence in price; and the poor, as it was at that time observed, got rid of their religion at a very easy expence. No wonder that the extensive circulation of these vehicles of moral instruction, so critically adapted to the temper of the times, had an astonishing effect upon the minds of men, galled and irritated to madness, by the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny. It must be remarked too, that the French people have a great quickness and facility in the perception of abstract principles. Thus the lower people of France became philosophized, as well as their betters, and Christianity became confined to La Vendée, and amongst the peasantry of the distant provinces; even in those quarters it is losing ground every day.

There cannot be a more convincing

proof of the general fury against religion, even in the early stages of the revolution, and the general intent of its final extirpation, than the horrid delapidation and destruction, by the mobs, of nearly all sacred edifices throughout France, when so many castles, the objects also of their vengeance, were left untouched. The prevailing opinion amongst the superior people, and the *litterati*, is, as heretofore, Atheism; or, as it is sometimes styled, Naturalism, or Fatalism. The works of Volney have contributed much to the dissemination of such principles amongst the people; and probably it would not be too much to assert, that they are prevalent with the very lowest class. In proof of this, a variety of instances, at different periods of the revolution, might be adduced.

The chief attempts, either in favour of religion, or in counteraction of the popular Atheism of the country, were made by the remaining members of the old clergy, who were enabled to step forward on the unlimited toleration which was decreed; and by Thomas Payne, as the apostle, or head of the sect of the Theophilanthropists. Great expectations were entertained at the first opening of the churches, which had been shut so long, and the sanguine *Camille Jourdan* flattered himself, and his friends on both sides the water, with the hopes of soon having the pleasure to listen to the merriest peals of church bells throughout France. He and his bells, however, and the whole catholic scheme, soon became the standing jest of the country, and that not in consequence of any adverse force, but from the mere spontaneous inclinations of the people. The churches, both in Paris and in various parts of the country, were remarkably well filled at first; and such accounts were sent over to England, as to afford great hopes of a considerable incipient change in the minds of the French; and, if authorities may be relied on, to attract considerable sums to that country in support of the catholic mission. The bubble, however, very soon burst; it appeared that the greater part of the congregations were actuated by no better motives than curiosity, or even ridicule; the places of worship shortly became deserted; many priests, who had been promised cures of souls in the country, finding no souls to cure, fortunately changed their plan, and undertook to cure the soil of the original curse of barrenness: they turned farmers and republicans, and succeeded. From that period, Religion, or as they style it, *Fanaticism*, has been constantly on the decline.

Payne

Payne has had very little better success than *Camille Jourdan* and his friends. The sect of Theophilanthropists has never extended beyond Paris, at least not in any degree to deserve mention; and there it has ever been confined to a few unimportant (and as I have heard them called) *Quakerly* individuals. I believe PAYNE has rather lost ground in the popular estimation from this act of apostleship. His sermon obtained little notice at Paris, but procured him the character of a limited reasoner. It has succeeded better in England, and is much valued by that party among us called Democrats.

In fine, one of the most striking features in the French character, from the commencement of the revolution to the present time, has been a total indifference to, or rather rooted contempt of, religion of every sect or party; and this prejudice has been purely spontaneous, for, from the first, the zeal of the *Sanseculottes* against every thing generally held sacred, has even outstripped that of the philosophers, their leaders. No force can be alleged, for provided a man does not dip himself in political and counter-revolutionary intrigues, he may profess, and openly practice, any religion which he shall chuse, with as much safety in Paris as elsewhere, and may publish and recommend it to the people unmolested. Some religious books in consequence have been published, but they have met with even less attention, than infidel publications are wont to do in that country. It has been observed, that the elderly people of France have rather relaxed in their devotions, and that the difficulty is so great of educating their children in the belief and profession of revealed religion in a country almost universally infidel, that the attempt begins to be given up, almost in every part, as absolutely impracticable.

A Christian of the Church of England.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to return you my thanks for the insertion of my letter in the Magazine for December, and to your correspondent of last month, for his answer. I must again trouble you and him, or some other friend, for a further account of the articles in question. I cannot but think that the *rape* mentioned in the Mid-Lothian Report, is not the same

with that known in the Fen by the name of coleseed; there it comes into use about the same time and lasts as long as turnips, but, I believe, it is never reserved for spring feed, and indeed it cannot be depended on as a *certain* spring food, as this winter it is almost destroyed and rotted by the frost; so much so, that the grounds are hardly passable, from the very strong smell as it putrifies. Your correspondent recommends drawing it off for the stock, but I would ask him if this be necessary: will it not be much more profitable to cultivate *turnips* on soils that are "strong, clayey, and deep," and draw *them* off? On such land, with proper cultivation, they will grow to a great size, especially the tankard sort, and I should suppose, would yield more food per acre, than coleseed, or colewort: and another advantage attending turnips drawn off is, that if taken up at a fit time, and carefully stacked and defended from the frost, they will keep two or three months; whereas a quantity of rape, or colewort, laid together, must heat and putrify, so that if the crop must be drawn off, I am decidedly of opinion, that turnips are best. But I want to know, *what good substitute we can have for turnips on strong, deep, clayey land, where, in wet weather, sheep will stand up to the backs?*

This year I have had *cole seed*, the common Norfolk white, and the Swedish turnip (*ruta baga*). The coleseed was used by Christmas, and though very bad eating off, the sheep did not go on amiss; the white turnips were remarkably large and fine; the Swedish are now perfectly sound. They were all sowed in the same piece of strong, deep, clayey loam, containing about $\frac{1}{100}$ clay, $\frac{3}{100}$ calcareous earth, and $\frac{25}{100}$ sand. I am inclined to believe, from the little experience I have had, that the Swedish turnip *alone*, can be depended on for spring food for sheep; and I also think that the best mode of cultivation, is to sow them early (some time in May), let the ground be *well* hoed when the plants are large enough to bear it, and set out about ten inches, and give them a slight hoeing after the common turnips are finished (for by being sown early, they require this); they may be stacked when the common ones are done; and, I think, that in general, it is better not to attempt a crop of barley after them, but, instead, sow white turnips to come in early; they will do without dressing, be very free from weeds, and, if fed off, will ensure a good crop of barley.

With respect to caxrots, I have no doubt

doubt of their utility; indeed I think very highly of them; but I question the advantage of cultivating them on such land as has been described. I have known the tops mowed twice for horses, and a very large produce of roots, notwith-

standing this was on a wild blowing sand.

I would recommend the same preventive for bad flavoured butter from seed, as is used for turnips, I am, &c.
Bedford, Feb. 8, 1799.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT MONTESQUIEU,

BY HIMSELF.

[Translated from his posthumous works just published at Paris.]

I AM of so happy a temperament, that I have sensibility enough to receive all the pleasure which the objects that surround me can afford; but not enough to be susceptible of all the mortification and sorrow they give to others. Vexation is very little known to me; and I am a still greater stranger to listlessness of spirit.

I have ambition enough to take an active part in life; but not so much as to be dissatisfied with the station in which fortune has placed me.

When I discover any new source of pleasure, I am extremely moved; and am instantly surprized, that I could overlook the object, or regard it with indifference.

When I was a youth, I was always so fortunate as to persuade myself that the woman I loved was partial to me; and when I happened to be undeceived, to be instantaneously cured of my passion.

Literature is with me a never failing remedy for all the ills of life; nor did I ever know what that sorrow was which an hour's reading could not dissipate.

I awaken in the morning with a secret joy at seeing the dawn; I regard the light with a feeling approaching to ecstasy; and, during the rest of the day, I am happy. I pass the night without awaking, and am asleep the moment I lay down my head.

I am almost as well satisfied with the company of fools as of the wise; for I have not often met with men so dull as not to amuse me, and there are few things as diverting as some silly people are.

I make no scruple to entertain myself with secretly observing the characters of men, permitting them meanwhile to do the same with mine.

When I was a novice, I looked up to the great with veneration; experience soon changed my sentiments, with little exception, to the extreme of contempt.

I am not unwilling to flatter women, it is doing them a kindness at a cheap rate.

I have naturally a great anxiety for prosperity and honour of my country, and very little for my own fame. I always feel a secret pleasure when any regulation happens to be made for the public benefit.

Whenever I have resided in a foreign country, I have attached myself to it to my native land; my heart has been in its fortunes, and I have longed to see it flourish.

I have thought I perceived talents where the world has formed a contrary opinion.

I am not sorry to pass for an absolute man; I can thus with impunity indulge in a neglect of many little forms, to which otherwise I must have been a slave.

I love to visit where I can escape sure with my ordinary conversation manners.

On visits, I am always charmed with the company. I find one of the company take upon himself the trouble of being gay and entertaining. Such a one protects those who chuse to be silent.

Nothing diverts me more than to hear a man relating petty stories with all the petty circumstances. It is not the tale that attracts the attention, but the ridiculous passion of the speaker. As to most talkers, indeed I would rather gratify them with praise than my attention.

I love my family sufficiently to provide every thing in my power for its welfare, but am not so foolish as to make myself a slave to the minute affairs of a household.

When I confide in any one, I have reserves; but there are few in whom I am inclined to confide.

It has given me no high opinion of myself, to perceive that there are few offices in the state for which I am really qualified. As to my station as president of the parliament, I have an upright mind, and I can readily endeavour to discover what reason demands of me; I am lost, when I come to ask myself, What is the decision of the law? I have been anxious to make myself master

of the intricacies of form, and am the more angry with myself because I see men with mean understandings acquire what I could not attain.

In the treating of topics at all profound and difficult, I am obliged to reflect much as I proceed, to prevent my ideas from falling into confusion. If I perceive that I am listened to, the subject seems to vanish from me, or my thoughts rise in such hurry and disorder that nothing is distinct. But when difficult points are discussed in conversation, where there are other speakers, I acquit myself infinitely better.

I never could see tears, without sympathy.

I may be said to have a passion for friendship.

I am prone to forgive, because hatred is a troublesome companion. When my enemy wishes to be reconciled, he applies to my vanity, and I can no longer regard as an enemy one who does me the favour to give me a good opinion of myself.

When I am residing in the country, among my vassals, I never encourage unfavourable reports of any of them. If a tale-bearer would repeat something said to my disadvantage, I interrupt him with saying—I do not wish to incur the danger of believing a false report, and would not give myself the trouble to hate a knave.

At the age of 35, I was once more in love.

I can no more make visits with mercenary views, than I can accompany birds through the air.

In the bustle of public life, I felt as if I could not endure retirement. In retirement, I forgot the world.

A man of eminent merit I can never bear to analyze; a man, who, with valuable qualities, does not rise above mediocrity, I analyze very carefully.

I believe I am the only writer who has not been smitten with the passion of being reputed a wit; and my intimate friends know that in conversation I never affect it, but have sense enough to use the language of those with whom I associate.

I have often had the misfortune to be disgusted with persons whose good-will I had earnestly sought.

I never lost but one friend, through any misunderstanding; and I have lived with my children as with friends.

It has been a principle of my whole life, never to do, by the agency of others, what I could do for myself; and hence I have improved my fortune by means

within my own reach—moderation and economy—unmingled with foreign aid, which is always mean or unjust.

When I have seen a company expect to find me excel in conversation, I have been more than usually unsuccessful. I would rather be present with men of talents to enliven my understanding, than with fools to applaud my sayings.

The persons I most despise are—the minor wits; and men of high station without probity.

I never wrote a pasquinade; I have committed mistakes enough, but never was guilty of ill-will to any one.

I never was prodigal in my expences, yet I am not avaricious, and I know of no enterprize that I would at any time have undertaken to amass riches.

It has been very prejudicial to my affairs, that I could never forbear to despise those I could not esteem.

I have not failed to increase my property, my lands being greatly improved; but I am persuaded, my motive was rather to enlarge my power than my revenue.

On my entering into life, I was spoken of as a man of talents, and people of condition gave me a favorable reception; but when the success of my PERSIAN LETTERS proved perhaps that I was not unworthy of my reputation, and the public began to esteem me, my reception with the great was discouraging, and I experienced innumerable mortifications. The great, inwardly wounded with the glory of a celebrated name, seek to humble it. In general, he only can patiently endure the fame of others, who deserves fame himself.

I do not think I ever expended four pounds for the sake of shew, or made one visit for the sake of interest. In what I undertake, I employ no trick; and am less anxious for the success of my enterprize, than for the discharge of my duty in it.

Had I been born in England, nothing could have consoled me in failing to accumulate a large fortune; I do not lament the mediocrity of my circumstances in France.

I own, I have too much vanity to wish my children to make a splendid fortune, for they would find it difficult to pronounce their father's name, and my tomb would be a monument to perpetuate their disgrace. I do not suppose they would level my tomb with the ground; but they would scarcely rebuild it, if thrown down. Their origin would embarrass their

their flatterers, and twenty times a day bring blushes on their own cheeks. My memory would exist only to give offence, and my unhappy shade haunt the living with unceasing terrors.

Timidity has been the bane of my life, it seems to affect even the organs of my body, and my intellect; to arrest my tongue, cast a cloud over my thoughts, and confound my language. I am less subject to this humiliation before men of sense than fools, because I trust to their perceiving the train of my ideas. Sometimes, I have chanced to acquit myself well enough. Being at Luxembourg, in an apartment where the emperor was at dinner, Prince Kinski said to me—"You, Sir, who came from France, will be surprised to see the emperor so ill lodged."—"Sir," I answered, "I am not sorry to see a country in which the subjects are better lodged than their sovereign."—"Being in Piedmont, the King said to me, 'I understand, Sir, you are a relation of the Abbé de Montesquieu, whom I have seen here with the Abbé d'Estrades.'" "Sir," I replied, "Your majesty is like Cæsar, who never forgot any one's name."—"Dining in England with the Duke of Richmond, the French envoy there, La Boine, who was at table, and was ill qualified for his situation, contended that England was not larger than the province of Guienne. I opposed the envoy. In the evening, the Queen said to me, 'I am informed, Sir, that you undertook our defence against M. de la Boine.'" "Madam," I replied, "I cannot persuade myself that a country over which you reign, is not a great kingdom."

I have had the double misfortune—to write books, and to be ashamed of them.

I never wished to increase my wealth by the favors of the court; but, content to improve my lands, have held my fortune dependent only on providence. N*****, having certain purposes to answer, intimated, that a pension would be granted me. I replied, "Having never degraded myself by concessions to the court, I have no need to seek consolation in its favours."

If I may predict the fortune of the SPIRIT OF LAWS, it will be more praised than read. Such works afford satisfaction, but are never resorted to for amusement. I conceived the design of making parts of that book more elaborate and profound, but the state of my eyes would not permit me to pursue the necessary studies.

If I knew of any enterprize that would do myself a service at the expence of my family, I would reject it; if it were one that would advance the fortune of my house to the injury of my country, I would endeavour to forget it; if it were something that would be useful to my country, but inconsistent with the interests of Europe or the human race, I should regard the prosecution of it as a crime.

My ambition is—to be simple in my manners; to receive as few favours as possible; and to grant as many as possible.

I am going to do a very foolish thing—it is to make a table of my genealogy.

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS, BY MONTESQUIEU.

(Translated from the same.)

To take delight in reading, is to have the power of changing those moments of lassitude that visit every man, for the most delicious moments of life.

What an unfortunate necessity is it in the constitution of man, that his understanding is scarcely matured when the organs of his body begin to fail!

A celebrated physician was asked—If the commerce of the sexes was prejudicial to health—"No," said he, "if provocatives are not used." But I should rank *variety* among *provocatives*.

It is a proof that merit is of the highest kind, when it continues to shine with accustomed lustre, although merit of as high a rank is in its presence.

I call genius a secret gift of the Deity, which the possessor displays unknown to himself.

He who runs after wit is apt to embrace folly.

I once said to Madam du Châtelet—"You postpone your sleep, to read the philosophers; you should read the philosophers, to hasten your slumbers."

Hope is the *link* that unites all our pleasures.

The interval is too short between the time of our being too young and too old.

It demands a great deal of study to acquire moderate knowledge.

Of those who make companions of their servants, I have only to say, that vice is its own punishment.

Men of talents govern fools; and some fool or other often governs a man of talent.

When I reflect on our discoveries in natural philosophy, I think we have gone very far for human beings.

Idleness

Idleness ought to have been ranked among the punishments of hell; and most people place it among the joys of heaven.

On friends that are tyrannical though useful to us, my observation is—that love has compensations which friendship has not.

Ordinary graces lose part of their beauty by being set in competition with each other: graces of the highest rank acquire a brighter lustre when opposed to each other.

Most virtues are relative to individuals, or to parts of the whole: such are friendship, love of one's country, compassion. But justice is relative to the whole; and when any action interferes with that, it is vice, though ranked among the virtues.

The success of most enterprises depends upon knowing how much time is necessary to their success.

That ought never to be attempted by the laws, which can be effected by the customs and manners of a people.

I have remarked that, to succeed in the world, one must have a vacant air with a subtle head.

One's dress should be a little inferior to one's condition.

Supper destroys one half of Paris, and dinner the other.

I hate Versailles, because every body is little and mean there; but Paris I love, for there one finds great men.

If we were content to be happy, that would not be difficult; but we are ambitious to be more happy than others, and that is difficult, because others appear to be happier than they really are.

Some people hate digressions; but I think he who understands their use is like one with long arms: he has more objects within his reach.

Men are of two sorts: those who think, and those who amuse themselves.

A fine action is one that is beneficial to man, and whose accomplishment requires talent.

The common people have generally good intentions and vicious manners.

Histories are romances founded on facts.

A work gives celebrity to a man's name, and after that, his name gives celebrity to his works.

It is a nice point to know when to quit a company: an accurate knowledge of the world gives a readiness in perceiving it.

Bravery and a love of glory are declining among us; it is of little moment to

our happiness to belong to one master or to another; but formerly, defeat in the field, or the reduction of a man's country, was the loss of all that was dear to him, his country, family, and friends.

We shall never arrive at principles in finance, because we never know more than that we do something, and never what it is we do.

We do not now call a minister great, when he is an intelligent administrator of the public revenue, but when he is fertile in expedients to increase the revenue, and indefatigable in their application.

People love their grand-children better than their children, and it is because they can estimate tolerably well the worth of the latter; but their knowledge of the former being less perfect, they flatter themselves with vain hopes respecting them.

The reason why fools so often succeed in their plans is, that never distrusting themselves, they always persevere.

It is worthy to be observed, that the greater part of our pleasures are unreasonable.

Old men, who have studied in youth, need only resort to the memory for pleasure or use, when others are obliged to begin to study.

Merit is a consolation in every affliction.

A figurative style is so far from difficult, that a nation emerging from ignorance first employs the figurative and swelling style, and afterwards acquires the simple. The difficulty of simplicity is, that it borders on the mean, although in itself most expressive and beautiful; while there is a wide distance between a figurative style and bombast.

There is very little vanity in feeling a necessity for rank or important station to attract notice.

The heroism that results from just morals interests few; the heroism that is most destructive, is the admiration of the multitude.

Aristotle and Horace have told us of the virtues of their forefathers, and the degeneracy of their own times; and authors, from age to age, have done the same; but if they had spoken the truth, men at this day would be degenerated into brute animals.

Raillery is a panegyric on the speaker's wit, at the expence of his humanity.

People whose minds are never profoundly occupied, are generally great talkers.

Obscure people, who are ambitious of making

making a large fortune, are only preparing for the moment when they will be in despair for their want of birth.

A greater number of vices are occasioned by our not sufficiently esteeming ourselves, than from a too high opinion of our merit.

In the whole course of my life, I never saw any persons universally decried but such as universally kept bad company.

Experiments make the history of physics, and theories its fables.

Every nation and every man ought to be civilized; but every nation and man ought also to be free.

Modesty becomes every one; but though we should give it a place in our minds, we should keep it in subjection to greater qualities.

Be singular, if you will; but let it be in the elevation of your thoughts. He that can distinguish himself no otherwise than by his dress, is a despicable creature in every country.

I once had the curiosity to keep an account of the number of times I heard a story repeated, that never deserved to have been related; during three weeks that it occupied the polite world, I heard it told two hundred and twenty-five times, which I thought quite sufficient.

Modesty is a species of fund that brings its owner great interest.

I visited the galleys, and saw no one unhappy face; here, I see many unhappy faces, whose owners are seeking to be happy in the pursuit of blue ribbands.

This is a fine saying of Seneca---“*Sic presentibus utaris voluptatibus, ut futuri non noceas.*”---“*Enjoy the present hour, so as not to injure those that follow.*”

There is an error which pervades the whole of the Greek philosophy; its physics, morals, and metaphysics, were incorrect for want of the distinction between positive and relative qualities. Thus Aristotle falls into mistakes, speaking of the heat and the cold; and Plato and Socrates, of the beautiful, the good, the great, and the perfect. It is a great discovery, that there are no positive qualities. The terms beautiful, good, great, &c. are attributes of objects relative only to the beings that contemplate them. This principle is a sponge to wipe away almost every prejudice. The dialogues of Plato are a tissue of sophisms, woven through ignorance of this principle. Malebranche committed a thousand mistakes from the same cause.

Never did a philosopher make men more perfectly feel the sweetness of virtue, and the dignity of their nature, than Marcus Antoninus; he touches the heart, elevates the mind, enlarges the soul!

We must read the politics of Aristotle, and the two republics of Plato, to have a just idea of the laws and manners of the ancient Greeks. To look for those in their historians, is as fruitless as to look for French laws and customs in the history of Lewis the Fourteenth's wars.

The republic of Plato is not more chimerical than that of Sparta.

To judge justly of men, we must overlook the prejudices of their times.

Our comedies begin to degenerate, because our writers are in search of the ridiculous in the passions, instead of the ridiculous in manners: the passions are not ridiculous in themselves.

If I were to give the character of our poets, I would compare Corneille to Michael Angelo; Racine to Raphael; Marat to Correggio; La Fontaine to Titian; Despreaux to Dominichino; Crebillion to Guerchino; Voltaire to Guido; Fontenelle to Bernini; and La Motte to Rembrandt.

I have seldom given my opinion of any authors but those I admire, having as seldom as possible read any authors but the best.

Fanaticism will find reasons to justify a bad action, that an honest man could not find.

Priests are the sycophants of princes when they cannot be their masters.

The English esteem but two things---wealth and merit.

The English are too much employed to be polished.

The pride of ordinary people is quite as well founded as that betrayed by the Cardinal de Polignac one day that I dined with him. He took the hand of the Duke d'Elbœuf, heir of the house of Lorraine; and when the prince had retired, he gave me his hand. When he gave me his hand, it was a mark of his superiority; when he took the hand of the prince, it was an expression of his esteem. It is in the same spirit that princes are familiar with their inferiors: thence think it a proof of their regard; it is connected with no idea but of their condescension.

I confess my partiality for the ancients. I am ready to say with Pliny---“You are going to Athens, once the residence of the gods.”

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

VOLTAIRE AND HIS BOOKSELLER.

WE have had several anecdotes of Voltaire's duplicity, in certain transactions with his booksellers. The following one is not well known; but authentic. It is a curious instance of that reciprocal imposition which is sometimes practised by certain authors and booksellers; and in which it has happened, that the public becomes the dupe of both; it does, however, great honour to our author's ingenuity. Voltaire having accidentally seen, when at Bruxelles, in a Dutch newspaper, the name of Van Duren, a bookseller at the Hague, he determined to send him, as a gratuitous present, the manuscript of that political work, "*The Anti-Machiavel*." Shortly afterwards he went to his bookseller, and very earnestly begged to have this MS. returned to him. As this was refused, he offered for it two thousand florins. Notwithstanding this liberal offer, and the repeated interference of persons of the first respectability, who interested themselves for Voltaire; the Dutchman was inflexible. Voltaire then expressed a wish only to make some essential corrections. But these Van Duren would only allow to be done in his shop, and upon his desk. Though irritated at the harshness of such behaviour, Voltaire was obliged to agree to this proposal. Having at length the MS. in hand, while the bookseller concluded he was correcting it, he erased whatever he thought proper, and filled up the gaping chasms with any nonsense that occurred. At length, Van Duren discovers the trick; he snatches the MS. from the author's hands in this mutilated state. He threatens to print it with all its imperfections: but perceiving that this would serve no purpose, he consigns it to one of his Paternoster-Row authors; one of those *repairers* of bad works, though they cannot themselves *build*; lardooners of meagreness. This writer heals the lacerations, as skilfully as he can. Two *Anti-Machiavels* appear at the same time; one by Voltaire, and the other by Van Duren. But the publication of Voltaire was by no means so successful as the one by Van Duren; for it was got up in great haste. Van Duren's edition was elegant, and its chief materials drawn from Amelot de la Houssaie's commentary on the Prince of Machiavel; and by an artifice (employed not seldom) the title-page was so contrived as to make them appear to proceed from the pen of Voltaire. The

bookseller's edition was long sold before the imposition was detected, while the author's own work was little attended to.

THE DEVIL ON TWO STICKS.

The *Gil Blas* of Le Sage is a very superior composition to his *Devil on two Sticks*, as the English translator calls *Le Diable Boiteux*, or the *Lame Devil*. This last work however had an honour paid to it, of a very peculiar kind. Du Radier tells us, that the first edition went off with astonishing success, and the second was bought with equal eagerness. Two noblemen, at the same moment, entering the bookseller's shop, to purchase a copy, found only one unfold. Both of them claimed it; and they disputed it so warmly, that at length they drew their swords; blood would have been shed, had not the bookseller borrowed a copy, that the rival purchasers might be quieted!

THE ENMITY OF GENIUS.

No enemy is so terrible as a man of genius. The memoirs of Philip de Comines are well known. The cause of his enmity to the Duke of Burgundy in these memoirs has been discovered by the minute researchers of anecdote. De Comines was born a subject of the Duke of Burgundy, and had been a favourite with that prince, for seven years. Afterwards De Comines attached himself to the Duke's great enemy, the King of France. He was induced to this by the following circumstance: One day, returning from hunting, with the Duke, (then Count de Charolois,) in familiar jocularity, he sat himself down before the prince, and ordered him to pull off his boots. This the count did, and laughed, but in return, for his princely amusement, dashed the boot on Comines's nose, which bled. From that time he was mortified in the court of Burgundy by the nickname of the *booted brad*. Comines felt a rankling wound in his mind. He went over to the King of France, and amply exhaled his bile against the Duke of Burgundy in those memoirs, which give to posterity a most unfavourable likeness of that prince, whom he ever censures for presumption, obstinacy, pride, and cruelty. This Duke of Burgundy, however, had but one great vice, that of ambition; but he had many virtues. A man of the world will not think that the impertinence of Comines was chastised with great severity; but,

it was unfortunate for the duke that Commines was a man of genius! If we are well versed in the history of the times, we shall often discover, that the writers of memoirs have some secret poison in their heart. Many, like him, have had the boot dashed on their nose. Personal ran-eur wonderfully enlivens our style. Memoirs are often dictated by its fiercest spirit, and then histories are composed from memoirs! And where is TRUTH? Not in histories and memoirs!

AN EXTRACT FROM A SPANISH MANUSCRIPT.—(Communicated.)

In a romantic spot on the confines of Spain there has been discovered a tomb of venerable appearance, adorned with emblematical sculpture, representing giants destroyed, magicians imprisoned, and coats of mail lying useless, but the most striking figure in the groupe, is Satire trampling on Vice, laughing at Folly, and pointing to the following inscription:

"Within rests the friend and servant of the ablest satirist, ever registered in the chronicles of fame, Miguel Cervantes.

"This friend made his first appearance in Spain, towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, yet he may exist to the end of time. He was the constant companion of his master, the cheerer of his life, the dispeller of his gloom, the sharer of his fame*. He differed from all mankind; they improve as they grow taller; his fame increased as he got shorter! On the decease of his employer he was deposited in this tomb, nor will he again appear until a master can be found equal to his former.—Though an absolute slave, yet he was never disgraced in the support of vice, the degradation of virtue, or the malice of party; never once did his effusions cost modesty a blush, or innocence a tear! He never ridiculed or raised a laugh at religion or morality, yet he was always employed to unmask the hypocrite. Satire was his forte, and with his movements like the circles of a magician's wand he could produce a sort of talisman against vice and folly. He ridiculed general errors, but never descended to personality.—To sum up all he was a bee, distilling honey from the most noxious weeds, and possessed of a sting to preserve his sweets from the attacks of the wasp."

Here the inscription ended:—some would-be wits, and fool-hardy travelers, on reading this enigma, broke open the tomb, and found a worn-down old pen!—they were of course much disappointed; but as soon as it was understood, that the pen of Cervantes had been found, all the modern authors came in shoals to claim it.—

* Vide the conclusion of Don Quixote.

How shall I relate the sequel! When they brought their works as certificates to be compared with the inscription, not one was to be found, but what was contaminated by vice, jaundic'd with party, corrupted by immorality, or vitiated with malice! so that the pen is now to change its former habitation, and be consigned for ever to the cave of oblivion. M.

DR. STACKHOUSE.

Soon after Dr. Stackhouse had published his History of the Bible, dining with a party of friends, they rallied him upon the miracles, particularly upon that of Jonah and the whale. To one of them, saying, "Surely, Doctor, that ought to have been omitted," Stackhouse replied, "Hush, hush, all these things have their popular use, and we can by no means do without them; the *fact* should not have been omitted, even had the text vouched for Jonah's having swallowed the whale."

(Communicated.)

ORIGINAL LETTER from Archdeacon BLACKBURN to Dr. FLEMING.

DEAR SIR, 9th July, 1771.

Surely I am highly obliged to you for communicating the anecdote from North Britain, though I cannot see the narrowness of the systematics in that part of the world without pain of mind. A certain worthy divine, of our denomination, who has been a diligent observer of men and times, remarked to me, the other day, that, about eighteen years ago, we were in a fair way of carrying theological improvements to a very hopeful crisis; but that since that time we were going back with a rapidity which seemed to threaten something very like the bonds of Popery.

I could wish there might be a co-operation of both ends of the island, in the great work of delivering Christianity from its unnatural assumptions; as that can hardly be brought about in this age, let us wish, that both may have success in their several attempts. One may then hope they would meet at the same time; and, by the blessing of God, unite to overcome all obstructions; which at present seem to be occasioned chiefly by a spirit of dissipation, and inattention, in all ranks. Half a dozen Hollises at Edinburgh, and another half dozen at London, would soon make the opponents shake. I am, Sir, your much obliged servant and fellow-labourer,

FR. BLACKBURN.

[The WALPOLIANA will be continued in the next number.]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DEVIL IN BAN: AN IDYLL.

*Originally written in German, by JOHANN
HEINRICH VOSS.*

LURIAN.

SLOWER, my goat, no panting; we shall
reach

The Bloxberg* soon enough. By the seven stars
It yet must want an hour and more of mid-
night.

Fly higher, fool! already twice you've sing'd
Your beard with shooting stars; and 'tis so
damp

Here o'er the desert shores of the Red Sea,
That from my shaggy hide and both my horns
The dew-drops drizzle. Hark! what howls
below?

PULIX.

Boohoo!

LURIAN.

That voice is for an owl's too loud,
But too low for a devil's, sure—

PULIX.

Boohoo!

LURIAN.

What, my heart's brother, Pulix? You look,
poor fellow,
Like Belzebub's own grand-mother laid a
bleaching

In fumes of brimstone and volcanic rays.
One almost hears within your shrivell'd skin
The dry bones clatter. Who could wedge
your tail
Into the palm-tree so?

PULIX.

The Bristol parsons†,
Dabs at exorcism, who might shame Tobias—
But what's your name?

LURIAN.

What, know you not poor Lurian,
Full in whose face fierce Luther flung his
ink-stand?
Hence this pitch-plaster covers my left eye.

PULIX.

Lurian, meseems once else you got a scar.
While yet the pope rul'd undisturb'd at Rome,
Satan sent us together to that blacksmith,
Who on his wall had drawn the arch-devil's
picture,
And us'd to pince at it with glowing tongs.
We knock'd, and ask'd for house-room; but
the christian

Held on the key-hole a becross'd, beblest,
Besprinkled bag of holy sackcloth, given him
By Saint Nepomucene, and caught us in it;
Then flung us on his anvil, and with hammer,
Singeingly heavy, so belabour'd us,
That had we not dwindled ourselves to fleas,
And hopp'd about the creases of the sack,
He must have done for us. When he untied

* Bloxberg is a mountain where witches
hold their sabbath.

† In the original, Pater Gassner, of similar
celebrity.

His poke, I got away; but you, poor Lurian!
He caught by the tail, and held against his
grindstone,

Till you had sworn not to come near him
more.

You limp'd and jiffied for a long while after;
And when old Death met the bowed, hob-
bling imp,
He'd lift your tail, and grinning ask—"How
goes it?"

LURIAN.

Sad is the memory of those evil days,
While with the keys of heaven and of hell
The pope did as he pleas'd. It was provoking,
Even to a devil, to see those orthodox
Jump into heaven for aping monks' grimaces,
While worthy heathens, and bold heretics,
Shower'd into hell by scores! It is no wonder
Some honest merry imp should flink, at times,
Far from the eternal fires and howl of souls,
To make a pother in the pious world
By noises, ghostly hauntings, and possessions.
But since, at length, an angel of the light
Flung into the abyss the keys, and by degrees
Th' eternal bonfires slacken—all's so still,
That e'en the priests grow doubtful if we are
living.

PULIX.

Whose tail's in a cleft-stick has no such doubt.
Feebly, indeed, but still the pope bears sway;
And would-be popelings, arm'd with Birm-
ingham keys,
Yet rouse us from the dead repose we seek.
But tell me, friend, how comes this double,
chin?

You look as sleek as any stabled stallion,
With eyelets, by the fat flesh squeez'd to-
gether:

You seem half-brother to some rosy dean.

LURIAN.

No marvel! from a girl, who was possess'd,
An Abyssinian bishop drove me: hence
Came our acquaintance first, and next our
friendship.

And now I dwell the cloister*, sweep the ailes,
Cover the kitchen embers, and at night
Shut up the cells of monks. For this, their
care

Feeds me at noon, and lets me steal at eve
Down to the cellar with them. What's that
nose for?

PULIX.

Lurian, my faithful friend, these forty days
I've only tasted grasshoppers and honey,
A starveling lizard, and some scorpions:
I should have caught an ague on these sands,
Did not a simoom cheer me now and then.

LURIAN.

Poor fiend! we'll see what fare the butler's
foreflight
Has skewer'd into my knapsack. When thou
art cheer'd,

* At Diarbekr, Niebuhr heard a very simi-
lar story.

I'll try to rid thee of this blessed spell.
The Bristol parsons can't have got a saintship
Home from Sienna yet.

PULIX.

No fear of that.

LURIAN.

Taste, hungred, first, this spitchcock'd rattle-
snake,
And toasted toad, with assa-fœtida.
Lo! how his long ears wag! The devil is
pleas'd,

His nostrils whistle—shine his greedy eyes.
Here—here's an otter's pluck—an owl's
wing,
Dog's tongues; with newts-eye sauce, and
spawn of frog.

What will you drink?—tobacco oil, or gin?

PULIX.

O this is dainty diet!—My wrinkled belly
Grows plump and smooth, and sounds like a
brac'd drum.

Were but my tail set free—I too would go
Into a monastery.

LURIAN.

I'll snap your spell.

This book I stole from my old Coptic bishop:
'Tis full of Pharaoh-writing, and contains
Words that break every charm but those of
saints.

O! that this ink had never reach'd my eyes!
Even the right is weak. Stroke back my hair,
That the brisk sparks may light me as I read.

"*Abirom! Tuki! Zakarush! Misraim!*"

(You scratch like a tom-cat—pull in your
claws).

"*Abacadabra! Kirlekamatsh! Weil!*"

PULIX.

Hurrah!—Live dance, and frolic!—Pulix is
free!

My friend, let me embrace thee!—One more
hug!

Now at the witches sabbath may attend
Long-absent I—rewhirl the airy reel,
Under each arm a doxy—join their hurly
Till mouth and nostrils snort the flames of
glee.

LURIAN.

How like a sucking-lamb the old boy wriggles
His tail for gladness! Scramble up behind,
Pulix, on my goat. Your shrivell'd leathern
wings

Are for our thousand miles of flight too feeble.
Cling close, and clasp below the cloven feet.
Now, goat, aloof!—whizz thro' the air to
Bloxberg.

TO LIBERTY.

WRITTEN IN CONFINEMENT.

O Goddess with the jocund eye,
That lov'st the lofty hills to rove
With peace and gentle harmony,
And health robust, and smiling love,
Should mild compassion in thy heart
Yet dwell, attend thy votary's pray'r;
Deign of thy fragrance to impart,
And let me of thy blessings share!
Oh take me to some peaceful dell
With thee and sweet content to dwell.

J. W.

FROM MARTIAL.

EPIGRAM 78. B. VIII.

"THE simple truth I wish to hear,
Nothing so grateful to my ear!"
This, when your speeches you rehearse,
Or long essays in prose and verse,
Is still to me your constant cry,
And 'twere unfriendly to deny.
Come then—But simple truth, I fear,
Will not be grateful to your ear.

EPIGRAM 79. B. VIII.

TO a knot of old tabbies, or, ugly as the
Queer damsels, eternally clung,
You show off your person at park, ball, and pla
And thus you are handsome and young.

EPIGRAM 6. B. IX.

YOU spread your snares rich John to wed
'Tis wisely done, Miss Prue:
John will not take you to his bed:
Why, John does wisely too.

ON A WINE-MERCHANT.

EPIGRAM 36. B. X.

THE vilest of compounds while Balderda
vends,
And brews his dear poison for all his go
friends,
No wonder they never can get him to dine
He's afraid they'd oblige him to drink h
own wine.

SONNET TO HOPE.

WHERE silent woods their dreary sha
extend,
And give new horrors to the gloom of night
If chance the swain his fault'ring footste
bend,
In terror pausing for some friendly light,
How glad some beats his heart when thro' t
glade
Piercing the clouds he sees the moon
mild ray,
Onward he springs, with light and vig'ro
tread,
And hails the empress of the fainter day.
Thus, while thro' life's uncertain paths I ro
Should dark despondence spread the gather
ing gloom,
May Hope's soft lustre, streaming from above
Dispel the bodings of a mournful doom;
And when sad friendship marks my part
breath,
May Hope's benignant beam illumine t
vale of death.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD.

EPIGRAMMA.—AD SOMNUM.

SOMNE levis, quanquam certissima mor
imago,
Consortem cupio te tamen esse tori:
Alma quies, optata veni; nam sic sine vita
Vivere quam suave est! sic sine morte mori

TRANSLATION.

Image of death, my wishes give
With thee, kind sleep, to lie:
Thus, without life, how sweet to live!
Thus, without death, to die.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Magic Oak, or Harlequin Woodcutter, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden, composed by Thomas Attwood. 6s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

THE music of the *Magic Oak* presents a respectable effort of science and fancy. The overture comprises three movements, which are calculated to relieve each other, and interest the attention. The *quick-step*, danced by Mrs. Wybrow, in the volunteer scene, possesses much vivacity; and the *Volunteer's March*, by which it is succeeded, is conceived with more novelty and animation than we generally find in the present numerous productions of this kind. "Hail, Magic, hail," sung by Mr. Townshend, is bold and characteristic. The change of the time at "Still to the chase of Pleasure true," is of excellent effect: the resumption of the former movement, at "Then as I wove my potent Wand," is equally judicious; and the accompaniment, throughout, is varied with the happiest success. The melody of "Thou hast giv'n me Freedom," sung by Mrs. Chapman, is pleasingly imagined, but the accent is not always justly laid; into which error, perhaps, the composer has been betrayed by the poet, who attributes two syllables to the word *giv'n*, while the musician has been obliged to consider it (as indeed, it really is, in poetry) a monosyllable. "My Mother got Married," sung by Mr. Townshend, is a good sea song. "In Defence of the Blessings," sung by Mr. Hill, is truly martial; and the *finale*, "Now sing, now dance," is striking in its subject, while the digressions heighten the effect, and contribute to the engaging conclusion of the piece.

Four Sonatas for the piano-forte, with or without the additional keys, and an accompaniment (ad libitum), for a flute or violin, composed by J. Mazzinghi. Op. 34. 7s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

These sonatas, in which some well-known and favourite airs are introduced, carry with them the stamp of their ingenious author. The first piece is in G. major, common time, con spirito, and commences with a bold and novel idea, which is well supported through the movement. The second movement, a pastorale, larghetto, is conceived in a pleasing and characteristic style, and judiciously relieved by the last movement in 2-4 allegretto. The opening movement in the second piece, in 2-4 andante, is

fancifully elegant, and leads the ear with a gratifying effect to the succeeding minuet, in 3-4 moderato, in the fourth of the original key, which brings us to the closing movement in 2-4, where we find much novelty and sprightliness of conception. The third sonata, which is in D major, opens with a movement in common time, allegro maestoso, which is followed by a polished cantabile, whence we proceed to a lively and engaging pastoral movement in 6-8. The fourth piece is in F major, and commences in 3-4, allegro quisto, from which we proceed to the celebrated old air of "Saw you my father, saw you my mother," given with considerable and well-judged embellishment, and the sonata concludes with an andantino movement, which is animated and graceful, is separately printed, managed with all the address common to this author, and greatly heightens the general effect.

Ellen of the Dee, sung by Mr. Dignum, the words by Mr. Ramice the Music composed by Mr. Rois, Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s.

Longman and Clementis

Mr. Rois has adopted for the music of this plaintive ballad, the time of 6-8, Larghetto Espressione; in the choice of which he has displayed much judgment; but we cannot greatly compliment him on the advantage deduced from it. He has evidently sitted down full of the sentiments of the words, but not in one of those felicitous moments when the imagination, responsive to the judgment, supplies the materials which the subject demands. The composer sympathises with the poet, but fails in that elegant conveyance of his feelings which gives character to the melody, and at once warms the heart, and captivates the ear.

Book the first, of Original Welsh Aurs, for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a violin or flute, arranged as easy lessons, for juvenile practice. 2s.

Rolf

This first book contains six Welsh airs, which, for the most part, are well selected. The "Mistletoe Bush" and "Margaret, who lost her garter," and "Cast away care," are perfectly Cambrian, while "Lullaby," which the editor has given for three voices, with a piano-forte accompaniment, forms the most valuable page of the compilation: The tender and affecting simplicity of this little air has always insured it admiration, and will never cease to please those who are attracted

tracted by pure nature, and acknowledge that "beauty when unadorned is adorned the most."

Tink a Tink, a favourite Air, introduced in the grand Romance of Blue Beard, with variations for the piano-forte, with or without the additional keys, by G. Nezot. 1s. Rolfe.

These variations are progressive in execution, and constructed with science, and a due adherence to the theme. The author has availed himself of all the scope which this species of composition admits, and has furnished a useful and pleasing exercise for young practitioners on the piano-forte.

The Angelic form of my Love, sung by Mr. Ingleton, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in the entertainment of an Escape into Prison, composed by W. Reeve. 1s.

Longman and Clementi.

This ballad exhibits very few marks of taste and invention. The melody is insipid and unconnected, and the bass, generally speaking, unscientifically chosen. The easy and graceful turn of expression in the poetry has failed to inspire the composer with that corresponding elegance which alone can gratify the judicious hearer.

Now the Ottoman Porte declares War against France. Written, composed, and sung by Mr. Dignum. 1s. Longman and Clementi.

This plain simple air, though it boasts neither taste nor modulation, is tolerably adapted to the words. The last eight bars of the tune are converted into a chorus, which forms the close of each verse; but we cannot say that the parts are disposed with a correctness perfectly mathematical.

Eliza, ou Le Triomphe de la Nature, a Pastoral Ballet, by Monsieur Gallet. Performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-Market. Composed by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This ballet comprises an overture in two movements, and twenty-six changes of melody, independent of the finale. After a sedulous perusal of the whole, we have the pleasure to assert its uncommon degree of merit. Tenderness of sentiment, and vivacity of imagination, are happily contrasted, and display all that experience in theatrical effect which characterizes the dramatic efforts of this author. The several movements are, throughout, so excellent in their kind that it is only by the minutest examination that we are enabled to point out those

which reflects superior honour on the talents of Mr. Mazzinghi. No. 2, in common time, andantino, No. 3, in 2-4, larghetto, No. 6, in 2-4, allegretto, No. 7, in 6-8, larghetto, No. 9, in 3-4, adagio cantabile, No. 11, in 3-4, andantino, No. 14, in common time, larghetto, No. 15, in 6-8, larghetto pastorale, No. 21, in common time, moderate, No. 26, common time, moderato, and the finale, in 2-4, spiritoso, form, perhaps, the most finished part of the ballet.

First Examples on Singing, by Mr. Benetzrieder. 1s. Skillern.

These examples commence with four notes in F ut fa, succeeded by five notes in E si mi, six in E si mi flat, seven in G re sol, eight in C sol ut, nine in G re sol, ten in D la re, eleven in A mi la, twelve in C sol ut, thirteen in F ut fa, fourteen in E si mi, and twenty-three in F ut fa. Among the various forms in which vocal rudiments are offered to the public, the present promises a respectable share of assistance; and will be found useful to those who thoroughly study them.

Fairy Invocation, a Rondo for the piano-forte, harp, or German flute, written by R. Andrews, composed by S. F. Rimbault. 1s.

Rolfe.

The theme of this rondo is, generally speaking, pleasingly familiar. Some passages we are obliged to object to as not equally flowing with others; and the digressive strain in the *relative minor*, though it serves to relieve the subject, is not constructed with that ease and nature which the former parts of the composition would have led us to expect.

Oscar's Tomb, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, written by John Ramice, and composed by Mr. Rolfe, Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s. Longman and Clementi.

The melody of this pathetic little ballad possesses much pathos. Had the composer employed more modulation, the effect, perhaps, would have been still more impressive; but his general conception of the subject is just, while the execution of his ideas are clear, natural, and unembarrassed.

The Negro's Revolt, written by the elder daughter of G. S. Carey, composed by Mr. Ambroise. 1s. Riley.

We are much pleased with the present effort of this improving composer. The melody is constructed with regularity, character, and effect. The bass is well chosen, and the accompaniment calculated to embellish and recommend the air.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

ANDREWS, T. Mackney Road, brewer. *Willey, Ruffing*
half-penny
 BATH, T. Crickent, St. George's Fields, cabinet-maker.
Taylor, Tuckwell, Curdson
 BAZZANI, J. Hammer, Flint, shopkeeper. *Drum and Toole*
Gray's Inn
 BRANDE, T. Banner-street, ribbon-manufacturer. *Morgan*
Bunhill Row
 BEVAN, T. Portico, bookseller. *Knoxell, Effie*
 BULLY, G. Mark-lane, meslinan. *Harvey and Robinson*
Lincoln's Inn Fields
 BURNHOLME, W. Ulverstone, miller. *Robinson and Shaw*
Ulverstone
 STREET, T. Cockspur-street, hatter. *Althinson, Caple*
St. James's
 COOKE, S. Marlborough, clothier. *Moffit, Jenkins and James*
Ken-in
 COOTE, T. Arundel, merchant. *J. Holmes, Arundel*
 CRAD, W. W. Meltonby, cornfactor. *Barber, Gray's Inn*
 DASH, W. York, coachmaker. *J. Egerlin, Gray's Inn*
 PUGHAN, C. Westwood-street, cheesemonger. *Blitcher*
Whitfield-square
 DEE, W. Cornhill, broker. *Dalton and Edwards, Temple*
 ELLY, J. Landlord, Stone-merchant. *Moffit, Cardale, Mall-*
ward, and Spar, Gray's Inn
 EVANS, J. Bath, cooper. *Baker, Nicholas-lane*
 FAWCETT, J. E. Fawcett, and G. Turner, Manchester, ma-
 nufacturers. *J. Poulter, Mart-Street, Blombury*
 GALT, T. Whitehaven, merchant. *Clameli, Staple-inn*
 HUGHES, J. Sturdevant, pedlar. *J. Robyns, Craven-build-*
ings, City Road
 HURLEY, F. and B. Fleet-st. Silk-mercer. *Agerton, Gray's Inn*
 HODGSON, J. H. Edward-street, Soho, musical instrument-
 maker. *Scott, Warwick-court, Mobern*
 HALL, Ed. Rochester, tailor. *Stuart, Great Precinct-street*
 HAMMER, T. Bristol, grocer. *Gabell, Lincoln's Inn*
 HARRIS, J. Liverpool, corn-dealer. *Windle, Bartlett's-b.*
 INTERSON, C. Sea and Jun. High Mobern, stable-keepers.
Bath, Craven-street
 JAMES, R. J. New Seaford, mercer. *Lambert, Ration-gar-*
junction, Portico, watchmaker. Mottell, Effe
 LLOYD, R. Thavies Inn, scrivener. *Palmer, Gray's Inn-square*
 LINDON, G. Stowmarket, draper. *Swain and Stevens, Old*
Jeary
 LEE, S. Sherborn Magna, baker. *Moff. Fenneb, Caple*
 MAY, T. Grace-church-street, haberdasher. *Moff. Adams*
 and *Cook, Old Jeary*
 MATHIAS, J. Bristol Villa, surveyor, Rater. *Yuckel, Nicholas-lane*
 MONTAGUE, J. St. Andrew-street, scrivener. *Bishop, Middle-square*
 MULLER, J. and F. Child, St. Andrew's-hill, builders. *Alger-*
mer, St. James's
 MAY, J. Birmingham, merchant. *Wick, Birmingham*
 PERKINS, W. Godwell-street, Rone-mafon. *Ovenden, Jermyn*
 PHILLIPS, J. Whitecross-street, butcher. *Morgan, Bunhill Row*
 PALLEY, C. and J. Finsbury, Bull's Head-court, merchants.
Mackay and Munter, Staple's Inn
 PRINCE, E. Warwick, scrivener. *Smart, Staple's Inn*
 PULLEN, J. Jew. Coventry, watchmaker. *Brown, Bedford-*
Row
 RAYNES, J. Lyncombe and Whitcombe, mafon. *Moffit*
Halford and Stuart, Temple
 RIVERS, W. Ofertty, shopkeeper. *Norris, St. Clark's-office*
 STONE, A. Crick, grocer. *Moff. Mackay and Munter*
Staple-inn
 LEONARD, D. Rochdale, druggist. *Martley, Gray's Inn*
 TAYLOR, R. High-street, Southwark, linen-draper. *Moffit*
Stevenson and Parrell, Canterbury-square
 THOMAS, F. Newington Butte, dealer in spirits. *Pearson and*
Calverton, St. Eddin's Church-yard
 VICKERS, J. New-street-square, spermaceti refiner. *Mathews*
Gray's Inn, Mobern
 WARELL, T. Newcastle, corn merchant. *Wilson, Lincoln's Inn*
Fields
 WATKINS, B. D. Great Suffolk-street, soap manufacturer.
Wills, Warwick-square

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

AMBER, W. B. Midhurst, tallow-chandler, March 4.
 ANNETTE, F. Bond-street, milliner, March 16.
 BENNETT, J. Ken. Bailey, and J. Bennett, St. Marks Mill, Ber-
 chingham, Feb. 18.
 BURGESS, W. Southwark, hoffer, Feb. 16.
 BUCKLEY, W. and A. Buckler, Poultry, linen-draper, Feb. 19.
 BARTON, W. and T. Barfoot, Coleman-st. grocers, Feb. 12.
 BOTTOMLEY, W. St. Mary Magdalen, carpenter, March 3.
 BURBRIDGE, W. Gerrard-street, carver and gilder, March 2.
 BELL, W. Liverpool, vinegar merchant, March 15.
 BARBER, M. Liverpool, merchant, March 7.
 BOYES, Joseph and John Boyce, Borecliffe, brass founders,
 March 11.

CROPPER, J. Welbeck-street, coachmaker, March 9.
 COOKE, J. Mulborn Bridge, hatter, March 9.
 CLARKE, M. Mulborn, pawbroker, March 16.
 CRAMMOND, A. Terry and Walth, New Bridge-street, mer-
 chants, March 9.
 DOWNEY, J. South Shields, mercer, March 3.
 DUNN, M. Kent-street, soapmaker, March 2.
 DAW, M. Tower-hill, upholsterer, Feb. 14.
 ELLWOOD, J. Bristol, calico printer, Feb. 19.
 ELLWOOD, J. and T. Ifmay Bridge, calico printer, March 20.
 FALKNER, E. Bishopgate-street, grocer, March 1.
 FAWELL, G. and J. Ambrose, Tichborne-street, linen drapers,
 March 1.
 FILBY, C. and R. Crout, Ludgate-st. haberdashers, March 12.
 FAWCETT, S. Northwarran, merchant, March 4.
 FODGARD, J. Clare, lunbrider, March 5.
 FOTHERGILL, T. Fenchurch-street, scrivener, March 16.
 FOSZARD, J. Sea and Jun. and L. Foszard, Piccadilly, stable-
 keepers, March 19.
 GREAVES, J. and W. Denison, Jun. Liverpool, merchants,
 Feb. 26.
 GRAY, J. H. Brechan Lodge, dealer, Feb. 16.
 GOUGH, T. and J. Malton, Fleet-street, merchants, Feb. 26.
 HAWKINS, J. Carey-street, carpenter, Feb. 16.
 HADLOW, J. Welbury, shopkeeper, March 26.
 HIRSH, J. Bradley Mills, paper-maker, Feb. 26.
 HAMMOND, J. Manchester, linemaker, March 6.
 HAWKINS, E. Selkirk, mafon, March 5.
 BERRIES, C. and J. Nailer, London, merchants, March 16.
 BOWELL, J. Borough, High-street, tobacco-shop, March 9.
 BYLAND, W. Robertbridge, grocer, March 5.
 HAYNES, R. Swallow-street, slackneyman, Feb. 27.
 MAYWOOD, H. Munter, and Broadwater, grocer, March 2.
 HUNTER, S. Doncaster, leather driller, March 15.
 HAMMOND, T. and S. Stephenson, Fensington-street, brew-
 ers, March 2.
 HOUNSON, J. M. Edward-street, Soho, musical instrument-
 maker, March 30.
 JONES, D. Briggton, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Feb. 23.
 JONES, W. Cheltenham, dealer, March 16.
 JORDAN, W. Fentonsville, linen-draper, March 16.
 JARVIS, D. Plymouth, linen-draper, March 3.
 JOHNSON, F. and D. Jones, Norton Falsgate, chymist, March 16.
 JONES, S. Kirby in Afield, maltster, Feb. 18.
 KITCHEN, E. Great Queens-street, coachmaker, Feb. 13.
 KAY, J. Tikeley, dealer, Feb. 27.
 KIMPLING, S. Saint Bride, linen-draper, March 1.
 KUTNEY, A. S. Broad-street, haberdasher, Feb. 13.
 LEVERETT, J. Jun. Codrington, fellmonger, Feb. 13.
 LEWIS, T. Bucking, biscuitmaker, March 4.
 LAMPRIGG, G. London, merchant, April 27.
 MARTIN, W. Leicester-fields, printer, Feb. 26.
 MASON, J. R. Audey, dealer, Feb. 13.
 MCINTOSH, G. P. and R. W. Vaughn, Bristol, tailors, Feb. 23.
 MACKLIN, J. Reading, coachmaker, Feb. 10.
 MATTHEWS, G. Selby, brewer, March 19.
 MORTON, W. Lutterworth, grocer, March 6.
 M'FARLAND, J. Chichester, mercer, March 7.
 MOUR, R. Surrey-street, may or, March 9.
 MARSHALL, J. Broughtonsfield, corn-dealer, April 17.
 NEVILL, T. Birmingham, buttonmaker, Feb. 25.
 OUNY, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, apothecary, March 1.
 PEARCE, W. Greenwich, carpenter, Feb. 13.
 PARTINGTON, J. Basinghall-street, ware-house-keeper, March 5.
 PECKHAM, K. and W. Bartholomew, Auldin Friars, mer-
 chants, March 5.
 PRYNE, R. Bath, draper, Feb. 28.
 POTTER, R. Manichoulet-street, and J. Gregory, March 2.
 PAGE, W. Eyden, dealer, March 14.
 ROBINSON, W. Manchester, manufacturer, Feb. 19.
 REEVE, E. Leeds, linen-draper, Feb. 26.
 RYLAND, W. Robertbridge, grocer, March 5.
 RICHARDSON, D. Manchester, and J. Richardson, Ratcliffe,
 calico printers, March 6.
 ROWLANDS, E. and J. Liverpool, corn merchants, March 19.
 ROBERTS, W. Wood-street, haberdasher, March 9.
 KICH, J. S. (partner with J. Hays), Aldermanbury, Black-
 wellhall factor, Feb. 21.
 SMITH, H. Upper Thames-street, coal merchant, Feb. 16.
 STEVENSON, J. A. Phoenix Row, tea dealer, March 16.
 STURDY, J. Manchester, cutter, March 14.
 TAYLOR, G. Mandlous, paper-manufacturer, March 1.
 THOMPSON, J. Plymouth-Dock, merchant, Feb. 23.
 URMISTON, W. of the Tann on Caff e Andaman, March 9.
 WILSON, M. Dudley, draper, Feb. 18.
 WILLIAMS, M. Bath, linen-draper, Feb. 12.
 WILLIAMS, W. Budey, woolshop, Feb. 14.
 WARD, G. and Patrick Thompson, Manchester, and T. Lovell,
 Paulinbury, merchants, March 7.
 WOOD, J. Preston, linen draper, March 9.
 YOUNG, W. Ratcliffe, victualler, March 2.
 YOUNG, W. Manchester, victualler, March 14.
 YOUNG, C. Dover, coachmaker, April 9.

Errata in our last.—Page 5, col. 2, line 34, for 150 read 105 vowels; line 48, for seven prefixes, read seventy prefixes. Page 21, col. 1, line 10 from the bottom, for 93. read 95. col. 2, line 7, for three buffies, read three hundred; line 14, for 21½ barrels, read 2½ barrels; line 2, 3, and 4 from bottom, for 1. substitute s.

Several enquirers are requested to observe, that the last volume closes at page 556; the word FENS was omitted in a considerable part of the impression.

A CORRECT

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

AGRICULTURE, PLANTING, &c.

THE Art of floating Land, as practised in the County of Gloucester, shewn to be the most preferable. With an Examination of what Messrs. Boswell, Davis, and Marshall, have written on that subject, by *T. Wright*, Scatcherd. 3s.

A Treatise on Forest Planting, comprehending the Culture, &c. of planted and natural Timber, and on Hedge Fences, the Construction of Stone Walls, &c. by *Walter Nicol*, 8s. bds. Scatcherd.

An Abridgement of Hortus Kewensis, 8vo. 4s. sewed. Scatcherd.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other Persons who have distinguished themselves in the Progress of the French Revolution, volume the first, 5s. bds.—being a new edition, corrected throughout, and brought down to the present time. Phillips.

Memoirs of Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, by *James Bannatine*, his secretary when King's superintendant at Honduras, &c. 1s. Ridgeway.

Biographiana; by the Compiler of Anecdotes of distinguished Persons, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. bds. Johnson.

DRAMA.

The Virgin of the Sun, an admired Play in five Acts, by *Augustus Von Kotzebue*, translated from the genuine German edition, by *Anne Plumptre*, the translator of *Lover's Vows*, and of the Count of Burgundy. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Poverty and Wealth, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen, translated from the Danish of *P. A. Hæberg*, by *C. H. Wilson*, esq. 2s. West.

Feudal Times, or The Banquet Gallery, a musical Drama, as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, by *George Colman*, the younger. 1s. 6d. Cadell & Davis.

The Peckham Frolic, or Nel Gwyn, a Comedy. 1s. 6d. Hatchard.

ENGRAVINGS.

The Itinerant: being a select Collection of interesting and picturesque Views in Great Britain and Ireland, engraved from Original Paintings and Drawings of eminent Artists. Folio. 3l. 15s. White.

EDUCATION.

A complete Introduction to the Knowledge of the German Languages, by *George Crabbe*, 7s. 6d. Johnson.

HISTORY.

Fragments of Scottish History. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. White.

Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences at Rome upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government in 1798, by *Richard Duppa*. 4s. bds. Robinson.

LAW.

A Discourse on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations, introductory to a Course of Lectures on that Science, by *James Mackintosh*, esq. barrister. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

An Address to the People of Great Britain on the Doctrine of Libel, and the Office of Juror, by *George Dyer*, B. A. 2s.

Trial of Mr. John Parsons, Bookseller, for a Libel against John King. 1s. 6d. Parsons.

MISCELLANIES.

The March Fashions of London and Paris, containing nine beautifully coloured Figures in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month, intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country. To be continued Monthly. 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Ladies' Annual Register, or a Sketch of Polite Literature of Fashion and Manners, for the year 1798. 3s. 6d. sewed. Hurst.

Supplement to the Remarks on the Signs of the Times, with many additional Remarks, by *Edward King*, esq. 4to. 3s. Nicol.

An easy System of Short Hand, first invented by *Jeremiah Rich*, improved by *Dr. Doddridge*, and now reduced to a plain Method that it may be learnt without any other Assistance. 5s. Palmer.

The Analytical Review, (new Series) No. 1, 1s. 6d. Hurst.

The Political and Moral Uses of an Evil Spirit, by *George Hanmer Leicester*, A. M. 2s. Egerton.

Dialogue between Mr. N—— and his Friend, Emigrant Priests, containing Animadversions on Duverger's Works. 6d. Wallis.

Part IV. of a Welsh and English Dictionary, by *William Owen*, F. A. S. The work will be completed in two more parts, each containing upwards of 16,000 words. Price 6s. each part, in 8vo. and 10s. 6d. in 4to. E. and T. Williams.

The second Volume of the Cambrian Register. Price 8s. and 10s. 6d. in boards. E. and T. Williams.

MILITARY.

No. VI. of the Military Magazine, or Miscellany, appropriated to the uses and amusement of the officers of the British army, and of gentlemen volunteers who are desirous of obtaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns. 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Eighteen Manœuvres, as practised by the Infantry, with plates, &c. 12mo. 5s. Chapple.

Abridgment of the Act passed the 9th of January, 1799, for exempting Persons serving in Volunteer Corps from the Supplement Militia. 3d. Chapple.

Military Figures, for the use of the Cavalry,

valry, particularly adapted for private Drills.
 81. 5s. Egerton.

MEDICAL.

The Medical and Physical Journal, containing the earliest Information on Subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, and Natural History, under the general superintendence of Dr. Bradley, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the Westminster Hospital, &c. The foreign department by Dr. Willieb, Physician to the Saxon Embassy, &c. No. 1. 2s. To be continued monthly. Phillips.

Medical Strictures: an effectual Method of treating most Diseases, in which the Prevention, Palliation, and Cure are pointed out, by Richard Clarke, M. D. 1s. Richardson.

An Essay on the Nature of a Putrid Malignant Fever, which prevailed at Warwick in 1798, by George Lipscomb, Surgeon. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.

Account of the Plague at Moscow in 1771, by Charles De Merlin, M. D. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.

[Erratum. Dr. WILLICH's Lectures were price 9s. not 12s. as stated in the list for December.]

NOVELS.

Natural Curiosities, or a Piece of Biography. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Bell.

The Legacy, 2 vols. 7s. Lane & Miller.

The Constant Lover; or, William and Jeanette; a Tale from the German. 2 vols. 7s. Bell.

Margarita; by the Author of Traditions. 4 vols. 14s. sewed. Lane and Miller.

Agnes and Leonora, by R. Schellmore, Author of Edgar, &c. 2 vols. 7s. Lane & Miller.

Josephine, by an Incognitu. 2 vols. 7s. Lane and Miller.

Veronica, or Mysterious Stranger. 2 vols. 6s. Lane and Miller.

The False Friend, a Domestic Story, by Mrs. Mary Robinson. 4 vols. 16s. sewed. Longman and Rees.

The Spirit of the Elbe, a Romance. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. bds. Longman and Rees.

The Indian Cottage, by James Henry Bernardin De Saint Pierre, translated by Edward Augustus Kendall, 18mo. 2s. half-bound. Vernor and Hood.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND FINANCES.

The Eighth Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s. Hatchard.

Proposals for paying off the National Debt, and reducing the Taxes immediately, by Henry Martens Bird, esq. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

The State of the Nation with respect to the Funded Debt, Revenues, and Disbursements. Vol. 3d. 6s. Symonds.

An Abstract of the Income Act, by F. Luard, Solicitor. 1s. 6d. Steele, Chancery-lane.

The Substance of the Income Act in an Arrangement of the Clauses, transposed according to their natural connection with
 MONTHLY MAG. NO. XLII.

each other, by Stewart Kyd, esq. barrister.
 1s. 6d. Hurst.

POLITICAL.

A Letter to the Gentlemen of England and Ireland, on the Inexpediency of a Federal Union between the two Kingdoms, by Sir John J. W. Jervis, bart. Dublin and London printed. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

Reply to a Pamphlet, "Arguments for and against an Union," by Richard Jebb, esq. Dublin and London printed. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

The Speech of Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons, Jan. 31, 1799, on the Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 4d. Chapple.

An Address to the People on the present relative Situation of England and France, with Reflections on the Genius of Democracy, and on Parliamentary Reforms, by Robert Fellows, A. B. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

Competency of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland to incorporate their Legislation. 1s. Wright.

A Letter to Joshua Spencer, esq. on an Union, by William Johnson, esq. 6d. Hatchard.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. William Pitt, on the 23d and 31st of January, including a Copy of the Plan, with the Debate on the proposed Union between Great Britain and Ireland. And the Speeches of Mr. Foster on the Commercial Propositions. 1s. 6d. Stockdale.

Thoughts upon State-Lotteries, 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

Legal Arguments, occasioned by the Project of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, against an Exclusion of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry in both Kingdoms from Parliament. 1s. 6d. Bookser.

POETRY.

The Love of Gain, a Poem, imitated from the 15th Satire of Juvenal, by G. M. Lewis, esq. M. P. 4to. 3s. 6d. Bell.

André, a Tragedy, now performing at New York. To which is added, the Cow-Chace, a Satirical Poem, by Major André. With the Proceedings of the Court Martial, and Authentic Documents concerning him. 2s. 6d. Ogilvy.

The Lord of the Nile, an Elegy, by J. Delap, D. D. 1s. Rivingtons.

The Battle of the Nile, a Poem, by William Setheby, esq. 4to. 2s. 6d. Hatchard.

The Battle of the Nile, a Dramatic Poem, on the model of the Greek Tragedy. 2s. Faulder.

A new Volume of Poems, including the Vision, or the Maid of Orleans, by Robert Southey. 6s. bds. Longman and Rees.

THEOLOGY.

England's Causes for Thankfulness: a Sermon preached on November 29th, 1793, by a Country Curate. 6d. Crosby.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Voyages to the East Indies, by the late John Spilster Stavorinus, esq. rear-admiral in the
 T the

the service of the States-General, translated from the original Dutch by *Samuel Hull Wilcocks*. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s. bds. Robinfons.

The Voyage round the World in the Years 1785, 6, 7, and 8, of *M. de la Pérouse*, 2 vols. 4to. and a Volume of Plates, Charts, &c. 51. 5s. bds. Robinfons.

Travels from England to India, in the Year 1789, by the way of Tyrol, Venice, Scanderoon, Aleppo, and over the Great Desert of Bussorah, by *Major John Taylor*, of the Bombay Establishment. 2 vols. 8vo. with plates. Carpenter and Co.

Burnaby's Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America, in 1759 and 1760: new edition, corrected and greatly enlarged by the Author. 4to. 12s. bds. Payne.

IN FRENCH.

Response à M. L'Abbé De Levizac, Grand Vicaire de — ou, *Defense des Anciens Maitres de Londres, et de Quelques Grammaires publiques avant la Siennne*, par M. Derverger. 1s. Wallis.

Differtation Historique sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane, et l'Assemblée du Clergé de France, de 1682. 2s. 6d. Debois.

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

WE have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that a plan for an Institution, to teach by lectures and experiments, the application of philosophy to the improvement of the mechanical arts, and the other arts of life, to which it is the most directly applicable, has been proposed by some gentlemen of the first eminence in this country; that a number of men of rank and fortune have already subscribed an annual contribution of fifty guineas, towards carrying it into execution: that their intention is to have a complete apparatus for every branch, and to employ, as teachers, none but men of the highest philosophical distinction. There is reason to hope, from the activity of the gentlemen who have been concerned in promoting this plan, that it may be very speedily reduced into an establishment. When we name Sir JOSEPH BANKS, bart. and Count RUMFORD, we need add nothing more to point out the importance of the design to the public.

Recent and numerous experiments made by the most eminent of the faculty in London, tend to confirm the efficacy of the Cow Pox, as a means of extirpating that horrible scourge of the human race, the *Small Pox*. Several hundred individuals have recently been inoculated for this new disease in the metropolis, and they have all taken it, and recovered from it in a few days, without its being attended by any illness, other than a few pustules which have appeared in the arm: these persons have since been repeatedly inoculated with the variolous matter of the small-pox, but without effect; several of them have even slept in the same bed with persons in the most infectious state of the

latter disorder, but without being in any degree affected by it!

Mr. CONSITT, lecturer on philosophical chemistry, proposes to deliver a course, consisting of twelve lectures, including a variety of experiments on the philosophy of agriculture. The first lecture will be delivered on Thursday, the 7th of March, at one o'clock in the forenoon, and they will be continued three times a week, until the whole is completed.

A translation is in forwardness of the valuable Travels of the DUKE DE ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT in North America, so late as the years 1796, 1797, and 1798. The known talents of the enlightened and noble traveller, and the imperfect knowledge in Europe of the present condition of the United States and of Canada, will doubtless occasion these volumes to be an acceptable addition to the existing books of Travels in the English language.

Dr. BLACKBURNE will publish his expected remarks on the use of the word *Heat*, and on the composition of light in the course of March or April.

The second volume of Mr. BIDLAKE'S Sermons on practical subjects, publishing by subscription, is now in the press.

Mr. LANDSEER, engraver to his majesty, is employed upon an emblematical monument in honour of Admiral LORD NELSON, of the same size and to be engraved in the same style as the splendid and very correct portrait which he has just published of General BUONAPARTE.

Dr. ALEXANDER ADAM, of Edinburgh, is understood to be at this time engaged in the compilation of a new Latin Dictionary, destined to supersede the use of that of Ainsworth.

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The first number of "*The Medical and Physical Journal*," makes its appearance on the first of March, under the immediate superintendence of Doctors BRADLEY and WILLICH. Among other valuable articles, will appear a dissertation at large by Dr. BRADLEY, on the nature and practice of Inoculation for the Cow Pox, with an account of the recent experiments in London, illustrated by a coloured representation of the pustules, drawn in London from the life.

The learned Dr. JOHN GILLIES, whose late analysis and translation of the works of Aristotle have revived the fame and usefulness of that philosopher, is engaged in composing a continuation of his history of Greece, which will probably possess all the accuracy, philosophy, and eloquence which are admired in the former part of this work, while it will be free from that turgidity of style which has been not undeservedly blamed in the last writings of Dr. Gillies.

The Rev. Dr. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, of Jedburgh, whose recently published historical work is read with general eagerness, is understood to have prepared for the press a volume of sermons of very great original merit.

An annual collection of poems is about to be published, on the plan of the French and German Almanacks of the muses. Contributions should be addressed to Mr. COTTE, Bristol, where the first volume will speedily go to press.

A metrical Romance has been undertaken in that city, called "*The Destruction of Don Daniel*."

The celebrated CRELL, of Germany, has recently communicated to his philosophical friends in this country, an account of a series of ingenious and accurate experiments, by which he has accomplished the *decomposition* of the *boracic acid*. *Digestion*, with a long-continued heat, was one of the principal means which he employed. *An inflammable matter* was found to be one of the principles of the *acid* decomposed.

Mr. REVELEY, architect and engineer, is engaged upon a work relative to the port of London, which is nearly ready for publication. It is intended to give a more complete idea of the subject than has hitherto appeared, and will conclude with several new plans for the improvement of the port of London, and with that which was laid before the committee of the house of commons in April 1796.

Mr. PERKINS, of Leicester-square, has in the press a translation of the work an-

nounced in our Magazine for November last, entitled "*Perkinism*," lately published in Germany, by Dr. TODE, physician to his Danish Majesty.

A History of Liverpool, from the earliest period to the present time; with an account of the river Mersey, from its source to the sea; and a sketch of the principal objects on its banks, is preparing for early publication.

Agriculture.—It has been commonly supposed by farmers, that seeds and plants will degenerate, unless the ground on which they are planted be frequently changed. Some observations and experiments that have been lately made in this country, as well as in America, seem to render the truth of this supposition doubtful. It has been found here, that even potatoes may be constantly grown on the same piece of ground without any degeneration, provided the cuttings be always made from the finest potatoes, instead of the smallest and worst, which have actually been employed for this purpose; and in America, it has been shewn, by the actual experiments of Mr. COOPER, that the same thing happens with respect to the seeds of the long watery squash, early peas, potatoes, and several other kinds of vegetables. The same principle has, indeed, long ago been applied in the breeding of animals, by Mr. BAKEWELL. It is generally known, that he improved his breeds by merely coupling those in which the properties he wished to produce were the most evident, not regarding consanguinity, or any other circumstance.

This is a matter of such extensive application and importance, that it ought more particularly to engage the attention and observation of the practical farmer as well as the horticulturist.

In the application of manures to lands, too little regard seems to have been paid both in respect to its nature, and the time of its being laid on. In regard to the last, it has been a common practice for farmers to apply manures to grass lands during the time of frost in the winter. This is certainly an improper practice, as during such periods, no advantage can be derived to the land from it, and, at the thaw, much of its virtues must be washed away, and its soluble parts be destroyed; the ground being, in this state, incapable of absorbing liquids. Many other reasons forbid this practice, which may be seen in an ingenious paper written by Dr. FENWICK. He conceives, that as the elastic fluids are the greatest supports of vegetation, manures ought to be applied under

under circumstances that favour their generation. These, he says, chiefly occur in spring, after the grais has, in some degree, covered the ground, by which the dung is shaded from the sun, or early in the autumn, after the hay-crop is removed. This last is unquestionably the most convenient, and least objectionable period for the purpose in question.

Recent researches among the records in the Tower of London, and in the library of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, have discovered some of those ancient documents of the history of Scotland, which were supposed to have been lost in consequence of the depredations of Edward I. and of Oliver Cromwell. It is not improbable but more may yet be found. Even the list of the titles of a series of charters of the twelfth or thirteenth century, is now necessarily invaluable, on account of the light which it is capable of throwing on the laws and manners of those times. A *catalogue* of such titles of charters, the first fruit of the new discoveries here announced, has been just published under the auspices of Lord Frederick Campbell, by the learned *William Robertson*, esq. keeper of the records in the register-office at Edinburgh.

The MISSIONARY SOCIETIES of Scotland, in correspondence with those of England, are appearing to establish at Glasgow a seminary which is to be appropriated for the instruction of persons offering themselves for foreign missions, in those parts of knowledge which are deemed indispensibly requisite to qualify them for the undertaking. A news-paper, in connection with these religious societies, and exclusively devoted to moral and religious purposes, has recently been successfully established in London, under the title of "*The Weekly Register*."

We learn that Mr. FRY has been favoured with numerous valuable communications, for his proposed *Pantographia*, which is intended to exhibit specimens of upwards of *four hundred* different alphabets, and oral languages. Notwithstanding the terms of the subscription are already fixed, the author has determined to embrace every article which may be recommended as serviceable to the cause of literature, or gratifying to curiosity. We are happy in being enabled to present our readers with a specimen of this unique and very promising work, selected from that part of it which is intended to exhibit the early state of the *Greek* alphabet.

Α Δ Χ Β Λ Δ ∇ Δ Ε Ε Η Η
a b g d e e h

Θ Ι Κ Χ Λ J L Μ Ν Ν Ν
th i k l m n

Ο Γ Γ Δ Ρ ρ ρ Α Ε Ζ Ζ
o p r s

Ζ Τ Τ V Y Φ + Ο Ω
t u ph ch o

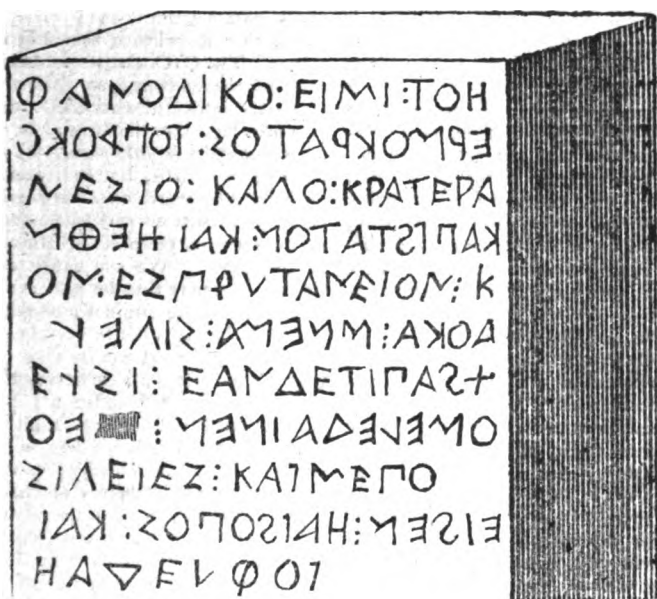
This alphabet (the deficient letters being supplied on the authority of Chishull) is taken from the Sigeian inscription, so called from the promontory and town of Sigeum, near Troy, where it was found. It is engraved on a pillar of beautifully white marble, nine feet high, two feet broad, and eight inches thick ;

which, as appears by an excavation in the top, and the tenor of the inscription, supported a bust or statue of Phanodocus, whose name it bears ; and was undoubtedly erected before the time of Simonides, who flourished 500 years before Christ.

The antiquity of it is evinced by its being read alternately from left to right, and

and from right to left; as well as by the state of the Greek alphabet at that time: for we observe that Simonides had not then introduced the use of the H for the long E, nor the Ω for the long O. Some time after the pillar had been erected, and most probably long after the town of Sigeum had come under the power of the Athenians, which happened about 590 years B. C. the first part of the inscription was again engraven near the top of the pillar, with the H and Ω; which, in the original, are supplied by E and O, and where the H is used only as an aspirate, as in modern languages.

The authenticity and accuracy of the copies of the inscriptions rest on the most satisfactory evidence: they were first taken by a learned Greek, under the Direction of Dr. William Sherrard, the British consul at Smyrna; then by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lisle, Chaplain to the British Factory there, and successor to Chishull; and again at Chishull's request (when about to republish his account of this celebrated inscription) by the Rev. Barnard Mould, who succeeded Dr. Lisle. The exact agreement between all these copies evinces the accuracy of each of them.



This is the original inscription; in the reading of which we should observe that every second line is read from right to left; which manner of writing was called *βασίλειος*, as imitating the turn of the oxen at the end of each furrow. This union of the European and Eastern manner of writing in the same piece, was rarely used after the time of Solon, who probably adopted it, to give his laws an air of antiquity. We cannot imitate the manner of writing, without types cast on purpose, which appears to be unnecessary, as the original is given.

From the accuracy and beauty of the specimens given above, we venture to presume that this performance will be completed in a manner highly gratifying to the learned world. We earnestly hope

indeed, that the public encouragement will amply keep pace with the great exertions of the ingenious author.

In a Voyage into the Belgic Countries, published not long ago by the celebrated FORSTER, the author, speaks of the scarcity of wood of every kind and especially of that for fuel, with which Europe is threatened. He imputes the growing evil to the great and almost sudden waste of this valuable necessary of life, and goes so far as to say, that unless immediately and effectually checked, it will stop the progress of civilization, and frustrate the efforts of reason and philosophy in ameliorating the condition of mankind in Europe. However well or ill-founded these apprehensions may be, they appear to have excited the attention of France

France and the Low Countries to so deserving an object. Complaints have been made of the profusion of wood consumed in the public offices of France, for which no better reason can be given than that the ashes (now rendered doubly valuable on account of the quantity of salt-petre manufactured in every part of the republic) are the perquisites of the office-keepers.

A very novel phenomenon we observe in the French book trade. From the extraordinary scarcity of ready money prevailing in the republic, the booksellers in general are ruined, or at least unable to make purchases of manuscripts; and the few who have money, prefer applying it in the funds, where they can gain an interest of forty per cent. for specie. The consequence is, that foreign booksellers repair from distant countries to Paris, to purchase the copyright of the most valuable French writers, and they could not enter into a more profitable speculation. Thus Mr. VIEWEG, of Berlin, has lately purchased and imported into Germany, the copyright of "*Mercier's New Picture of Paris*," in four volumes, a work that contains a number of interesting essays; it is reprinting at Berlin, and a translation into German is preparing, by Citizen CRAMER, now at Paris.

There is now in the press, at Weimar in Germany, one of the most valuable and extensive works that has appeared for a number of years, in the department of literary history, entitled, "*The Universal Repertory of Literature, from the Year 1791 to 1795*," being a continuation of the former Repertory from 1785 to 1790, in three volumes, quarto, one of which is already published, the second to appear in Easter, and the last at Midsummer; the subscription price of the whole, eight Saxon dollars, or about twenty-eight shillings sterling. It consists of a systematic register of all the critical, general, or particular journals, of any value, and respectability, published in Europe during this period; of an alphabetical index of all the books that have appeared within the same time, together with their prices, and likewise of the individual treatises and Essays contained in periodical works, with regular reference to the "*Systematic Register*;" and of alphabetical tables of the principal subjects treated of in the different classes of books, according to the following systematic arrangement. 1. Theology. 2. Juridical and statistical literature. 3. Medicine, including physics, chemistry, and natural

history. 4. Metaphysics and education. 5. Mathematics, including naval and military tactics, economy, arts, and manufactures, and the commercial sciences. 6. History and geography. 7. Criticism and the Belles Lettres. 8. The history of literature, general and particular, including miscellaneous works; and, 9. An universal alphabetical index of books published in this period, with the prices, to which is prefixed a portrait of Dr. HERSCHEL. For the accommodation of purchasers, each of these nine departments is to be sold separately.

The arts of every kind, whether liberal or industrious, appear to meet with every encouragement in France at this time; that of printing seems in full activity. The C. C. DIDOT and HERMAN have gone beyond our *logographic* attempt; they have instituted what they call *stereotype* printing, i. e. the form to be printed off is composed of *solid pages*. They are not cast in a mass, but firmly cemented or soldered together, after they are composed, so as that no part may be loosened by the action of the press or the adhesion of the paper. We can easily conceive that the text may thus be preserved more perfect from the ordinary accidents of printing; but it is not so certain that the economy of the art will receive any advantage therefrom; since it must of necessity employ a vast additional quantity of metal, and the solid forms must be very liable to be defaced. There will be a saving in paper undoubtedly; as so much need not lie on the shelves of the bookseller, but till the total of the advantages and disadvantages are taken into the account and fairly balanced, we shall hesitate to pronounce this novelty in the art an improvement.

Professor FAUST, of Buckeburg, in Westphalia, stands, at this moment, in a conspicuous point of view. Of his various philanthropic works his "*Catechism of Health*" is said to deserve a place among the first elementary books. But his favourite plan, and which occupies him at this moment, is the entire extirpation of the small-pox. He considers it as a simple epidemic disease, whose duration and prolongation are the effect only of ignorance in the people, and indifference in governments, and that it ought to be made to disappear like the leprosy. He points out the way by which he conceives this daily scourge of the human race, said to sweep away one twelfth of the population of Europe, may be removed. In short, the professor is desirous to persuade the

the legislature of the different states of Europe, that by a consentaneous act of authority they might decree the extinction of the small-pox as easily as France decreed the abolition of royalty. J. C. G. JUNKER, professor of medicine at Halle, and the poet REINEKE, have seconded the humane views of Professor FAUST in his laudable design: they have together in concert presented three different addresses to the congress at Rastadt, upon the necessity of taking general measures against the small-pox: C. LENZ has also presented one of a like tendency to the French Directory: it is therefore probable at least that an experiment may be tried how far the hope will be realized of extinguishing this loathsome and frequently fatal disease, and with it doubtless, as the means cannot be more difficult, the measles. Professor JUNKER has formed a society of more than a hundred and fifty physicians, German, Dutch, and Swiss, who have solemnly engaged unitedly and personally to employ all their energy for stopping the ravages of these pests of the younger age*.

There has been published at VENICE, a work of some importance in the science of OPTICS, by a philosopher, whose name is AMBROGIA FUSINIERI. Its object is to prove, that the resistance of the refracting Media, and by no means the laws of Newtonian attraction, can alone account for the phenomena of the refraction of light.

In their hopes of Oriental empire, the French have been induced to apply, with extraordinary zeal, to the study of the living languages of the east. The *Persian*, the *Arabic*, the *Turkish*, and the *Armenian* languages form a particular course of instruction, which is taught at the NATIONAL LIBRARY in Paris by a different professor for each language.

The French, as was announced in the last Monthly Magazine, have formed a national institute at Cairo. In the uncertainty and the difficulties of their present situation in Egypt, this institution can scarcely appear otherwise than ridiculously premature. And yet we cannot but view with respect a scientific and literary activity, of which the ardour is not to be repressed, even by such hardships as those of the Egyptian expedition of the

* The Cow Pox, which continues to be practised by some of the principal physicians in London with unvaried success, will, perhaps, effect more towards eradicating the Small Pox, than all the well meant projects of the German professors.

French. The list of the members of this *institute* contains, among others, the illustrious names of Monge, Bauchamp, Berthollet, Dolomieu, and Denon. The following questions were proposed at their *first* meeting: 1. How improve the structure of ovens for the preparation of bread to the army? 2. To find a substitute that may be used instead of barley in making beer? 3. What are the best means for clarifying and cooling the waters of the Nile? 4. Are wind or water mills the more suitable for use in Egypt? 5. What are the fittest resources to supply the French army in Egypt with gunpowder? 6. What is the present state of legislation in Egypt? and how may it be ameliorated? 7. To produce a plan of general regulation.—At the *second* meeting of this institute, Andreossi, one of its members, reported, concerning the article of gunpowder, that Egypt had always received its supplies of sulphur from Venice, that its charcoal was supplied from the burning of the stalks of the lupine, that, however, saltpetre is sufficiently plentiful in Egypt, where it is found both in native veins and also manufactured, as in Europe. The saltpetre of Egypt he farther reported to be a nitrate of potash, and not like the French saltpetre, nitrate of lime; the stalks of Turkey corn are used in its preparation, and it is purified with white of eggs. The gunpowder is manufactured by workmen who remain naked while they are at work. It is of an excellent quality, and cheaper than gunpowder is in France. The Egyptian gunpowder was formerly an article of exportation to Leghorn. The Beys possessed no large magazines of gunpowder. At the *third* meeting of the institute of Cairo, Berthollet read a memoir on the formation of *Ammoniac*; Sulikowsky read a description of the road from Cairo to Salehieé; some conversation took place on the subject of *mills*, in which water-mills were concluded to be the fittest for use in Egypt. Berthollet read an account of the analysis of the gunpowder of Cairo, in which he shewed it to contain only $\frac{1}{2}$ of saltpetre, and to be, as to its other ingredients, a mixture, of sulphur, charcoal, earth, and muriate of soda, which requires to be lixiviated anew before it can be fit for use; Monge read a memoir on the monuments of antiquity in Cairo, in which he proposed that a particular vase of granite, covered with hieroglyphics, should be sent to France.

The literature of GERMANY is still so much more under the influence of men of trade

trade than of men of genius and science; and its ancient spirit of laborious compilation still retains so much of its wonted ascendancy, that extracts, abridgements, and compilations from the successive, new literary productions, continue to fill a very large proportion of that multitude of volumes with which the German presses incessantly teem. The French narrative of the voyage of *M. de la Pérouse*; those details which were communicated in the English newspapers concerning the African travels of Mr. *Mungo Park*; a French publication by the brothers *D'Arbois*, on the isles of *Corcyra* and *Ithaca*, and on the *Egean sea*; *Wadstrom's* short account of the colonial establishment of *Sierra Leone* and *Boulama*, on the western coast of Africa, have excluded almost all other articles of importance, from the two latest numbers which have fallen into our hands, of one exceedingly respectable German journal.

By the progress of events in the Turkish dominions, and by the late descent of a Russian fleet through the Black Sea, the attention of the inhabitants of Germany appears to have been, in a particular manner, turning upon those parts of the globe. We find in a recent number of a German periodical work a very curious hydrographical memoir, concerning the navigation and the coasts of the Black Sea, which has been produced to gratify this temporary curiosity. The publication of a valuable German map of the Black Sea, with great and important alterations, was announced in our last number.

That spell of mysticism which involved the writings of KANT, and to those who delight in the unintelligible, proved their best recommendation, now begins, in spite of the extravagancies of his pupils, to be gradually dispelled. KANT perceived the reasonings of Malbranche, Berkley, and Hume to have rendered the belief of the reality of things, material or spiritual, incompatible with the old metaphysical doctrine,—that *ideas* are the only medium of communication between the human mind and all other things. He was anxious to give a new stability to the first principles of human knowledge. For this end, he distinguished all our knowledge into the two classes of (1.) *primary, original*, perhaps *innate* knowledge, which must be possessed and believed before we can make any progress in observation and reasoning; and (2.) *experimental* knowledge, founded upon that which is primary, and discoverable by reasoning and observation.

The former it is, in his opinion, an indispensable law of our existence, to believe, without demanding those proofs, which it is, by its nature, unsusceptible. The latter is never to be received by mind without the most rigorous discussions of reasoning. KANT's *primary* knowledge is equivalent to the *knowledge of sentiment* in the Savoyard Curate's Confession of Faith, by ROUSSEAU, to the *First Truths* of BUFFIER,—to the *Common Sense* of REID, BEATTIE, OSWALD,—to those *instincts* and *feelings* which are so multiplied in the writings of Lord KAIMES. His *experimental* knowledge, which every person recognizes, acquirable by reasoning, observation, and experiment. But, KANT, in expressing his doctrines, was led to use the technical language of *Wolffius*, of *Leibnitz*, of *Bergersdicius*. He himself delighted, like Aristotle, to speak in the language of abstraction and generalization; religiously avoiding the inaccurate terms of common life: and hence arises the greater part of his obscurity. Emulating Bacon, he wished to comprehend all human knowledge in his arrangements. In the attempt he was obliged to invent new terms, and to apply to objects, many new definitions, the very accuracy and truth of which give them often an air of odd and uncouth peculiarity. Like the late *Hutton* of Edinburgh, he seems to have accustomed himself to meditate much more than he read: and hence he fails to employ with ease the language of books. He has certainly often erred in ranking among the *primary* principles of knowledge truths, which are but *secondary* and *experimental*; nor are those reasonings always just, from which he deduces those which he accounts to be *truths of experience*. But he is, undeniably, a great man, and the first metaphysician in Germany. It is in this light that KANT's philosophy is now viewed among his fellow-countrymen. Those who would understand his works ought to be, first, familiarly conversant with the metaphysical writings of Locke, Hume, Reid, Condill, Leibnitz, *Wolffius*, and Bacon, otherwise they will read KANT in vain.

The favourite seats of German literature are still Leipzig, Gottingen, Jena, Weimar, Hamburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort. These places, either as eminently commercial, as the seats of universities, and the residences of men of letters, on account of particular establishments of printers and booksellers, or for other reasons, have become to the liter-

ture of Germany, what Athens, Elis, and Pisa were to that of ancient Greece. Books are incessantly manufactured and sold in them: and amid much mere *book-making* there are also many labours of genuine erudition, occasional inventions and discoveries evincing true philosophical penetration, and not a few effusions of poetical genius of superlative excellence.

Those Imperial prohibitions which have been recently opposed against the importation of the production of foreign literature into Russia, cannot but very materially retard the advancement of knowledge and civilization in that extensive empire. But the establishment of so many of the emigrant nobility of France in the Russian provinces will, necessarily, tend to counteract this effect to a certain degree. Nor will it be easily possible either to drive the literary arts from that *footing* which they have already gained in Russia, or to prevent them from continually acquiring there new influence. A new *Russian Atlas* is mentioned in the continental literary journal as a work worthy of applause. There is reason to believe that we might yet borrow from the Russians, as from other nations, various improvements in our arts of domestic accommodation. We have had a recent opportunity of seeing a model of a Russian stove for warming an apartment, which, on account of its equable diffusion of heat, its long preservation of that heat, without waste, and its capacity of assuming the form, even of any elegant piece of furniture, may, perhaps, more than vie with any thing of the same sort that has been mentioned in the ingenious and beneficent communications of Count Rumford.

DENMARK does not, just at this moment, present to us any thing so interesting in literature as the celebrated account by NIEBUHR of the discoveries and observations of that famous mission of *Literati*, which was sent under the auspices of Count Bernstorff to explore the geography and natural history of the East. But, we have the pleasure of informing our readers, that Niebuhr, the only survivor of those who went upon that expedition, still lives in comfort and good health at Copenhagen. The son, a very elegant and well-informed young man, is now in Britain; is in no mean degree a master of the English, and will, very probably, be induced to give to the British public a complete translation of his father's whole work, which is, in truth, one of the most *faithful*, the most *scientifically*

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accurate, and the most unaffected narratives of voyages and travels which have ever been published in Europe. It is but a meagre abridgment of Niebuhr's travels, of which an English translation was some years since published. Of the DANISH Drama, there has been recently presented to us an elegantly translated specimen, under the title of "*Poverty and Wealth*," which shews it to be, in comedy, very nearly of the same character with that which now prevails on the theatres of Britain and France.

SWEDEN no longer possesses a Linnæus, a Scheele, or a Bergman, but there are not wanting in it eminent chemists and naturalists, the pupils of those great men. "*The Elements of Chemistry*," by FOURCROY, so well known by various translations in the English language, have been recently translated as well into the language of Sweden as into that of Denmark. The university of *Upsal* is still adorned by men of distinguished literary and scientific activity.

A Professor GURLITT, of *Kloster-Bergen*, an eminent seminary of education in the Prussian dominions, has recently published at Magdeburgh a very curious production, on the nature and history of the ancient art of working in *Mosaics*. The lovers of the fine arts will, of course, be eager to procure this erudite and elegant treatise, and to assign it a place in their libraries, beside the writings of *Winckelman*.

A French gentleman, resident at *Munich*, in Bavaria, has executed a translation of the valuable essays of Count Rumford, which is now printing in the press of *Manger* at Geneva.

The FRENCH continue to cultivate science and literature with much of that energy with which they conquer countries and dethrone kings. Some important experiments on GALVANISM, of which we shall be able, next month, to present an abstracted account to our readers, evince the national institute to possess all those abilities for scientific research which were formerly displayed in the memoirs of the academy of sciences. At a late meeting of the *society for the improvement of the art of healing*, at Nancy, in Lorraine, there were read two valuable essays on the medicinal properties of *Iron*, and on the natural history of several varieties of the *Laurel tree*. The former of these essays was the production of Professor *Mandel*, and was replete with interesting mineralogical and medical facts. The diversities of form under which iron

is found to exist in nature ; those changes which art has power to accomplish upon it ; its attractability to the magnet, and its property of acting as a conductor to the electric fluid ; those strong affinities with oxygen which enable it to enter so readily into combination with air, water, and saline substances, were among the most remarkable classes of facts, into the detail of which he entered in the natural and chemical history of this metal. In speaking of its *influence* on the animal economy, he considered *iron* as existing in a certain proportion in the blood and other humours when the human body is in a state of health ; and as occasioning various diseases by its diminution under that proportion, or its augmentation above it. He selected *chlorosis* as one of the most remarkable of the diseases which have this origin. In opposition to the theory of Dr. ROLLO he maintained, that it is an *excess*, not a deficiency, of oxygen in the blood, which occasions *chlorosis*, and that it is not oxyde of iron, but unoxysated iron, in a state of extreme division of its parts, which must be administered for the cure of this distemper. His essay concluded with a curious enquiry into the reality of those medical properties which have been ascribed to the magnet ; the result of which led him to state, that though not capable of working those wonders of cure, which have been attributed to it, the magnet will still, however, in several cases, prove an useful remedy.

A Dr. LACOMBE, professor of midwifery, has recently given great offence to almost all the other members of the medical faculty in Paris, by an outrageous public attack against that which is called in midwifery the *Cæsarian Operation*. He has challenged the advocates of this practice to public disputations. Several very turbulent scenes of dispute have passed between him and his adversaries. He triumphs as victorious and invincible, they, after contending in vain to hiss, and cough, and laugh, and talk him to silence, complain, that he will suffer none but himself to utter a word as long as he is able to speak, and that when his animal spirits are exhausted, he then escapes refutation only by retiring under the pretence of excessive fatigue from the scene of the dispute. He denies that Julius Cæsar was cut out of his mother's womb, rejects the credibility of almost every fact in history that represents the *Cæsarian Operation* as capable of being practised with success ; *affirms*, that in the sixteenth century, this practice was proscribed in France on account of its certain danger and inutility ; complains that a practice, which is neither more nor less than actual assassination, should have, in the enlightened eighteenth century, become common in France, and almost in France alone ; and asserts, that, with proper care, delivery is in all cases possible, even without the use of instruments.

THE NEW PATENTS lately enrolled.

MR. THOMASON'S FOR STEPS TO CARRIAGES.

(With a Plate.)

NO plan has been adopted for getting conveniently in and out of a carriage, without the assistance of a servant to let down and put up the steps. The invention which the patentee offers to the public, differs very little in appearance from the steps in general use, and appears to effect that object. They fold up nearly in the same manner, do not occupy more room, stand in the same place, within the carriage, and are not so heavy. They are unfolded and let down by the action of opening the carriage door, and folded up by the action of shutting the carriage door.

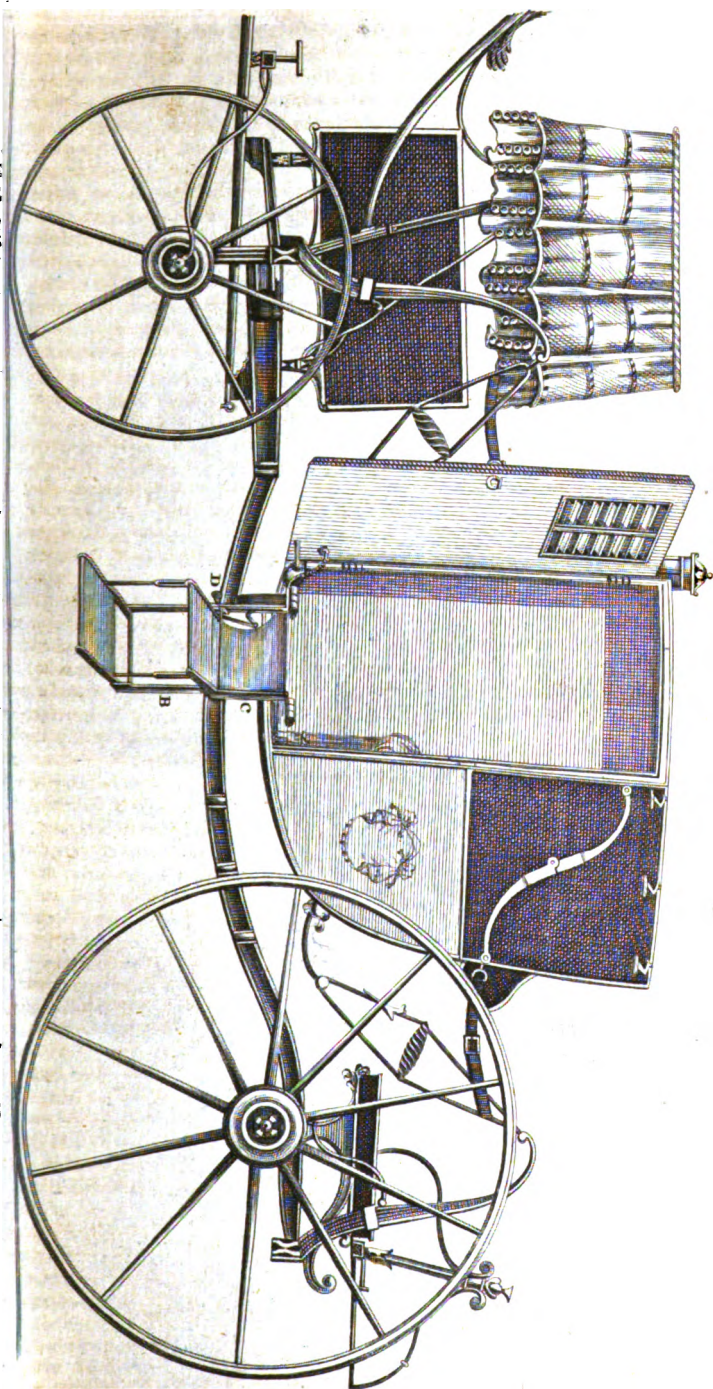
To the bottom of the door, near the hinge, is fixed an iron roller wheel, which wheel runs on a bended lever. The lever

is screwed to the joint of the step, so that when the roller bears against the lever, it will of course raise up the steps. The handle of the door is made to go through, so that the person sitting in the carriage, while pulling to the door, occasions the roller to bear upon the bended lever, and to raise up the steps before the door is half way shut. A spring then begins to act, which folds the steps flat ; the lower frame B. slides into the upper frame C. A self-acting bolt secures them firm together, and prevents the whole from making any noise in the carriage.

In the opening of the door, the steps will unfold and descend with the same rapidity as the door is opened, and if a person opens the door regularly, the steps will descend smoothly, and without noise.

—A servant in putting up and letting down the steps should take hold of the brass handle D. and he will easily put them up

W. Thomas's (L) Traction Carriage Steps.



up and down in less than half the time he could the steps in general use.

The peculiar advantages from these steps are, that a gentleman may travel commodiously without a servant behind his carriage, or without the driver leaving his horses; and in case the driver should be thrown from the horse, or the horses become vicious, the person in the carriage may let himself out without any danger.

Mr. THOMASON's step has, we understand, received the sanction of Messrs. Hatchet, Leader, Vidler, and the other principal coachmakers.

MESSRS. SHANNON AND BURNET, FOR IMPROVING THE PROCESS OF VINOUS AND ACETOUS FERMENTATION.

In December, 1798, a patent was granted to RICHARD SHANNON, M. D. of Pancras, and — BURNET, of Vauxhall, distiller, for improving the process of vinous and acetous fermentation.

It is well known that the process of fermentation is often checked or carried on too rapidly by the too great cold or heat of the atmosphere; and since the chemical analysis by Lavoisier of the component parts and products of fermentable matter, it appears that the evolu-

tion of hydrogen and carbonic acid gas is the essential cause of fermentation, and that upon the proportions of these gasses the quantity of ardent spirits materially depends. Dr. SHANNON therefore proposes that the fermentation should be wholly conducted in large vessels, which are to be kept at a proper temperature by the use of *attemperators* or pumps of various constructions, for the purpose of circulating either steam or atmospheric air through the liquor. The same or similar engines are made use of to impregnate the fermenting liquor with carbonic acid, hydrogen gas, or other elastic fluids, as may be found necessary.

Mr. RALEY's, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PHILOSOPHICAL FURNACE OR BOILER.

WILLIAM RALEY, of Newbold, Yorkshire, chemist, obtained a patent in December, 1798 for the construction of a philosophical furnace or boiler. In this boiler a larger surface of water is exposed to the heat of the fire than in ordinary boilers, hence with a smaller quantity of coals the evaporation is made to go on more rapidly. This improvement is applicable to all purposes in which the brisk evaporation of a fluid is required, as in the steam engine, the crystallization of salts, &c,

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London.

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1799.

ACUTE DISEASES.

No. of Cases.

TYPHUS MITIOR	-	-	-	2
Pleurisy	-	-	-	4
Peripneumony	-	-	-	5
Peripneumonia Notha	-	-	-	12
Small Pox	-	-	-	6
Acute Rheumatism	-	-	-	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dyspnoea	-	-	-	15
Cough	-	-	-	25
Cough and Dyspnoea	-	-	-	17
Hoarseness	-	-	-	6
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	-	-	4
Hæmoptoe	-	-	-	3
Ascites	-	-	-	1
Hydrops Pectoris	-	-	-	3
Anasarca	-	-	-	2
Cephalalgia	-	-	-	5
Vertigo	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	3
Epistaxis	-	-	-	1
Menorrhagia Difficilis	-	-	-	3
Amenorrhœa	-	-	-	2
Chlorosis	-	-	-	4
Floer Albus	-	-	-	3

Enterodynia	-	-	-	2
Diarrhœa	-	-	-	4
Dyspepsia	-	-	-	6
Obstipatio	-	-	-	3
Gastrodynia	-	-	-	2
Colica Pictonum	-	-	-	1
Dysuria	-	-	-	3
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	1
Hernia	-	-	-	1
Jaundice	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1
Paralysis	-	-	-	3
Hypochondriasis	-	-	-	4
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	-	20

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephemera	-	-	-	3
Peritonitis	-	-	-	1
Menorrhagia Lochulis	-	-	-	2

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	-	-	-	3
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	2
Herpetic Eruptions	-	-	-	1
Vermes	-	-	-	2

The severe degree and long continuance of cold has been productive of different diseases of the pulmonary system.

Cough, dyspnoea, catarrh, and peripneumony have prevailed in an uncommon degree. The last of these diseases, particularly that species of it called peripneumonia notha, has been severely felt by many persons in the decline of life, and to a great number it has proved fatal.

This disease sometimes approaches in a very insidious manner; and in those patients who have long been subject to catarrhal affections it does not excite much alarm, and on this account is often neglected till it assumes a formidable aspect. In addition to the common symptom of catarrh, a greater or less degree of pneumonial inflammation serves to characterize the disease.

A sense of weight about the præcordia, with a difficulty of breathing, first announces the approach of this disease. Respiration is performed rather with difficulty than with pain; or if pain is occasioned, it is rather of the obtuse than of the acute kind. The cough at the beginning is dry and hard; but afterwards a quantity of mucus of various colour and

consistence is thrown up. A continuance of this expectoration, with an abatement of other symptoms, forms a favourable prognosis respecting the termination of the disease. The pulse is frequently weak and irregular. In some instances considerable pain is felt in the head: a bloated countenance and livid appearance about the cheeks and lips indicate a difficult return of blood from the head. In the early stage of this disease, antimonial preparations are more proper than those expectorants which are more heating and stimulating, and when accompanied with mild diluting drink promote a gentle diaphoresis. Blisters often afford an alleviation of symptoms, especially, when pain in the side, or in any part of the chest becomes urgent. In one of the patients referred to in the foregoing list, this symptom was so urgent as to render it necessary to take away a few ounces of blood, by which means, together with the application of a blister to the part affected, considerable relief was obtained. In advanced stages of the disease, the different preparations of squills and sometimes the *lac ammoniacum* prove very useful expectorants, and promote a favourable termination of the disease.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February 1799.

FRANCE.

IN our last number we left the French troops pursuing, with their accustomed success, the vanquished forces of his Neapolitan majesty under General Mack. According to the account of the French General Championet, dated the 4th of January, the republican army had taken possession of Pescara and the fortress of Garca, passed the Garigliano at two points under the command of the Generals Macdonald and Kellerman, and arrived before Capua, which they summoned to surrender. General Mack, who commanded in person, answered, that he would defend himself. Upon receiving this reply General Macdonald ordered the attack, and the redoubts were taken. General Rey, when joined by the troops under Kellerman, presented himself before Gaeta. This place, defended by 4060 men, 100 pieces of cannon and mortars, with provisions and ammunition for one year, and having in its port several vessels laden with corn, announced also that it would defend itself. General Rey im-

mediately began the attack, and the garrison soon testified symptoms of disorder, upon which the town surrendered, and the garrison were made prisoners of war. The French found in this place 100,000 weight of gunpowder, 20,000 musquets, &c. &c. General Rey then proceeded with his troops, and joined the first division before Capua. The left wing of the French army, about the same time, after a difficult march, arrived before the fortress of Pescara, of which they took possession. It was defended by 3000 men, 44 pieces of cannon, and a number of mortars.

General Mack, now finding himself closely invested in Capua, sent a letter to General Championet on the 31st of December, informing him, that he had received an order from his government to propose to him an armistice to afford some repose to the troops of both armies in such an inclement season, and after so much fatigue. To this the French general replied, that the French army by its customary patience had overcome every thing;

thing, and that nothing more remained for it to do but to subjugate Naples. General Mack, thus finding himself closely pursued on every side, without a prospect of refuge or relief, was at length compelled to capitulate upon the severe terms of surrendering himself and army prisoners of war. The unfortunate king of Naples, being informed of the repeated defeats of his troops under General Mack, had previously turned his thoughts to his personal safety; and finding the populace of Naples unfavourable to his cause, sought shelter on board Admiral Nelson's ship the Vanguard, and with his family embarked for Sicily, where, after experiencing great difficulties, he arrived, with the loss of one of his children, who died in the passage from the alarm and severities they had experienced.

The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, hitherto deemed impregnable, has surrendered to the French armies, after a blockade of two years, which now completes the chain of French posts along the Rhine, and renders them entirely masters of that important river.

GERMANY.

The last day of January the French ministers at Rastadt having received dispatches from Paris and Italy, delivered to the deputation of the empire the following note: "The undersigned ministers plenipotentiary from the French republic for the negotiation of peace with the German empire, declare to the deputation of the empire, that they are ordered neither to receive nor deliver any note upon any of the points in negotiation, until a satisfactory and categorical answer is returned to that which they transmitted on the 2d of January."

They at the same time delivered a note to Count de Lehrbach, minister to the king of Hungary and Bohemia, in which they declared, "That if within fifteen days from the date thereof the emperor does not cause the Russian troops to evacuate Austria, and his other states which form a part of the Germanic empire, hostilities shall recommence between him and France."

The congress referred the French note to the diet of Ratisbon, and the principal ministers dispatched couriers to Vienna.

WEST INDIES.

It appears, by intelligence from the West Indies, that on the 22d of October, the generale was beating at Cape Francois, the troops were all under arms, at the news of General Toussaint marching with an army of 30,000 men, with an in-

tention, it was said, to embark the agent Hedouville, and to declare the independence of the colony. On the following day the agent embarked, and an hour afterwards General Toussaint entered the city with the cavalry, took possession of the arsenal and fort Picolet, which commands the harbour. The day after his arrival he published a proclamation, in which he invited the municipality to assist him in quieting the apprehensions of the citizens, assuring them that they had nothing to fear from the army, whose discipline was such, that not one soldier would behave amiss; and called on all the inhabitants to conduct themselves according to the laws and constitution of the French Republic, which he should support in the absence of the agent, and until the orders of the directory should be known.

AMERICA.

The senate of the United States, in a body waited on the president, on the 12th of December, and presented him with an answer to his speech of the 10th, at the opening of the session; it was nearly an echo of the speech, coinciding with him in his observations upon the conduct of the government of France, that nothing had been done by it which could justify a relaxation of the means of defence adopted during the last session of congress.

The impeachment of Mr. William Blount commenced before the senate on the 24th of December; his council gave in his answer in writing to the charges brought against him. They then adjourned to the 2d of January, to give the managers time to prepare their reply. Dr. Logan, late envoy of the French party to the executive directory of France, has been elected to a seat in the Pennsylvania legislature by 1250 votes against 769.

In the legislative assembly of Virginia two resolutions have been proposed, upon which the strength of the contending parties will be tried; the first resolution declaring that the federal constitution of the United States is calculated to secure the freedom, security, and happiness of the American people; that the executive government have acted with wisdom and energy in their measures towards the French, who have shewn "such an irreconcilable spirit of hostility as justifies the government in having recourse to those means of defence which heaven has placed in their hands."

The second, after declaring their firm attachment to the constitution, and to the union of the states, asserts at the same

time

time the right of each state to protest against the abuse of the powers granted by the compact; and laments, that in several late instances a desire has been manifested by the federal government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them, so as to consolidate the states by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the united states into an absolute or at least a mixed monarchy. "That the general assembly do particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infraction of the constitution in two late acts of the alien and sedition acts, passed in the last session of the congress: the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the federal government, and which, by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, subvert the general principles of free government, &c." This declaration concludes with an appeal to the other states, that they will concur with the assembly of Virginia in declaring that the aforesaid acts are unconstitutional, not law, but utterly null and void.

EAST INDIES.

It appears by intelligence from the East, that Tippoo Saib is assuming a warlike attitude, and it is suspected that he holds a communication with General Buonaparte. Little apprehensions of danger can, however, be entertained from that quarter, since Government has taken the precaution to augment our military force in India. A detachment of 2000 men from the Cape embarked in the beginning of November, for the different presidencies, under convoy of the Sceptre and Reasonable men of war.

IRELAND.

The opposition to the proposed measure of an union with Great Britain has been so great as to call forth from Administration an open declaration of their disappointment.

The Lord Lieutenant opened the Session of the Irish Parliament, on the 22d of January, by a speech to both houses. The small part of it that related to the project of an union was couched in the same general terms as his majesty's message to the British parliament of the same day. After a discussion the most interesting, though not perhaps the most eloquent, that occurred on any question in the Irish parliament since the year 1782, and which occupied from four o'clock in the evening until one o'clock

the next day, in which there were about eighty speakers, the house divided on an amendment proposed by Mr. G. Ponsonby, expressing their abhorrence of an union, which was lost only by one. There were for the amendment 105, against it 106. A division also took place, on passing the address, ayes 107, noes 105.

The house of commons having met, according to adjournment, on the 24th of January, and the report on the address being brought up, Sir Lawrance Parsons rose to comment on the part which echoed that celebrated passage of the speech—"Consolidating into one fabric the strength of both countries." He said the construction of that affixedly ambiguous paragraph was no longer a mystery, and that it could not with consistency be permitted to stand as part of the address. He then entered into various arguments to prove that the proposed Union would tend to a complete surrender of the inestimable constitution of their country; a surrender of that constitution which the vigour, the loyalty, wisdom and spirit of the nation in 1782 obtained; a constitution which an impotent effort of the British minister, aided by his agents in Ireland, would now presume to overturn, for the purpose of investing himself with supreme dominion in the woeck legislation which he wickedly and arrogantly would presume to substitute for it. He controverted the propositions laid down by the attorney-general in the former night's debate respecting the ancient dependence of the Irish parliament upon the British legislature so early as Edward the third. He proved by several quotations from the records of that and the succeeding reigns, that Irish members, though summoned to attend the British parliament, still reserved a power of stating that they attended not in consequence of any constitutional dependence or obligation, but from a desire of cementing a political amity with England, and were in every succeeding reign so jealous in the interference in the taxation of Ireland, that it would easily appear that the high independent spirit of the nation was by no means so recent a date as gentlemen would presume. He concluded with moving to this effect, "That the paragraph in the address stating that the house would take into consideration the principle of consolidating, as far as possible, into one firm and lasting fabric, the strength, the power, and the resources of the British empire," be expunged. Lord Castlereagh said

said he did not feel himself called upon to discuss the question of an union. That measure was not before the house. As to what had been insinuated relative to the minister endeavouring to influence the members, he passed it, he said, with the contempt it deserved.

Mr. Ponsonby made a long and able speech in favour of the motion. The Right Hon. D. Browne, Sir H. Cavendish, Mr. J. Beresford, and Mr. Dobbs, took the same side of the question. Mr. P. Holmes and Sir J. Cotton were in favour of the paragraph. Mr. Moore O'Donnell made a speech of an hour and a half against the union. At six o'clock in the morning the question was put, "That the paragraph do stand part of the address:" upon which the house divided,

Ayes for the paragraph	105
Noes	111

Majority against the paragraph, and consequently against the union,	6
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The question on the address, as amended, was then put, and carried without a division.

The house assembled again on the 28th of January, when the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, was announced as chancellor of the exchequer, vice Sir John Parnel; and Mr. St. George Daly, as prime serjeant, vice the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald. Adjourned to the 7th of February.

On the 8th of February, after the usual formalities, Mr. O'Donnell called the attention of the house to what he conceived materially affected its dignity and privileges. He then proceeded to remark with much asperity on the language held out by the British minister respecting the conduct of the Irish parliament, as it appeared in a London news-paper, called the Sun, the proprietor of which, he said, was in the confidence of the minister. Having read some paragraphs from that paper, he moved, that they were a false, malicious, and scandalous libel on the Irish house of commons. Lord Castlereagh said a few words in reply. The motion passed *nem. con.* Mr. O'Donnell then moved a second resolution, that the paper containing the paragraph he had read be burnt in College-green, at twelve o'clock, on the succeeding Monday, by the common hangman; which was agreed to. A vote of thanks was then moved to the speaker; which passed unanimously.

Lord Corry, in the house of commons, on the 15th of February, rose to make his promised motion on the state of the na-

tion. After making several observations of the magnitude of the object he had in view, the quieting the agitations which now shook the public mind, he moved, "That the house should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the state of the nation." He was seconded by Lord Clements.

Lord Castlereagh said the noble lord had not even suggested any ground for the motion he had made. It his lordship called for this committee, with reference to the measure lately discussed in that house, it must be untimely, because that measure did not call for any further consideration at present. No public object could be answered by any declaration of the house on the subject of an union; the house had already given its opinion, the measure was at present asleep, and all the power could effect no more. Mr. G. Knox said, that he, as an enemy to the union, would oppose the motion, as nothing could tend more to weaken the opposition to that measure than suffering party matter to mingle with it. Mr. Tighe expressed his astonishment that any objection could be made to the motion, when the exigency of public affairs called so loudly for it. Colonel Vereker, Mr. Dobbs, and Mr. Handcock supported the motion. Mr. Vandeleur opposed it.

Lord Corry replied to his opponents, by reading a resolution to the house, for an address to his majesty, to the following effect: "Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, assuring him of our attachment to his royal person and government. That we look upon our connection with Great Britain as the boast and happiness of this country. That the competency of an independent legislature, to the wants and regulations of this country, has been fully evinced in the prosperity which has resulted from the free constitution established in 1782, and that we consider its continuance as essential to the welfare and happiness of Ireland, and to her connection with Great Britain, with whom we are determined to stand or fall." After a long debate, the house divided.

For the motion	- - -	103
Against it	- - -	123

Majority	- - -	20
GREAT BRITAIN.		

The introduction of the great question of the union between Great Britain and Ireland into parliament, by a message from his majesty, was noticed in our last.

On the 24th of February, the house of commons were informed by Lord St. John, that their address had been presented to his majesty and graciously received. A Committee of thirteen members was then appointed to investigate the papers presented by Mr. Secretary Dundas, respecting certain persons, whose object was to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and to make their report upon them to the house.

Mr. Pitt, on the 31st of January, moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his majesty's message; which having been read, he openly confessed his disappointment at the manner in which the measure had been treated in the parliament of Ireland; but was convinced, from reflecting on the business since he first mentioned it, that it would be for the advantage of Ireland to be legislatively consolidated with this kingdom, and that it would add to the happiness and stability of the British empire. In discussing the question, however, he allowed it as an indisputable point that the Irish parliament was fully competent to reject any proposition from this country to unite the parliaments, nor could it be done without the acquiescence of the Irish house of commons. He hoped that, upon a more deliberate discussion of the subject, the sister kingdom would at length see the advantages which would attend the adoption of the proposed measure. He contended, that as Ireland was the most assailable part of the British empire, parliament ought to profit by the designs of the enemy, and, by consolidating the two countries, render it secure against future attack. He next adverted to the adjustment of 1782, which, he insisted, so far from being a final settlement, left the kingdom exposed to considerable peril; and he quoted the words of Mr. Foster, the speaker of the Irish house of commons, to prove that such was his opinion. He then spoke of the jarring interests of the various religious sects in Ireland. As to the disparity of numbers between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, he said, that it was the only kingdom where the majority were not entitled to the same privileges as the minority. He thought that much of the apprehension and inquietude entertained by the Protestants, with respect to the Catholics, would be obviated by a legislative union. He next calculated the advantages which would arise in a commercial point of view, and again quoted the language of Mr. Foster on the Irish

propositions, to prove it. He denied that the country would be ruined and the capital depopulated by the adoption of the measure. Perhaps some of the members, who now live in the metropolis of Ireland, would reside in this country, but Dublin would still retain its courts of law, with which it was not intended to meddle, and the seat of learning. That city would, besides, be benefited in trade, which would more than compensate for other losses. He then called the attention of the house to the union with Scotland, and concluded with reading a series of propositions, setting forth at great length the numerous advantages which would attend the adoption of the proposed measure; and moved, "that his majesty's message be referred to a committee of the whole house."

Mr. Sheridan rose and combated the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He dwelt particularly on the unfavourable reception which the measure met with in the Irish parliament, and cautioned the right honourable gentleman to beware how he pressed his plan against the sense of the nation. He concluded by saying, that no measure can have a tendency to improve and perpetuate the ties of amity and connection now existing between Great Britain and Ireland, which has not for the basis the manifest, fair, and free consent and approbation of the parliaments of the two countries; that whosoever shall endeavour to obtain the appearance of such consent and approbation in either country, by employing the influence of Government for the purposes of corruption or intimidation, is an enemy to his majesty and to the constitution.

Lord Hawkesbury and Dr. Lawrence spoke in reply; after which the house divided—Ayes 140, noes 15.

On the 17th of February, Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee, to consider of the proposition respecting an amicable adjustment between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Sheridan objected to the order being read. The house of commons, he said, had not pledged itself to pursue the measure farther, though the right honourable gentleman had declared, that he would not abandon it during his political life. The house had not gone farther, he observed, than to vote that the propositions should be referred to a committee, but that did not oblige them to record them on the journals. He could not think that parliament conceived itself bound by the pledge of

of the right honourable gentleman. If any thing could augment the mischiefs arising from the measure, it was that pledge, as this assertion had caused a very serious sensation, and excited much disgust throughout Ireland. The best mode, he observed, of rendering the people happy, was not to corrupt its parliaments; and if this system had not been adopted five years ago there would have been no rebellion in that country. He concluded by moving, "That the proposing any measure to promote the essential interest of Great Britain and Ireland, that had not for its basis the free consent of the Irish legislature, and which endeavoured by corruption or intimidation to procure the same, was incompatible with the independence of the Irish legislature, and that any minister who would bring forward the same was an enemy to his majesty."

Mr. Grey and Mr. Johnes spoke in favour of Mr. Sheridan's motion, which, on a division, was negatived by 141, against 25.

The order of the day being read, and the question that the speaker do leave the chair being put, Mr. St. John rose and objected to the motion. He was of opinion, that it was better the measure should rest where it did, than pass it, again the sense of the parliament in Ireland.

Messrs. Grey, Dundas, and Sheridan spoke severally on the subject, and discussed the question at considerable length. The house then divided—for the speaker's leaving the chair 149, against it 28.

The order of the day being read on the 11th of February for going into a committee, Mr. Sheridan rose, and observed, that he had a proposition to make, which was to do away all civil and religious incapacity; the spirit of which measure was evinced under Lord Effingham's administration, and in which the British cabinet, with Mr. Pitt at their head, certainly concurred at that period. He therefore moved, that it be "an instruction to the committee to consider whether it may not be conducive to the interests and consolidation of the empire at large to do away all civil incapacities arising from religious distinctions." Mr. Pitt said, the motion was of the most extraordinary nature, and that the whole tenor of the mover's speech was marked with contradictions. If such a resolution was adopted it would, in respect to Ireland, destroy the very frame and essence of its constitution, as resting on a protelitant ascendancy, and therefore he felt it his duty decidedly to

oppose it. The question was put, and Mr. Sheridan's motion negatived. The remainder of this night's debate, though considerably extended, principally consisted of explanations, and reciprocal animadversions on what fell from contending speakers. The only point of consequence immediately relevant to the important subject of an union, and marked with argument, was, Whether the Settlement of 1782 did or did not leave an opening for further arrangements between two independent legislatures, and particularly for the attainment of the great object of the present measures. In support of the affirmative, Mr. Pitt, in reply to General Fitzpatrick, stated part of an address in 1782, from the Irish parliament to his majesty, on the repeal of the 6th of George the First, praying him to take such measures as would be most likely to produce the establishment of a connection between the two kingdoms." On the other hand, General Fitzpatrick contended, that although there were some matters to settle through the appointment of commissioners, they were of a *commercial* and not of a *constitutional* nature. On this ground Mr. Tierney also argued, and adduced a document from an address of thanks to his majesty, moved by Mr. Grattan in the Irish house of commons, and containing this expression, "gratified in this particular (the adjustment of 1782) we do assure his majesty, that no constitutional points will longer exist to interrupt our harmony." Mr. Dundas insisted, that notwithstanding Ireland was satisfied with the independent legislature she had obtained, there was nothing in that settlement which hindered the two independent legislatures from making any further settlement which they might think would conduce to the benefit of the two countries.

The solicitor-general, Dr. Lawrence, and several others, contended on the same ground. The question being again agitated on the following day, Mr. Sheridan rose, and declared that he was against the measure in *toto* , and whenever the speaker left the chair, he should certainly leave the house. He was convinced, that at no period whatever, would an union be beneficial to either country.

The house then formed itself into a committee; when the first resolution was read from the chair, and the question put, Mr. Banks rose, and opposed the measure in a speech of considerable length. The resolutions being agreed to in the committee, the house was reassumed, and

the report ordered to be brought up on the 14th of February.

On that day the report was brought up accordingly by Mr. Douglas, which was strongly opposed by Mr. Hobhouse and several other members, who traced nearly the same ground of argument which had been gone over before in the several stages of the discussion. On a division for receiving the report of the committee, there appeared—Ayes 120. Noes 16.

The house then proceeded to a consideration of the report, all the resolutions were read and agreed to, with a few amendments, and sent to the lords for their concurrence; together with a message to their lordships, requesting a conference on the means of perpetuating and improving the connection between the two countries.

At a meeting of the whig club, on the 4th of February, the health of Mr. Fox having been drank by the members, was soon followed by that of Mr. Ponsonby,

proposed by Mr. Erskine, as a gentleman who had always deserved the applause of the friends of freedom, but who had recently, in a most particular manner, laid an eternal claim to the gratitude and love of all men, who cherished in their hearts the freedom of man and the independence of nations. There was in his conduct, a striking familiarity with that of Mr. Fox. He had seceded from an habitual attendance in the Irish parliament, at a time when he found that his presence could be of no service to the cause of his country but when he saw that the unbridled career of the minister brought back a moment that was favourable to exertion, and that inclined men to listen to the voice of reason and truth, he returned to his post, and victory crowned his patriotic effort in the preservation of his country. So it would be with his honourable friend, Mr. Fox, whenever an occasion offered of being serviceable to his country.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] George Thornhill, of the General Post-office, to Miss Sarah Pennington, of Reading.

At St. Mary, W. J. Morson, esq. to Miss Akers, of the island of St. Christopher. Mr. J. Reilly, merchant, to Miss Maria E. Swain, daughter of the late Alderman Swain.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. Pearson, of Fore-street, to Miss Ogilvy, of Pentonville.

At Greenwich, Major William Jephson, of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Kensington, of Blackheath. Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Barnes, to Miss E. Hollis, of Chelsea.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, M. B. Lister, esq. of Burrwell-park, Lincolnshire, to Miss Bolton, of Brompton.

At Deptford, W. Barnard, esq. to Miss Goodwyn, daughter of H. Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath.

At Lambeth, T. Shone, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. J. Lloyd, rector of Barnack, Northamptonshire.

At Bromley, S. J. Vatchell, esq. to Miss Milward.

At Bow, Mr. Wiedle, of Milford-lane, to Miss Brown, of Old-ford.

At Clapham, Mr. C. Hale, of the Post-office, to Miss M. Palmer, of Clapham.

William Hartley, of Long-Acre, to Miss A. Wentworth, of St. James's-street.

R. Viner, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Glover.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hart

Sitwell, esq. of Ferney-hall, Salop, to Miss Ann Hardy, second daughter of S. Hardy, esq. of Huntingdon.

At Lambeth, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Bridge-end, to Miss K. Paterfon, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Paterfon, of Morgam.

At Greenwich, T. Gordan, esq. to Mrs. Campbell.

Died.] At the British Museum, aged 85, Charles Morton, M. D. F. R. S. a scholar of distinguished eminence.

In Charles-street, Charles Shurle, esq.

In Crutched-friars, aged 72, C. Harris, esq.

In Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, C. L'Huile, esq.

In Poland-street, aged 23, Harry Cotton, esq. captain of the 1st regiment of the Tower Hamlet militia.

Aged 68, Mr. P. Dunkley, of Fenchurch-street, builder, and common-council-man of Aldgate-ward.

At Limehouse, F. Anley, esq.

In Wood-street, aged 57, the Rev. Mr. Wylde, rector of Beeton, and vicar of Wingfield, Berks.

At Twickenham, aged 87, Mrs. Harwood, who was burnt to death in bed by the candle setting fire to the curtains.

In St. James's, aged 65, Miss Mary Tryon, one of the maids of honour to the queen, which situation she has held for 38 years.

Suddenly, Lieutenant J. Weston, of the 15th light dragoons.

In Golden-lane, aged 25, Edward Bond, esq.

In Cateaton-street, J. Krain, esq. a planter in Demerary.

In Hereford street, Mrs. Willes, relict of Mr. Justice Willes.

At Streatham, the youngest daughter of Lord W. Russell.

In Artillery-lane, Mr. Stephen Clarke, many years upper marshal of the city of London.

In Curfitor-street, Chancery-lane, Mr. W. Thomas, attorney.

At Hammer-smith, Mr. S. Naylor.

At Hoxton, Mrs. Frances Bell, widow.

Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Payne, a respectable bookseller at the Mews-gate, Castle-street.

In Southampton-street, Strand, aged 77, F. A. Martelli, esq.

At London-wall, Mr. Thomas Boulthby, carrier.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Langford, relict of the late Robert Langford, esq. of Ensham-hall, Oxon.

At the Earl of Effingham's, in Wimpole-street, of an apoplectic fit, William Beckford, esq. of Somerly-hall, Suffolk.

At Hackney, aged 83, Mrs. Cotton, widow of Thomas Cotton, esq.

Aged 81, Mrs. Catherine Wood, relict of William Wood, esq. of the India-house.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Edward Bishop, esq. of Peter-house, Cambridge, son of E. Bishop, esq. army agent.

In Essex-street, F. Barlow, esq. many years secretary of the Crown-office, and deputy-clerk of the crown in the court of King's-Bench.

Near Blackheath, after an illness of five years, Mrs. E. Miller, wife of Capt. Simon Miller, of the navy.

In Northumberland-street, Mrs. Cranage, wife of Mr. Cranage, coal-merchant.

At Brompton-grove, aged 86, Mrs. Nicholson, widow of the late Mr. Nicholson, of Cornhill.

In Dean-street, Soho, Harman Leece, esq.

Feb. 7th. At his house in Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, at the age of 78, Thomas Mulso, Esq. the eldest son of an ancient family in Northamptonshire: he inherited there a small paternal estate, but was himself brought up to the law, and acted for many years as secretary to his uncle, Dr. Thomas, the late Bishop of Winchester, and as commissioner of bankruptcies: engagements which prevented the tedium generally occasioned by a want of regular employment, at the same time that they were not inconsistent with leisure, and the easy enjoyment of life. Mr. Mulso lived amongst a pretty large circle of friends, by whom he was equally respected and beloved. His judgment was sound, his taste elegant, his heart affectionate, and his mind imbued with the purest sentiments of virtue. He possessed a vein of genuine humour, ever chastened by delicacy and politeness; for in his manners,

which were remarkably gentle, he had all the urbanity of the true gentleman in the best sense of that appellation. He was a man of great liberality and candour; nor had he any exclusive attachments to any sect or party. He was, above all, remarkable for the unvarying sweetness and equanimity of his temper, in which he had the rare felicity of possessing as a gift what others are obliged to labour after as a virtue. Mr. Mulso was always fond of polite literature; and gave to the world, several years ago, a novel, entitled "*Sempronius and Calistus*," which was very well received by the public. It is grave and pathetic; nor is it recommended only by sentiments of virtue slightly interwoven in the piece, for to recommend virtue is the sole and entire aim of the work; and the death-bed, particularly, of the vicious character of the piece, is drawn in colours that, we doubt not, have touched the heart of many an ingenuous youth. Mr. Mulso also possessed an easy vein of poetry; but his performances in this way went no farther than the circle of his friends. So temperately did Mr. Mulso use life, and so gradually and evenly did the whole man seem to wear away together, that his friends, who watched his declining years with a tender solicitude, had flattered themselves he would be spared the agonies of a painful exit out of life, and enjoy that *euthanasia* which is the sole remaining wish of advanced age. It did not prove so: the last weeks of his life were tried with sharp pain, which he bore with firmness, conscious of his situation, and as not wanting those principles which might enable him to meet death with a manly composure.—Mr. Mulso was brother to the justly respected Mrs. Chapone, and married the sister of General Prescott, a lady as eminently calculated to inspire, as her husband was to feel, the delicacy and tenderness of that attachment which was only interrupted by his death.

Aged 32, Mr. Follet, better known by the familiar appellation of Jack Follet, who has so often excited the wonder of majesty, the approbation of the gods, and the laughter of the little Easter and Christmas gentry. He was the son of an itinerant actor; but whatever abilities the father might have possessed in the oratorical way, it is certain Jack could never make any progress towards attaining the celebrity of a Roscius: he therefore wisely availed himself of the advantages nature had given him in an athletic frame, and strong muscular powers, by turning his thoughts to pantomime; in which he so well succeeded, that he has scarcely left his equal as a representative of a clown. He had a particular method of walking, in a position in which his knees were so inverted as nearly to touch the stage; a striking proof of the strength of his muscles. At one period of his life his agility was equal to his strength, and he has frequently taken leaps which *lequin*

lequin could not accomplish, to the no small chagrin of that motley gentleman. He performed at Covent-Garden for about seven years previous to his death; and, from his open disposition and honest bluntness, conciliated the good opinion of all his brother performers, by whom his premature death is unanimously regretted.

At his seat at Moor-park, in Hertfordshire, Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. son of the late Thomas Rous, Esq. for many years chairman of the East India company, and one of the most active members of that body. The late Mr. Rous was bred to the sea; and at an early age obtained, through his father's interest, the command of a ship in the East India company's service. In this capacity, being particularly patronized by the late Lord Clive, and indulged with profitable voyages by the court of directors, he made a rapid fortune, which was soon after increased by his father's death. Captain Rous had, prior to that event, returned from the sea-service, settled in Worcesterhire, and in 1774 stood a candidate for the city of Worcester, on the ministerial interest in opposition to Sir Watkin Lewis and a friend, the popular candidates; and, after a long and expensive election, was successful. In parliament he supported the administration of Lord North, and was by his lordship's influence brought in again for that city in 1780. Attached to Lord North, he entered warmly into the coalition, and as long as he sat in parliament opposed Mr. Pitt. This conduct lost him the interest on which he stood at Worcester; and he has not sat in parliament since. Captain Rous not only opposed Mr. Pitt in the house, but in a well-written pamphlet, entitled "*Observations on the Commutation Project*," (1786) spiritedly and unanswerably attacked that measure. Three years afterwards he published another pamphlet, entitled "*An Explanation of the mistaken Principles on which the Commutation Act is founded*." These performances, as the author of the "*Literary Memoirs of Living Characters*" justly observes, were supposed to contain the strongest arguments urged on that side of the question.—Captain Rous having for many years lived in the county of Worcester respected and beloved, some time since removed to Moor-park, where he died suddenly.

On Thursday, January 31, at his house in St. James's Square, of an abscess in his side, Francis Osborne, Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer, Baron Osborne and Keverton, and a Baronet in England, and Viscount Dumblaine in Scotland. The duke was born in 1751: the care of his education was entrusted to the late Dr. Jackson, who executed the important trust so much to the satisfaction of the noble family, that both the late duke and his father honoured him with their patronage and esteem. To the former he was

indebted for considerable preferments in the church, and some good appointments for his children. The Duke of Leeds very early in life entered into the political world. Soon after he became of age, he was introduced by family interest into the house of commons, where he took a decided part in favour of Lord North's administration, and against the claims of the Americans. During his father's life he was called up to the house of peers, in 1776, by the title of Baron Osborne of Keverton. At the age of 23, his grace married Lady Amelia D'Arcy, only surviving child of the late Earl of Holderness, and in her own right Baroness Conyers, by whom he had two sons; George William Frederic, the present Duke of Leeds; and Lord Francis. This marriage proving unfortunate, he was divorced from that lady, by act of parliament, in May 1775. In 1777 the marquis was appointed Chamberlain to the Queen, and next year Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the West-Riding of York. Possessing these places, he for a considerable time supported the ministry; but Lord North's measures being carried much beyond the principles and opinion of the marquis, he independently voted against them, and was in consequence deprived of his lieutenancy; still, however, retaining his post in the queen's household, which he kept till 1781, when he resigned it, and was succeeded by the Earl of Aylesbury. When the Rockingham administration came into power, in 1783, they restored the marquis to his lieutenancy, which he enjoyed till his death. He seems, however, to have inclined to the Shelburne party; and when that noble lord came into power, and concluded the peace, his lordship was one of the most zealous supporters of it, and moved the address on that subject in the house of lords. When his friends, or, properly speaking, those with whom he had politically acted, came into power in 1783, his lordship was appointed ambassador to France; but was superseded in the appointment before he quitted England. When Mr. Pitt came into administration, he accepted the place of Secretary of State for the foreign department, in which office he continued eight years. In 1786 he was appointed High-Steward of Hull, an honorary post to which no emolument, and little influence, is attached; and, on the death of Lord Godolphin, he was appointed Governor of the Scilly Islands. In 1789 his lordship married his second wife, Miss Anguish, daughter of the Master in Chancery of that name; and the same year, by the death of his father, became Duke of Leeds. In 1795 he resigned his place as secretary of state to Lord Grenville; and since that period he has occasionally voted with and against the ministry. In private life the duke has ever been respected and admired for his elegance, accomplishments, and polite conduct.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

State of the trade of the port of Newcastle in the year to December 25, 1798:

<i>Ships,</i>	<i>Coastwise,</i>	<i>Over sea,</i>	<i>Total,</i>
Inwards -	1091 -	248 -	1338
Outwards	4738 -	570 -	5308

Exclusive of ships which had no loadings.

Coals cleared outward:

<i>Coastwise,</i>	<i>Over sea,</i>	<i>Total,</i>
395,960	44,460	440,420

Chaldrons, of 53 hundred weight each.

The quantity coastwise is greatly short of the year preceding, and that over sea exceeds it.

Married.] At Durham, Emanuel John Martin; esq. of Hamburg, to Miss Hays, of Durham.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Pattinson. Mrs. Christian Crow. Suddenly, Charles Wren, Esq.

At Burn-hall, near Durham, Henry Methel, esq. captain of the Durham Light-horse Volunteers.

At Diffington, aged 16, Miss Dobson, daughter of Mr. Philip Dobson, coal-viewer, after an hour's illness. Aged 90, Mr. James Moore, taylor.

At Littlecharle Gower, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Aynsley, the Hon. George Edward Collingwood Aynsley, his lordship's youngest son.

Suddenly, on the 27th of January, the Rev. George Busby, minister and master of the free grammar-school at Hexham. As this extraordinary man was not much known beyond the province in which he lived, justice demands that an acknowledgment be made to his departed genius. It has been the fate of the greatest men, whilst living, to stand in a diminished point of view; but when by death the clamours of invidious calumny became silenced, a funeral oration has raised trophies of praise to their memories. Had Mr. Busby possessed an able biographer, a history of his life would have been an interesting article in this department of our work. His talents as a writer, had he not lived in a country clouded with local prejudices, would have placed him at the head of the composers of sermons. A few years ago he published a discourse as a specimen, which he promised, if approved of, to succeed by a volume: it met, however, notwithstanding its merit, with very inconsiderable encouragement. No preacher could be more a master of the passions: he could always command the tears of his congregation. His works had at once the piety and pleasing simplicity of Addison; the logic of Blair; and many of the fine sentimental touches of Sterne. His temper, which was warm, was ill-calculated for his office as master of the grammar-school. As a teacher he expected that clearness of comprehension in a boy which maturer years only could give. Such, indeed, was his austerity, that for several years the grammar-school was

without a single pupil: his admirers were, however, enthusiastic; but his enemies were inveterate and implacable; even to them his loss as a preacher will be severely felt.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Cumberland, Mr. Wilson, saddler, to Mrs. Wyly.

At Brampton, Captain Burrough, of the navy, to Miss Ann Hewart, of that place.

At Great Salkeld, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Byers.

At Aldingham, Mr. Westmoreland, to Miss Westmoreland.

At Kirklington, Mr. Haliburton, of Carlisle, to Miss Jane Waugh, of Seat-hill.

At Brigham, Mr. Fisher, of Cragg, in Set-murthy, to Miss Hurdson, of the same place. Captain Leathorp, of the hon. East India company's military establishment, to Miss Hall, grand-daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Gambleby.

Died.] At Carlisle, suddenly, Mrs. Martha Wilson. At an advanced age, Mr. George Scaife.

At Whitehaven, Miss Barrafs. Mrs. Bragg, wife of Mr. John Bragg.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Graham, wife of Mr. J. Graham. Miss Mary Barns. Aged 36, Miss S. Brown.

At Denton-Mill, in the prime of life, Mr. John Robertshaw.

At Colby, near Appleby, the Rev. Mr. Earle.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. Scott, attorney, to Miss E. Thompson, of Berrington, Durham. Mr. Robert W. Hotham, to Miss Eastburn.

At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Smith, of Selby, merchant, to Miss Smith, of the same place.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Coldwell, of West Stockwith, to Miss E. Goody, of Doncaster.

At Hull, Captain William Collender, to Miss Moxon, niece to General Ellerker.

At Finghall, Mr. Thomas Lumley, of Patrick-Brompton, to Miss Gargrave, of the former place.

Died.] At York, aged 78, Mrs. Garforth. Aged 76, Mrs. Williamson, widow of the late Mr. John Williamson, sheriff of York in the year 1771. David Lambert, esq. of Malton. Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. W. Blanchard, printer. Aged 30, Mr. J. Darley, surgeon and apothecary.

At Hull, Mr. Samuel Akam, brewer. Suddenly, Mr. Everingham, aged 76. Miss Lundie, daughter of Mr. T. Lundie, shipowner. In the prime of life, Mr. Thorpe, surgeon. Suddenly, Mrs. Darling, widow.

At Beverley, aged 59, Mr. Robert Kirby, a bachelor, who having but few relations, has bequeathed considerable property to a number of poor-housekeepers and mechanics. Aged 73, John Johnstone, esq. many years

an eminent physician at that place. Miss Fletcher, sister to the wife of Mr. Alderman Hall.

At Brafferton, aged 94, the Rev. Isaac Wilson, 61 years vicar of that parish.

At Leeds, aged 72, Mr. Tolson. Mr. Feston, woolstapler. Aged 105, Lazarus Levi, a Jew, well known in the neighbourhood of Leeds, as a vender of hardware.

At Whitby, Mrs. Holt, widow of the late T. Holt, esq.

At Sykehouse, suddenly, aged 28, Mr. William Hunt, one of the West-Riding yeoman cavalry.

At Pudsey, near Leeds, aged 24, Mr. Joseph Staw.

At Thirsk, Mrs. Dent, wife of W. Dent, esq.

At Thorne, Mrs. Wife.

At the vicarage near Bingley, aged 87, Mrs. Parkinson, formerly of Fawston, near Otley.

At Bridlington, aged 66, Miss Esther Carter.

At Harrogate, Mrs. Thackwray.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Shaw, vicar of Ardsley, near Wakefield: she has left the whole of her property, amounting to 15,000*l.* to her maid-servant, a young girl, who has lived with her about two years.

At Selby, aged 64, Mrs. Ryksh.

At Kirkby-under-Dale, at the Rev. Mr. Bourne's, aged 69, Miss Twigg.

At Bentham, the Rev. Thomas Benison, nearly 60 years head-master of the grammar-school.

At Mattersey, near Bawtrey, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. Cartwright, formerly of York.

At Lofthouse, near Harewood, Mr. L. Dickinson, who kept the Harewood Arms inn for many years.

At Marton, near Skipton-in-Craven, the Rev. Reginald Heber.

LANCASHIRE.

There has lately been established in Liverpool a library on a very large and magnificent scale, 350 gentlemen having subscribed ten guineas each for the erection of a building, and engaged to support the institution by an annual subscription of two guineas. A more detailed account of this design, so highly honourable to its promoters, will appear in our next number.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. George Morville, merchant, to Miss Whitehead.

At Manchester, Mr. Nathan Wood, to Miss Demilla, of Rhoder, near Middleton. Mr. Wm. Tate, portrait-painter, to Miss Hulme, only niece of Thomas Hodgkin, esq. of Silbury. Mr. John Gillett, to Miss Beaver. Mr. Edward Hardman, surgeon, of Bolton, to Miss Alice Whitlow, daughter of the late Mr. Whitlow, of Broughton. Mr. W. Ainsworth, to Mrs. Penry, widow.

At Liverpool, Mr. Moses Casson, to Miss

Morley. Mr. James Wright, to Miss Kingsley. Mr. Richard Briggs, corn-merchant, to Miss Rider. Captain Thomas Charnley, to Miss Fallowfield, of Preston. Mr. J. Hewitt, cabinet-maker, to Miss Smith, daughter of Captain Smith. Mr. W. Lucas Reay, to Miss Robinson. Captain Hassler, to Miss Forrest. Capt. Robert Marshall, to Miss Sarah Law.

At Preston, Mr. Benjamin Thomas, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliza Lodge, of Preston.

At Blackburn, Mr. James Hayhurst, timber-merchant, to Miss Walmisley.

At Leyland, near Chorley, Mr. B. Metcalfe, of Moss-hall, Hool, to Miss Betty Pilkington, of the former place.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. Henry Cork. Mr. Alderman James Barrow.

At Liverpool, aged 60, Mr. L. Oliphant, formerly an African merchant. Peter Halsey, esq. Mrs. Brown, wife of Captain Brown. Mrs. Plumb, relict of John Plumb, esq. Mr. William Edmonson, surgeon. Mrs. Elston, wife of Mr. J. Elston. Mr. James Heeron, haberdasher. Mr. Chew. Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Clark, flour-dealer. Aged 63, Mr. Edward Houghton, flour-dealer. Aged 81, Mr. Benson Bradstock, many years a tide-surveyor. Mrs. Walton. Mr. John Dugdale, baker.

At Withinslaw, W. Talton, esq.

At Cruphall, aged 94, Mrs. Jane Barlow.

At Rochdale, John Royds, esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Sarah Barnes, widow of Mr. J. Barnes, baker.

At Salford, Mrs. Kinaston, wife of Mr. Kinaston, distiller.

At Blackburn, Mr. George Ainsworth, late of Liverpool. Miss Ann Baxenden. Aged 58, Mrs. Walmisley, relict of the late Mr. B. Walmisley, attorney.

At Ormskirk, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Barrett, formerly of Manchester.

At Crediton, near Winwick, aged 84, Mr. Richard Speakman.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Lowe, cotton-merchant. Aged 82, Mrs. Ann Smalwood, late of Chapel-Milton. Mrs. Walton, relict of the late Mr. M. Walton. Aged 80, Mrs. Atkinson. Mrs. Halliworth, widow of Mr. J. Halliworth.

CHESHIRE.

On the night of the 8th of February, two decent-looking women perished in the snow near Nantwich: they were discovered about two hundred yards from a public-house at the Hough, where they had called, and drank some warm ale. The same evening a man perished about a quarter of a mile from his own house at Wybunbury.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Strongfellow, attorney, to Mrs. Powell, widow. Mr. Stanton, bookseller, to Miss Armitage.

At Bowden, Mr. John Laidler, brewer, to Miss Rigby.

At St. Oswald's, Mr. James Hyatt, of the Oxford light dragoons, to Miss Williams, of Beaumaris.

At

At Aldford, Mr. Paul Miller, to Miss E. Brasse.

At Astbury, Mr. John Bailey, to Miss Gallimoor, of the Royal Oak-inn.

At Preibury, Mr. Gaunt, to Mrs. Whieldon.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Stanford, wife of Mr. Stanford, tallow-chandler. Miss Neville. Mr. John Monk, formerly proprietor of the Chester Courant. Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, hair-dresser. Mrs. Gregory, wife of Mr. Gregory, cheese-factor.

At Moor-side, near Nefton, aged 91, Mr. John Matthews, a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Macclesfield, Thomas Warolle, esq. Mr. Ridgway, ironmonger.

At Tatton, William Tatton, esq.

At Bidston, Mr. Thomas Watmough, aged 61.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Repton, Mr. Stringer Tonks, to Miss Ann Dawson, of Foremark-park.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Clara Maria Broade, daughter of the present and sister of the late Thomas Broade, esq. of Fenton Vivian, Staffordshire.

At Eglfton, Edmund Marsden, miner, aged 95, leaving a widow aged 91, 8 children, 56 grand-children, and 38 great grand-children.

At Mackeater, aged 63, Mr. Wilson.

At Makeney, aged 84, Mr. G. Bradney.

At Alfreton, aged 89, the Rev. Mr. Carr, vicar.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Revele, of Staunton, near Plumtree, to Miss Wilson, of Remptone.

At Newark, Mr. Thomas Wilson, brazier, to Miss Jackson, eldest daughter of Mr. John Jackson; wharfinger.

At Scriveton, near Bingham, Mr. Crane, a respectable farmer in Thorney-Fcu, to Miss Grace Sampey, of the former place.

At Mickleover, Mr. Hodgkinson, baker, of Derby, to Miss Earl, of the former place.

At Southwell, the Rev. William Chaplin, of Tathwell, to Miss Isabella Frances Sutton, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood-park.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Tunney, formerly an upholsterer. Aged 91, Mrs. Edenborough, mother of Mr. Edenborough, of the Exchange.

Suddenly, while on a visit at Mr. Lockten's, Spread-eagle inn, aged 29, Miss Sarah Rowland, of Chaddelden in Derbyshire. Aged 24, Mrs. Wilson; and a few days afterwards, aged 21, her sister, Miss Lucy Smith. Aged 93, the Rev. Timothy Wylde, rector of Beeton, and vicar of Winkfield in Berkshire. Mrs. Cox, widow of the late Mr. F. Cox. Aged 63, Mr. William Howitt, alderman, who served the office of mayor in 1784 and 1796.

At Croxwell Butter, Mr. Joseph Marriott, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Newark, Mr. Chapman, of the George and Dragon inn. Aged 33, Mr. D. Holt, printer.

At Arnold, Samuel Hage, a labouring man, who, imprudently standing too near one of the mill-shafts, was unfortunately killed.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

From an agricultural survey of the county of Lincoln, drawn up by the secretary to the Board of Longitude, it appears that the extent of this county is calculated at 2,888 square miles, or about 1,804,000 acres: of which, taking round numbers, 234,000 are wolds; 148,000 heaths; 777,000 low-land; and 718,000 miscellaneous. The rental of the whole is thus estimated:

Wolds, at 9s. per acre	-	195,696
Heaths, at 8s. 4d.	-	49,333
Low-lands, at 23s.	-	803,504
Miscellaneous, at 14s.	-	502,656

£1,551,189

Average per acre 16s. 9½d.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Green, of Hesse, to Miss Bygot, of Barton. Captain William Collenden, to Miss Moxton. Mr. J. Clarke, late of Grantham, to Mrs. A. Kercheval, widow.

At Stamford, Serjeant Daniels, of the Rutland fencibles, to Miss Hart, of Uppingham.

At Gainsborough, Mr. James Waiawright, to Miss Biyth.

At Bourne, Mr. William Maffey, of London, to Miss Henrietta Holland, of the former place.

At Uppingham, Mr. Bellington, to Miss Sesson.

At Rickworth, Mr. Wright, to Miss Bunning, of Effingham.

At Westborough, Thomas Reeve Thornton, esq. of Brock-hall, to Miss Susannah Fremcaux, of Kingsthorpe. Mr. Thacker, of Horbling, to Miss Mitchell, of Dowby Decoyl. Mr. Walker, jun. of Spillby, to Miss Blackburn, of Frierster.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 52, Mr. Thomas Compton. Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, surgeon of the 34th regiment. Aged 67, Mr. John Cowper, senior choral vicar of the cathedral, and master of the chorister, having served 60 years in the cathedral. Aged 240, Mr. Matthew Lund, baker. William Robson, a labourer of Lincoln, aged 61: his body was discovered in the river Witham, half a mile below the town, to which he is supposed to have fallen, being intoxicated. A private belonging to the North Lincoln militia was found frozen to death near that city.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Bourne, wife of Mr. Bourne, jun. The Rev. Mr. Butler, of Langthoft.

At Stamford, aged 91, Mrs. Thompson, widow. Mrs. Maion, relict of Col. Maion. Edward Rhodes, stage-coachman, whose death was occasioned by the coach overturning against the bridge in Canaington-lane, by which his back was broken: the guard had his

his arm and two ribs broken, and one of his feet nearly cut in two.

At Whaplod, Mrs. Perkins, widow of Mr. T. Perkins.

At Fleet, near Holbeach, aged 34, Mrs. Sarah Johnson.

At Spalding, Mrs. Harrison. Aged 68, Mrs. Brown.

At Caneby, near Spittal, aged 86, Lawrence Monk, esq.

At Langtoft, Mr. Troen, late grocer at Uppingham.

At Edenham, Mr. Hoglay.

At Waddington, aged 17, Miss Fieldsend.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A benevolent undertaking has been commenced—the town of Leicester to open an ASYLUM for INDIGENT GIRLS, from the age of 12 to 16. The design is to place girls within that age, who appear to be objects of compassion, under the care of an intelligent and experienced matron, to be instructed and employed in every kind of household work, sewing, &c. and to qualify them for good servants. It has been proposed for the present to hire a convenient house for the reception of ten girls, the expence of which is estimated at 100*l.* per annum. The present subscriptions amount to 70*l.* From the subscribers at large two committees are to be chosen, one of ladies, the other of gentlemen, who are to have the direction and control of the establishment.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Joseph Coley, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss Jennings.

At Enderby, Mr. John Harris, carpenter, to Miss A. Crowther.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Gibbs, organist, to Miss Newbold. Mr. Hopkinson, to Miss Ward.

Died.] At Easenhall, in the prime of life, Mrs. Sael, wife of Mr. Sael, mercer, of Coventry.

At Thornton, aged 91, Thomas Willett, a labourer, who had lived in the time of ten vicars of that place,

At Swepphoe, aged 99, Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Mr. R. Jarvis: they were born in 1700, and married young.

At Enderby, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ryne, relict of the late V. Pyne, esq.

At Sheephead, Mr. Thomas Emmerson, of Captain Farnham's troop of Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry: he was followed to the grave by near four hundred members of the club to which he belonged.—Henry Lydall, returning from Sheephead, was smothered in a snow-drift near his own house on Charnwood Forest.

At Croft, aged 40, Richard Gamble, esq. captain of marines. The patronage of the late Duke of Rutland introduced this gallant officer to the service of his country by a commission in the marines: within a few months of which appointment he was in that ever-memorable engagement betwixt the *Flora* frigate and *La Nymphe*, one of the most

brilliant actions of the last war. The sword of the French officer was given him in compliment, and he was immediately appointed to the rank of first lieutenant over several senior officers. Between the conclusion of the last war and the commencement of the present, Captain Gamble had the command of a party of marines on board the *Porcupine*, Commodore Brabazin, on the Irish station. After the commencement of the present war he served on board the *Majestic* and the *Bellerophon*; in the latter of which, his conduct on the memorable first of June was so meritorious, that Admiral Pauley ever after shewed him particular marks of his attention. After Lord Howe's victory, he had leave of absence for some time; and in 1798 was made captain. During the last year he commanded a party of marines on board *La Pompe*, Captain Vassour, till July, when he was taken ill—a dropsy ensued, and was the occasion of his death.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsal, Mr. Josiah Adams, to Miss Garrett, of Wolverhampton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Sandals, to Miss E. Talbot, of Walsal. Mr. Mitchell, to Mrs. Brearley, of the Angel inn. Mr. John Cardale, of Bilston, to Miss E. Smith, of Brierley.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 73, Mrs. Fernyhough.

At Lichfield, aged 84, Mrs. Horbery, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Horbery, canon of that cathedral.

At Highlin's Park, near Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Dicker.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Holt, to Miss Maria James, whose joint ages make little more than 30 years. Mr. Martin, of Ham-green, to Mrs. Barnes, of Norgrove-mill. Mr. Edward Price, to Miss Ward. Mr. Richard Lynhall, of Solihull, to Miss Ann Evans. Mr. Henry Tranter, to Miss Stone, both of Maxitock.

At Warwick, Mr. Tomes, of Loutham, to Miss Cotton.

At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Richard Phillips, of Brockton Farm, to Miss Mary Vaughan, of Weston-wood.

Died.] At Coventry, in an advanced age, Mr. George Owen, silkman. Mrs. Willerton, relict of Mr. Willerton, ribbon-manufacturer, Mr. John Worton, whitesmith. Mr. Cleaver, of the Chace public-house.

At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Hearley, factor. Miss S. Lloyd. Miss Charlotte Collins, of the White-horse inn. Miss Elis. Fletcher. Mr. Edward Standley, locksmith. Mr. W. Blythe. At a very advanced age, Mr. John Potts. Aged 85, Mr. James Harriott, carpenter. Henry Perkins, esq. sen. merchant. After a confinement of five years, Mrs. Radnall. Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, aged 18, Mr. James May, builder.

At Auster, Mr. Cox, grazier.

Near

Near Merriden, at an advanced age, Mr. Bellison, farmer.

At Radway, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Chambers, rector of Shernal.

At Colehill, Mrs. Dale.

At Brinley, near Coventry, Mr. Henry Watts, steward to Lord Craven, celebrated as a very ingenious agriculturist, particularly for his improvements in draining marshy lands.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 28, Mrs. Tindale.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Breck, to Mrs. Cox. Mr. Joseph Lukins, of London, to Miss Griffiths, of Lengor.

At Overton, John Owen, esq, to Miss Corne, of Stowbridge.

At Hodnet, Mr. Lamb, of Portman square, to Miss Sarah Walters, of Hodnet.

At Tong-castle, Charles Durant, esq. to Miss Eld, daughter of Francis Eld, esq. of Slighford.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 61, Mr. Hayward, late of Nesscliff. Aged 51, the Rev. Mr. Lucas, late minister of the dissenting congregation on Swan-hill, who had laboured under a paralytic affection for nearly two years, and in consequence of which had resigned the pastoral office, in which he was lately succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Weaver. Mrs. Pritchard, wife of Mr. Pritchard, whip-maker. Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. Hayward, hair-dresser. Mrs. Oliver. John Manly, a weaver, who returning from Shrewsbury, sunk into a snow-drift near Bafchurch, where he remained a whole night before he was discovered; he has left a numerous family, of which he was the honest and industrious supporter. Miss Whitfield, of Condoover.

At Park-lane, near Leek. Mr. John Hand.

At Ludlow, Miss Maria Holland.

At Bishop's Castle, aged 72, Mr. Richard Williams.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Kempster.

At Acton-Burnett, Mr. Cooper, many years agent to Sir Edward Smith, bart.

On Clun-Forest, Jane Hamer, having perished in the snow on her way from Knighton to Clun.

At Coalbrook-dale, aged 23, Mr. Mark Gilpin, jun. Quaker, and clerk to the Coalbrook-dale company.

Sarah Pinches, servant to a farmer; as she was riding with corn to the mill, the horse threw her into the water at a place called the Bridges, near Wentnor, when she sunk under the ice, and could not be extricated till she had perished.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Feckenham, Mr. John Hut-ton, to Miss Mary London. Mr. Thomas Martin, to Miss Barnes.

At Dorn, Mr. John Dunn, jun. to Miss Mary Phillips.

At Alcester, Mr. Smith, to Miss Butler, of Feckenham.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. James Walters,

post-master, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Elizabeth Beddoes.

Died.] At Worcester, Samuel Roberts, a soldier, who fell under the wheels of a loaded waggon in a state of intoxication, and was dreadfully bruised, that he expired within half an hour after the accident. Miss A. M. James, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. James, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral. Aged 93, Mr. Samuel Corbyn, Quaker, formerly a linen-draper, and one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Worcester.

At Wickenford, aged 102, Mrs. Tilsley.

At Stoke-Prior, Windfor Harris, esq. Mr. Richard Blower, of the Tything near Worcester.

At Dudley, Mr. Daniel Hodgetts, hop-merchant.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Romney, a maiden lady.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Davis, widow of the late Mr. Davis, glazier.

At Burford, near Tenbury, in the prime of life, Miss Letitia Wheeler, daughter of Mr. Wheeler, of Upton.

At Elmbridge, Mr. William Williams, a few days after the death of his eldest son.

A man at Feckenham being employed to clean a gun-barrel, put in a large nail, red hot, to dry it, which setting fire to some powder left in the barrel, was forced out, and entered the man's head to the depth of four inches, who languished two days after, and then expired.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Owing to the late heavy rains, and fall of snow, the waters in the neighbourhood of Hereford are much out. The river Wye has completely overflowed its banks, and has been higher than at any period since the flood of 1795. The Lug and smaller streams are so much swollen, that the low grounds in their vicinity are entirely under water.

Married.] At Brompton Abbots. Mr. Tho. Dew, farmer, of Netherton, to Miss Ann Dew, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Dew, of Upper-end.

At Thornbury, the Rev. John Taylor, A. M. to Miss Pearce, only daughter of the late Mr. Pearce, surgeon, of Ross.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 82, Mrs. D. Phelps, of St. Owen's-street. After a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. Jones, maltster. Mrs. Gwalter.

At Leominster, aged 74, Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. Henry Evans, late of Bylett.

At Peterchurch, Miss Seward, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Seward.

At Huntington, at an advanced age, Mrs. Adams, widow.

At the Court of Whitney, Mr. Wm. Haywood, an opulent and respectable grazier.

At Kingstone, aged 99, Mrs. S. Gunter.

At Little Birch, suddenly, Mr. George Bethel, of Lyfon, formerly a glover in Leominster. Having called at a friend's house,

in his way home, without the smallest symptom of previous illness, he exclaimed—“O Lord! I am struck to the heart!” and almost instantly expired.

At Bodenham, at an advanced age, the Rev. Dr. Bewicke, vicar of that parish.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Richard Powles, mercer, to Miss Margaret Wanklin, of Olbafton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Ampney, Mr. Isaac Hewlings to Miss Mary Day, and Mr. Jacob Hewlings to Miss Betsy Day, brothers and sisters.

At Nympsfield, Mr. E. Prout, to Miss Mary Dangerfield.

Died.] At Gloucester, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells.

At Cirencester, Mr. Brown, an eminent grocer. At an advanced age, on her way to Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Vixen, nearly related to the Rutland family.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Mrs. S. Tomlinson, widow of the late Dr. Tomlinson, daughter of Thomas Foley, esq. of Stoke-Edith, and great aunt to the present Lord Foley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A chemical experiment to produce artificial cold, first discovered by Mr. Lowitz, of Petersburg, was lately tried at Oxford by Mr. Walker. It consists in mixing instantaneously four parts of crystallized muriat of lime reduced to powder, with three parts of light, dry, and fresh snow; by which mixture Mr. Lowitz sunk Fahrenheit's thermometer from 32 above 0, to 55 below 0. The same mixture, as repeated by Mr. Walker, only sunk the thermometer to 48 below 0; but upon mixing the same articles, previously cooled by art to 40 below 0, the thermometer sunk to 63 below 0.

Married] At Oxford, Mr. W. F. Beddall, to Miss Hunt. Mr. Brown, to Miss Smith.

At Witney, Mr. William Lanskear, to Miss Perrott, of Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordshire.

At Cornwell, Mr. John Dunn, junior, to Miss Mary Phillips, second daughter of Mr. Phillips, of Dorn.

At Chipping-Norton, Mr. Tho. Higgins, to Miss Fisher, of Mitcham, Surry.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 76, Mrs. Gardner, relict of the late Mr. Gardner. Aged 64, Mr. Jones, taylor; and two days after Mrs. Jones, his wife, aged 66. Aged 70, Mr. B. Tisdale Gardener.

At Wheatley, aged 87, Mr. Richard Sheen. At Burford, Mrs. Pattin, wife of the late Mr. Pattin, an eminent banker and mercer of that place.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Reeve Thornton, esq. of Brock-hall, to Miss Susannah Fremiaux, of Kingthorpe.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Stanton, grocer, to Miss Winrow.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Douglas, wife of Mr. Douglas, cabinet-maker. Aged 79, Mr. James Hollis.

At Middleton-chency, aged 67, Mr. Wm. Gramshaw, of the Dolphin inn.

At Welford, Mr. George Bliss, member of Major Haime's troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At Willow-hall, near Peterborough, Mr. Joseph Newton, a respectable farmer.

At Newnham, aged 82, Mrs. Hickman.

At Paulerspury, Charles Macawley, a poor aged man, who was sent thither from Bucks on an errand, missed his road in the snow, and was frozen to death.

At Stoke-bruern, Thomas Rawbones, who in going from Grafton Regis to Blisworth, missed his road, and was frozen to death in Stoke-bruern field.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Court-garden, Richard Davenport, esq.

At Marsh-gibbon, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Croke.

At the Four Ashes, near High Wycombe, aged 55, John Bates, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Elstow, Mr. J. W. Willis, to Miss Maule, of Cardington Cotton-end.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mrs. Mary Clay, a Quaker.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subjects for Sir William Brown's prizes this year are: for the Odes, *Pontifex Italia exterris*; and for the Epigrams, *Ipsi dixit*.

On Sunday, the 10th of February, as Mr. Muncey, of Impington, was going to Cambridge, he observed a handkerchief upon a snow-drift; and, on approaching the spot, discovered a woman of the name of Woodcock, buried in the snow, who had been missing since the second. It appears, that as she was returning from market on Saturday evening, about half a mile on this side Impington, her horse started, and threw her off with her basket, in which were some meats, candles, &c. After wandering a considerable distance from the road with her basket, she became exhausted, and sat down under a bush in expectation of the snow abating. Being much fatigued, it is supposed she fell asleep: the snow was drifted over her to the height of several feet; and she remained in that situation eight days without any sustenance, except what she received from eating the snow. She heard the bells ring for church at Impington, Histon, and Chesterton, on Sunday the 3d, and frequently heard people passing near her. She beat down the snow as far as her hands could reach, which formed a space that enabled her to breath easily: and it was so light, that she frequently read in an almanack she had with her. When the snow began to waste on Saturday, she stripped a branch from the hedge under which she was confined; and finding she

She could thrust it through the snow, fortunately thought of tying her handkerchief to the branch, by which means she was discovered; and is now living, with no other injury than the loss of her toes.

Married.] At Cambridge, John Castleton Miller, esq. of Queen's-college, to Miss Pagett, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Pagett, of Totteridge in Herts.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Martindale, relict of Mr. Martindale, attorney. Mr. Dawson, stone-mason. Aged 86, Mrs. Saville, formerly a school-mistress. Mrs. Sarah James, relict of the late Mr. Thomas James, formerly printer of the Cambridge Journal.

At Burwell, aged 80, Mr. Stevenfon, an opulent and respectable maltster.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. F. W. Stevenfon, one of the Norwich association, to Miss H. Wilkins. The Rev. Francis William Robe, to Miss E. Wolverton. Mr. M. Smith, formerly of London, to Miss Hen, of Wymondham.

At Loddon, Mr. Jenny, shopkeeper, to Miss Brame, of Lowestoft.

At Diss, Mr. J. Mulgrave, of London, to Miss Williams, of Diss.

At Yarmouth, H. Popplewell, esq. to Miss Mary Ann N. Taylor. Mr. Samuel Howes, timber-merchant, to Miss Goodens, of Potter Heigham. Mr. James Laws, to Mrs. Bean.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 84, Mr. Jeremiah Spurrell. Mrs. Olletts, of the Half-Moon inn. Mrs. Howlett. Mrs. Bussley. Mr. Chamberlain, shoemaker. Aged 7 years, Ann Dybald, who having been sent by her aunt for some water, fell into the river, and was drowned. Aged 47, John Brunings, bricklayer, who was found drowned in Thorpe Upper-reach. Aged 64, Mrs. Pardee, wife of Mr. Pardee, of the Bell inn. Mr. Wm. Perowne, publican. Mr. Larke, formerly of the Hand inn. Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. R. Porter. Aged 34, Mr. Cook, who expired whilst on an afternoon's visit to a friend. Aged 77, Mr. Tho. Walsby. Mr. Nichols, the clerk of St. Gregory's parish, who attended the funeral of Mr. Cook the day before his own death. Mr. J. Talbot, of London. Aged 39, Mrs. Hawkes, of the Ribs of Beef inn. Mr. R. King, book-binder. Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Boyce, shopkeeper, Miss M. Herring. Mr. Edward Callon, formerly master of the Duke's Palace work-house.

At Mulbarton, Mrs. Bates, relict of John Bates, esq.

At Whiponsett, Mr. Nathaniel Raven, grocer.

At Sproughton, aged 89, Mr. Edward Davy, a respectable farmer.

At Backheath, aged 83, Mr. William Burrows.

At Maddar-market, aged 60, Mrs. Earl, wife of Mr. C. Earl.

At Hingham, the Rev. Mr. Buck, master of the grammar-school, and vicar of Deepham.

At Ayltham, aged 34, Mrs. Ainge, wife of Mr. Joseph Ainge.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Spauls, wife of Mr. Spauls, sugar-baker.

At Funden-hall, Mr. Gray, sen. farmer.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, the Rev. P. Houghton, minister of the octagon chapel, to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Mr. Taylor, surgeon.

At Stretford, the Rev. Mr. Leeds, to Miss Philippa Eastgate.

Died.] At Bury, Thomas, the youngest son of Mr. A. Hunter, upholster. Mrs. Johnson, a maiden lady, aged 61. Aged 64, Mr. William Church. Mr. Lionel Mayhew, an opulent farmer.

Aged 76, Mr. James Peake, upwards of 32 years governor of Bulcam House of Industry.

At Somerly-hall, Wm. Beckford, esq.

At Melford, aged 73, Mrs. E. Bowers, late of the Ram inn. Mr. Thomas Corden, builder.

At Lowestoft, aged 27, Lieutenant Eastland, of the North Lincoln militia.

At Great Wenham, Mr. D. Rist, a respectable farmer.

At Nayland, in an advanced age, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

At Nedging, Miss Martha Bolton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bolton, who fell from a horse as she was riding to school, and was pressed to death by a loaded waggon passing at the same instant.

At Wood-Ditton, a private of the West Suffolk supplementary militia, who was found frozen to death. The body was discovered by the barking of a spaniel dog, who flew at the person who first approached his master, whom he had continued to watch three nights and days without food.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At his seat at Cole-green, aged 23, the Right Hon. George Nassau Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper. In the spring of last year his lordship fell from his horse, and refused to be bled; to which neglect his physicians attribute his premature death, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel in the lungs.

At Baldock, after a lingering illness, Mr. Fitzjohn, an eminent maltster.

At Great Gaddesden-place, aged 91, Mrs. Crawley, relict of the late J. Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, Bedfordshire.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Clarke, brazier, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of the Duke's-head.

At Colchester, Mr. John Jackson, grocer, to Miss Hibbs, of Walton Le Soken.

At Hockrill, Mr. Tyler, coach-maker, to Miss Taylor, of Bishop-stortford.

At

At Elmstead, Mr. Theophilus Bridges, of the Cross-keys, Colchester, to Miss Powell, of the academy at Elmstead.

At Brentwood, Mr. John Maypowder, aged 24, to Mrs. Mascal, of Mote-house, aged 76.

At Purleigh, Mr. John Harris, blacksmith, to Miss Moir, of Brentwood.

Died.] At Witham, aged 23, Mrs. Isaac, wife of Mr. James Isaac, and eldest daughter of Mr. Bailey, of Woodbridge, a most amiable and accomplished woman: she had been married scarcely four years, when a rapid consumption snatched her from a small circle of affectionate friends, and from an infant family which she was rearing in domestic felicity.

At Black Nobley, the infant son of Danzie William Rayment, esq.

At Chamfick's Farm Felsted, Mr. William Fitch, member of Captain Tuffnell's volunteer cavalry.

At Springfield, Mrs. Harrod, wife of Mr. Harrod, farmer. Mrs. Price, widow of the late Mr. Price, mill-wright.

At Hitchin, J. Collison, sen. esq.

At Rickling, Mr. John Cannon, farmer.

At Saffron-Walden, Mrs. Hopwood, wife of Mr. William Hopwood. Suddenly, Mr. John Hale.

KENT.

Married.] At Deal, Mr. Thomas Forward, to Miss E. Durban.

At Teston, Mr. William Bensted, of Maidstone, to Miss Harding, daughter of Mr. Harding, of Teston.

At Sandwich, Mr. W. S. Huntley, of Dover, to Miss E. Cocking, of Sandwich.

At Rochester, John Ford, esq. alderman, to Miss Mary Ford.

At Whitstable, Mr. Wm. Uden, of the company of dredgers, to Miss Nancy Charifon.

At Aylesford, Captain Page, to Mrs. Amherst.

Died.] At Canterbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Patteson, wife of Mr. Patteson. Mr. John Butcher. Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Ann Stroats. Aged 72, Mr. Minter.

At Deal, Mrs. Finnis. Lieutenant Read.

At Wootton, in a decline, Mr. L. Baker, junior.

At Rochester, Mrs. Roberts, wife of the late J. Roberts, esq. Mrs. Rice, wife of the Rev. Mr. Rice.

At Maidstone, Mr. Benjamin Ruck, senior, bricklayer. Mrs. Lowe. Mrs. E. March. Aged 87, Mr. H. Pope. Mrs. Barr.

At Dover, Mrs. Beck. Mr. Hans White, gunner of Major Lewis's company of artillery, his wife, and two of their children, who were killed by the falling of the bank against which their hut in the cattle was built.

At Newington, near Sittingbourn, aged 64, Mr. John Merton.

At Appledore, Mr. Thomas Adams, farmer and grazier.

At Ash, aged 89, Mrs. Wood.

At Rorinham, Mr. Heard, of the Green Lion inn.

At Drapers, near Margate, Mr. James Beale, farmer.

At Wingham, Mrs. Elgar, wife of Mr. S. Elgar.

At Haslingleigh, Mrs. Kidder, wife of Mr. Kidder.

At Tenterden, Mr. Jos. Breeds, a respectable farmer. Mr. Edward Wicken, cooper.

SURRY.

Married.] At Pendhill, Joseph Seymour Briscoe, esq. to Miss Stephana Law, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Law, archdeacon of Rochester.

Died.] At Ongar-hill, near Chertsey, John Kirkpatrick Escott, esq. formerly a merchant at Malaga.

At his apartments in the King's-Bench prison, Edward Beavoir, esq. late of Farnham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, Captain George Stephens, of the Montgomery militia, to Miss Steward, daughter of Colonel Steward, of the royal artillery.

Died.] At Ticehurst, Major Sayer.

At Newick, Mrs. Jenner, widow of the late John Jenner, esq. of the Victualling-office.

At Horsham, Mr. Deane, corn-chandler, and three days afterwards Mrs. Deane, his widow. It is remarkable, that Mrs. Deane, who was in perfect health when her husband died, requested that his funeral might not be hurried, as she was confident one grave would serve them, which was the case.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Templeton, near Hungerford, T. Rendall, esq. to Miss Pinckney, of Wilsford.

George Thorhill, esq. of the General Post-office, London, to Miss Sarah Pennington, of Reading.

Died.] At Abingdon, after a short illness, Dudson Rawlins, esq. a man of very large property.

At Newbury, Quarter-master James Leachman, the oldest of that rank in the service, having borne his warrant 39 years.

At Reading, aged 86, Mrs. Jennings. At an advanced age, Mrs. Wallis, a Quaker. Aged 91, Mrs. Sturdy.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Butcher, of Pewsey, Wilts, to Miss Gilbert, of the former place.

At Southampton, Colonel Gordon, to Miss Johnson. Mrs. Lucas, to Mrs. Blanch.

At Andover, Mr. Bennett, of Froyle, to Miss Lywood, of Eastdown, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Died.] At Winchester, H. Foulkes, esq. of the Cheshire militia. Mrs. Kade, of the Plume of Feathers. In St. Lawrence workhouse, aged 105, Mary Martin.

At Titchborne-house, aged 83, the Dowager Lady Titchborne, relict of the late and mother of the present Sir H. Titchborne, bart.

WILT

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the Rev. C. Rigby, M. A. to Miss Collins, daughter of William Collins, esq.

At Westborough, Mr. Hugh Barnsdole, of Claypole, to Miss Ann Pepper, of Dodington. At Malmesbury, Mr. Alderman Garlick, aged 76, to Miss Judith Ball, aged 26.

At Grittleton, John Skottowe, esq. of Chesham, Bucks, to Miss Sarah Pollok, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pollok.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Smart, glazier; and a few days after one of his sons: they were both interred in one grave.

At Stratford, under the castle of Old Sarum, John Saunders, at the great age of 106 years.

At Purton, aged 70, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the late W. Goddard, M. D. and daughter of the late Lord Chief-justice Willes.

DORSETSHIRE.

A cutter was lately driven on the sands near Pool, and the crew, who remained in the most imminent danger, were at length rescued by the active humanity and wonderful courage of C. Sturt, Esq. M. P.

Married.] Mr. Francis, of Castle-Carey, to Miss Conway, of Netherbury, Dorset.

Died.] At Blandford St. Mary, aged 57, the Rev. John Willis Burrough, vicar.

At Sherborne, Mr. R. Clarke, maltster.

At Wareham, aged 75, the Rev. Sir Thomas Banks P'Anson, rector of Corfe-Castle 51 years.

At Hannington-house, aged 69, the Rev. John Freeke, one of his majesty's justices of peace for the counties of Dorset and Wilts.

At Frampton, Mr. Stone, a respectable farmer.

At Shafton, Walter Whitaker, esq.

At Nether-compton, suddenly, Mr. Tho. Westcomb, late of Bridport.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Mitchell, wool-len-draper, to Miss F. Treffer. Mark Robinson, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Mrs. Shirley. John Wanbrough, esq. to Miss Fussell, of Nunney. Wm. Bury, esq. to Miss Maxwell Major-general Jones, to Miss E. A. Williams.

At Bristol, Mr. Steel, of London, to Miss Mary Cockin, of Minchin Hampton. Mr. John Reeves, to Miss Mary Wood.

At Frome, Mr. George Kingdon, clothier, to Miss Jane Bayly, daughter of B. Bayly, of Little Keyford.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Fowell, relict of B. Fowell, esq. Mrs. Patten, wife of Tho. Patten, esq. of Bank, near Warrington, Lancashire. Phillip Cade, esq. Aged 66, Major-general Prendergast. J. R. Middleditch, esq. of Pickwell-house, Devonshire. Mrs. Bonner, wife of Mr. Bonner, printer.

At Taunton, aged 23, Mr. Alexander Ball, tobacconist, one of the Taunton volunteers.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Hayne, wool-len draper, to Miss Mayne.

At Plymouth, Mr. Nicholls, to Miss Sarah Upham, of Stogumber.

At Southmolton, Mr. Hecker, to Miss C. Brown of Dulverton.

Died.] At Exeter, Stephen Hawtrej, esq. formerly recorder of Exeter, and barrister at law.

At Berry-house, Nicholas Wolferstan, esq. At Hambrook, Mr. Wm. Fugile.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. E. Trebilcock, one of the masters of Lloyd's coffee-house.

At St. Martin's, near Looe, Mrs. P. Nicholas, wife of Major Nicholas, of the Cornwall fencible dragoons.

WALES.

Married.] At Halkin, Flintshire, Mr. Edward Edwards, to Miss Ann Jones, of Groes, Denbighshire.

At Denbigh, Mr. David Jones, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Evans, daughter of Mr. W. Evans, of Parky Fwile.

Died.] At the Mount near Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, aged 22, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. Humphreys, attorney, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Worthington, of New Chapel.

At Caernarvon, Mr. Robert Roberts, of the Bank.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Williams, mother of Mr. Williams, serjeant at law.

At Haverford West, the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, rector of St. Thomas.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, George Abercrombie, esq. eldest son of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to Miss Montague Dundas, youngest daughter of Mr. Secretary Dundas. The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, to Miss Nisbett, of Dirleton.

At Bargeny, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, to Miss J. Gordon.

At Glasgow, John Gardner, jun. esq. to Miss Christina Biggs.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Peter Williamson, who was kidnapped when a boy at Aberdeen, and sent to America, for which he afterwards received damages. He passed a considerable time among the Cherokees, and on his return to Edinburgh, amused the public with a description of their manners and customs. He was the first who published a directory, so useful in commercial cities, and originally instituted the penny post at Edinburgh, for which, when government assumed it, he received a pension.

Colonel A. Duncan, provost of the city of St. Andrew. David Finlayson, esq. late of Savannah la Mar.

At Tarland, aged 67, the Rev. William Maitland, in the 32d year of his ministry.

At Dumfries, John Oughterson, esq. of Milnthird.

At Aberdeen, the Right Rev. John Geddes, whose extensive learning, and amiable manners, endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance.

DEATHS

DEATHS ABROAD.

At New York, Sept. 16, 1798, I. B. Scandella, M. D. aged 28, a native of the Venetian state, and descended from a family of rank and opulence. He received the best medical education, but consecrated his talents to the general improvement of science, and the benefit of mankind. Having resided for some time at London in the capacity of secretary to the Venetian embassy, he conceived the design of visiting America. His country's service no longer demanding his attention, he proposed to gratify his liberal curiosity in surveying the principles and structure of a rising empire. He first visited Quebec, and thence took various journeys through the northern and western districts. His chief attention was directed to agricultural improvements, justly conceiving that mankind would derive most benefit from the perfection of that useful art. Having spent two years in America, and accomplished the purposes of his visit, he embarked for Europe in June, 1798. The vessel, however, proving unfit for the voyage, he returned to Philadelphia, and from thence proceeded to New York. An epidemical disease had meanwhile made its appearance in both cities. Notwithstanding its greater progress and malignity in Philadelphia, his concern in the welfare of a helpless family, whom his departure had deprived of their only useful friend, induced him to return thither. After enduring continual loss of rest, and exposing himself to the influence of an infected atmosphere for ten days, he set out on his return to New York, where he had scarcely arrived before symptoms of disease appeared, which on the sixth day terminated in death.

At the same place, in Sept. 19, 1798, the celebrated Elihu Hubbard Smith, physician, aged 27 years, who fell a victim to the destructive epidemic in that city. There were few who perished during that calamitous season, whose fate excited more universal regret, and whose memory will be more fondly and permanently cherished. In his domestic relations, the knowledge of his excellence is necessarily confined to few; but by those few, his conduct as a son and a brother, will ever be regarded as a model of unblemished rectitude. Indefatigable in the promotion of the true interest of those allied to him, a casual observer would have imagined that he, whose affections were so ardent, whose mind was so active for their good, had no leisure for the offices of friendship, or the study of the general good. To these valuable purposes, however, no one attended more zealously. He was a native of Litchfield in Connecticut, and received the first rudiments of his education at New York. He entered the college of Newhaven at the age of eleven, where he gave early proofs of intellectual attainments. His education was completed under the care of the Rev. Timothy Dwight, who kept a school of considerable repute at

Greenfield. At the age of 17 he returned to Litchfield, and commenced the study of medicine under the direction of his father. In the year 1791 he arrived in Philadelphia, and attended the medical lectures that are annually delivered in that city. In the succeeding year he settled for some time as a practitioner of physic at Wethersfield in Connecticut; but removed, in the autumn of 1793, to New York, where he remained till the time of his death. His talents could not otherwise than slowly surmount the obstacles which were thrown in the way of his professional success by his youth, and by the want of patronage. Besides his medical pursuits, he cultivated, with success, almost every branch of literature. He was early distinguished by his attachment to the muses, which is attested by a great number of juvenile compositions. These have found their way, in different forms, to the world, and manifest a vigour of imagination which, with the advantages of age and experience, would have rendered him an honour to his country. As a physician, his loss is irreparable. He had explored, at an early age, an extent of medical learning, for which the longest lives are seldom found sufficient. His diligence and activity, his ardour and perseverance, knew no bounds. The love of science and the impulse of philanthropy directed his whole professional career, and left little room for the calculations of emolument. He had formed vast designs of medical improvement, which embraced the whole family of mankind, were animated by the soul of benevolence, and aspired after every object of a liberal and dignified ambition. He was ripe for the highest honours of his profession; his merits were every day becoming more conspicuous, when his premature death deprived him of that extraordinary degree of public confidence which awaited him. In 1796 the corporation of New York Hospital appointed him one of the physicians of that charity. His writings, already published, excite regret that the number of them is not greater. They display singular diligence and acuteness of research, accurate and extensive observation, great force and precision of reasoning, and a vigorous and comprehensive mind. Though sunk into the shades of inaction and silence, his example cannot cease to offer instruction, nor fail to attract imitation. His plans for the alleviation of human misery, and the advancement of human happiness, though deprived of their author and supporter, will not entirely perish.

Of that very useful periodical work the *MEDICAL REPOSITORY*, published at New York, he was one of the most zealous founders, and one of the most active and ardent promoters. In its establishment he had fondly anticipated the diffusion of useful knowledge, the improvement of medicine, and the advancement of the interest and welfare of mankind.

Smith,

Monthly Commercial Report.

EARLY in the month arrived two of the company's ships from China, with the following cargoes:

	l. chests.	f. chests.	lbs.			
Tea, Bohea	975	500	401,676	Tea, Hyfon skin	351	23,325
Congou	—	16,702	1,483,697	Hyfon	1,006	65,421
Souchong	—	610	51,120		975	23,131
Singlo	—	338	58,040	Raw Silk, three bales	—	2,341,227
Twankay	—	3,214	252,948	Nankeen cloth	—	299lb-
						17,400 pieces.

Also ten ships from Bengal, one from Bencoolen, and three whalers from the Cape of Good Hope, with part of the cargo of the ship *Lion* from Bengal; the particulars of the cargo as follows:

Piece Goods, Muslins	pieces	215,825	Disto, White	—	tons	78
Callicoos	—	282,792	Pepper, bags 250,	—	lbs.	18,500
Prohibited	—	98,027	Indigo, boxes 90, chests 51,	—	lbs.	23,934
Raw Silk	bales 2870 and bundles	5	Ginger, bags 627	—	cwt.	646
Lack Lake, bags 8, boxes 9,	lbs.	3,561	Tumerick, bags 1687	—	cwt.	1,966
Saltpetre, bags 27,710,	cwt.	36,949	Sugar, bags 23,246 and casks 5,	—	cwt.	32,762
Cotton, bales 808,	lbs.	257,100	Shellack, boxes 13, chests 12,	—	cwt.	133
Pepper, Black	—	tons	555			

Beside privileged goods, consisting chiefly of sugar, indigo, gum, cotton, mother of pearl shells, ginger, &c.

The continuance of severe frost, during almost the whole month, has again produced a great interruption of mercantile correspondence, by the detention of the *Hamburg* mails, and the orders from the continent being thus kept back, has caused a heavy market for the principal articles of export, though there has been no considerable decline of price. The average price of raw sugars for the week, ending the 20th, was 70s. 1d. exclusive of duty.

The East India company's sale of *silk*, which commenced the 26th, consists of only 408 bales of China raw, 498 bales of Bengal raw, 44 bales of Bengal organzine, and 5 bales of waste; but the company reserve to themselves the liberty of selling a further quantity of the Bengal silk lately arrived, not exceeding 1200 bales, which, it is supposed, will be sold in June. The China silk has sold higher than the last sale, the average price of superfine being 30s. 4d. The Bengal organzine is superior in quality to any they have before sold, five bales were particularly curious, but have not sold at the price it was expected they would fetch; the average price of the whole was 27s. 3d. There has been a very small import of Italian silk during the present month, and little alteration in the market.

The *shawl* manufactory which we noticed in a former report being at present a branch of much importance to the *Norwich* manufacturers, we should be glad to receive some further account of it, especially from the intelligent correspondent who favoured us with the former particulars, to whom the readers of the *Monthly Magazine* are indebted for a more extensive and valuable article.

The following particulars relative to the manufactures of *iron* and *steel* in Great Britain shew how greatly they have increased in value, though the annual produce in crude iron appears to have diminished.

About the year 1620, charcoal pig iron sold for	—	—	£. 6 0	per ton.
In the year 1792, carbonated pig iron	—	—	8 10	
In the year 1798, ditto ditto	—	—	10 0	
Coak pig iron when invented sold at	—	—	4 0	
In the year 1792, melting pig iron sold for	—	—	5 10	
In the year 1798, ditto	—	—	7 10	
Malleable iron made with charcoal sold for	—	—	15 0	
The same in 1792, to be drawn into wire, for	—	—	23 0	
Ditto in 1798	—	—	£27 or 28 0	
The first bar iron made (1620) with pit coal, sold for	—	—	12 0	
The same iron in 1792, sold for	—	—	18 0	
Ditto in 1798, for	—	—	22 0	

This statement strongly shews the effect of the depreciation of the value of money on the current price of commodities, but it will be seen that all along there has been preserved an analogy between the value of the respective states of the metal. We cannot however but be astonished at the great advance of iron within the last six years, nearly and in some cases more than equal to the advance of a period of 170 years before. The total produce of pig iron in Britain, at the beginning of the last century, has been estimated at 180,000 tons, but at present does not exceed 100,000 tons; and reckoning on an average that 33 cwt. of crude iron produces one ton of bars, and that the manufacture of malleable iron amounts to 35,000 tons per annum.

57,750 tons of crude iron will then be necessary to form 35,000 tons of bars at 20l.

42,250 tons cast into cannon, cylinders, machinery, wares, &c. at 14l.

£ 700,000
593,500

100,000 tons amount of the native manufactures of iron at this period 1,297,500

The extensive manufactures of this country have for many years past demanded an additional supply of foreign bar iron. This has been chiefly obtained from Russia and Sweden, and the annual quantity may be averaged for the last 20 years at 70,000 tons, which at 18l. per ton makes 1,260,000l. amounting with the sum before stated to 2,557,500l. which may be taken as the annual amount of the raw material, the chief part of which becomes more valuable in an uncommon ratio, by subsequent labour.

Monthly Agricultural Report.

IT was fortunate for the farmer that the operations of the plough had been continued without much interruption for some time previous to the setting in of the frosts; as those together with the very unusual quantity of snow, which has fallen during the last month has nearly put a stop, for the time, to the business of husbandry. The farmer could indeed do little else than look after his stock—his stock, however, required all his attention; and, during the severity of the weather, made him but a trifling remuneration. The turnips were so cold and comfortless that they would eat no more than were absolutely necessary for their support. Many farmers fortunately had a great deal of old hay by them, and this they were under the necessity of giving to their bullocks and weathers, with an unsparing hand. It is probable that large graziers must have lost a great deal of money this season.

The late sown wheats suffered considerably from the severity of the first frost, and the consequent tardiness of their growth exposed them much to the depredation of *vermin* (crows, pigeons, wire-worms, &c.): that frost, however, enabled the farmers to take time by the forelock; they top-dressed those wheats which had not been *mucked* at Michaelmas, and manured almost all the layers which were intended for wheat next season. Some fortunately still further anticipated the labour of another year; they actually finished mucking their layers, and made some progress in carting dung on their wheat-stubbles for a crop of turnips in the summer. The snow which accompanied this second winter, prevented, however, the most active farmers from proceeding with their business; they could neither *fung*, nor *drain*, nor *underdrain* nor *marle*, nor make any other use of their carts and horses than bring a few rotten turnips to the stock.

The flail in some districts and the thrashing machines in others have indeed been kept pretty briskly in motion. The blocks in the wood-yards have been riven and stuck for the fire. Those who had ploughed their wheat-stubbles before the frosts set in, expect to have the land in fine order for turnips, as nothing pulverises stiff heavy soils so effectually as frost, and it is found that turnips will not flourish where the earth impedes the expansion of the young plant. From the destruction of the present crop, the farmer may perhaps look forward to a plentiful harvest of summer corn next year, if the season is not particularly unfavourable. Our Norfolk reporter says, that there they never manure for barley or for oats, except, as is the case at present, where they cannot help it. Farmers, continues he, therefore, if they be a little dejected now, at the loss of their turnip crop, may, in all probability, be in some measure repaid by the luxuriance of their summer corns.

From some of the northern districts we are informed, that wheats and clovers, where covered with snow, seem to have received no injury from the frosts, &c. but where the snow has been drifted off by the strong gales of wind which have prevailed, they shew a more meagre aspect. On the whole, however, it is hoped, that they have not sustained any very great hurt.

The remaining turnips, and particularly those of the larger sorts, have now many rotten ones among them, but not more than might reasonably be expected from the long continuance of the frost at this season.

Turnip stock have not improved much during the severity of the late season, either in the field or at the stall, and that root is now becoming scarce, and consequently higher in price. Indeed fodder of all sorts is remarkably scarce and now sold very dear.

During the inclemency of the late season there does not appear to have been such a mortality among the lambs as might reasonably have been apprehended: some few which were dropt during the severest part of the season, perished instantly on their birth; but Providence seems to have ordained that the severity of the season should retard the period of parturition; it certainly so happened about us at least (Norfolk) that a very large proportion of ewes dropped their lambs during the interval between the two frosts.

GRAIN, in the northern parts of the island, seems to be getting rather lower in price.

HORSES still keep low. At Dumfries fair in Scotland they sold very cheap.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

No. XLIII.]

APRIL 1, 1799.

[No. 3. of Vol. VII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the subject of *Penitentiary Houses*, to which the attention of the public has lately been much excited, has occasioned a frequent reference to the plans of the late Mr. Howard, and that in terms not always the most respectful, I think it in some measure incumbent on me, as the friend and biographer of that excellent man, to make some statement of his real opinions and proposals with regard to that part of police, that they may not be confounded with those of other persons. As long ago, indeed, as the time of my writing his life, I was aware that false notions prevailed concerning his ideas of *solitary confinement*, which, in some places, had been adopted, in supposed conformity with his recommendation, to a degree much beyond his intentions; and I ventured to bring forward some considerations on this subject, founded on a note of his own. (See "*View of the Character, &c. of J. Howard*," p. 170.) His own "*Remarks on Penitentiary Houses*," in the second volume of his work, are, however, sufficient, if properly attended to, to prevent any misconception of his views. From these it clearly appears, that the *reformation* of those committed to such places of confinement was his main object; he therefore supposes them to be of that class of offenders who, by ignorance, idleness, and vicious habits of all kinds, have been led to violate the peace and good order of society. To make a Penitentiary House a place for safe custody previously to trial could never have entered into his mind; nor do I suppose he had an idea of rendering it the abode of *political criminals*, who, however serious might be their delinquency in a public view, might have none of those immoral habits which it was his purpose to correct. As to the regulations of these houses, he has explicitly said, that confinement to solitary cells *during the day* was only intended to break the spirits of the audacious and profligate, who could be tamed by no other means; and therefore that it was to be considered as a tempo-

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rary expedient, and not a part of usual practice; but he certainly approved of separate lodgment *by night* for *all* the convicts, and during their whole term. He was likewise rigorous in his intentions of preventing all prisons from being in any respect places of idle resort or amusement; and therefore not only forbid visits from friends, except at stated times; but absolutely excluded spirituous and fermented liquors of every kind. (See his "*Draught of a Bill for the better Regulation of Gaols, &c.*") As no one could be more attentive, not only to the health, but to the comfort of his fellow-creatures, even though unhappily the objects of punishment, he was an advocate for every indulgence with respect to clothing, bedding, fire, light, &c. that could reasonably be desired; yet his strong conviction of the benefits of fresh air caused him to propose that plan of building with unglazed windows or apertures, which, in this climate, during certain seasons, may, perhaps, be found incompatible with a proper degree of warmth and dryness. I am, however, convinced, that the experience of any material sufferings consequent upon this plan would have induced him to alter it. With respect to food, though it was part of his design to subjugate the ferocity of the mind by bodily regimen, and therefore he was an advocate for what may be comparatively called *low diet*, as chiefly consisting of vegetable articles; yet the allowance he proposed was *very far* from being scanty in quantity, or meagre in quality. As a proof of this, I shall exactly copy the dietary contained in the schedule annexed to his "*Draught of a Bill*."

Good wheaten bread, a pound and a half daily, *i. e.* half a pound at breakfast, and a pound at dinner.

BREAKFAST. Every day, a quarter of a pint of wheaten or barley meal, oatmeal, or rice, made into soup.

DINNER. *Sunday and Thursday*, a pound of beef, mutton, or pork, without bone.

Monday and Friday, a pint of pease boiled in the broth of the preceding day.

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Tuesday,

Tuesday, half a pint of wheat or wheaten flour, made into pudding or soup.

Wednesday, two pounds of potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other vegetables that are in season.

Saturday, a quarter of a pound of cheese, or the vegetables as on Wednesday.

Salt, every day a quarter of an ounce.

This is certainly no starving plan; and I may add, that Mr. H. was particularly attentive to the securing of due weight and measure in prison allowances, being well apprised of the usual frauds in this point.

Having thus endeavoured to vindicate the memory of this distinguished friend of mankind from the imputation of undue harshness and severity in his own genuine plans, I do not feel it to be my business to draw any comparisons, in which I could have no other guide than common rumour, or representations of which I know not the truth. Let those make them who are possessed of the means of information, and of impartiality to use them with justice. The subject is, doubtless, of high importance, and ought not to be passed over lightly. Had Mr. H. been still living I am sure it could not have long remained without a complete investigation. J. AIKEN.

Stoke Newington, March 10.

→ To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOU will do me a great favour, if, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, you will allow me to notice a misstatement respecting the "*Essay on the Principles of Population*," in a note to a poem, called, "*The Literary Census*," by Mr. Dutton.

It has not unfrequently happened, that an inference has been drawn from an author's reasonings by others, totally different from that which he himself had in view. From the nature of the principal argument in the "*Essay on Population*," I have not been without apprehensions, that some person would exercise his ingenuity in applying it to a defence of war; and I was rather anxious for an opportunity of stating, that no such use could be made of it with the slightest resemblance of just reasoning. War being, generally speaking, a voluntary act, tending to foster the more malignant passions of the soul, and to produce the worst effects upon the human character, must ever be considered as vice: and in whatever light we view the situation of man on

earth, he can never be justified in recurring to vice in order to avoid misery. To bear the unavoidable evils of life with unyielding integrity is the highest test of our virtue: to attempt to escape them by vicious means is the great proof of our weakness, and of our unfitness for a superior state. This would alone be a sufficient answer; but, in addition to this, let it be recollected, that war is in itself an evil in no respect inferior to any that it might be supposed to prevent. If it were probable that ten thousand people would die of a pestilence or famine, it would certainly be a strange mode of proceeding, to massacre these ten thousand, in order to prevent such an event. For, granting that by such means you prevented the pestilence or famine, you would not have prevented the misery; you would only have exchanged one species of distress for another not inferior in degree, and you would still have the cries of the orphan and the widow, and the groans of the dying. It is evident, therefore, that no degree of inconvenience arising from an overcharged population could ever afford to a civilized people the slightest excuse for war. Yet I thought it not absolutely impossible that some person might advance such a plea, however palpably weak; but, I own I was totally unprepared to expect that any person should seriously assert, that I myself had advanced it, and had undertaken to prove "that war was an unspeakable blessing to mankind." I every where rank it among the checks to population, which I call misery and vice; and in speaking of it as the prominent feature of the barbaric character, I expressly say, that the commission of war is vice, and the effect of it misery. This, I should hardly think, would be the language of a person who attempted to prove war an unspeakable blessing.

In a note towards the end of the poem, Mr. Dutton says, "I am not of that class of men who, with the author of the "*Essay on Population*," think it necessary that man should be destroyed by war by wholesale, because, forsooth, the Author of our existence has no other method of disposing of us; or, that it becomes us to cut each other's throat, because God has not rendered the earth capable of producing sufficient sustenance for the prolongation of our existence." I should certainly feel very much ashamed of myself, if I had expressed such a sentiment; but being conscious that there is not in the whole *Essay* any thing that bears the most distant

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tant resemblance to it, I can only feel the emotion of surprise at so very strange an assertion. Satire has, undoubtedly, great latitude; but it may be a question whether, even in a satirical composition, it is perfectly justifiable, in order to make a man a proper object of attack, to affirm, that when he calls an action vicious, he means virtuous; when he speaks of evil, he means good. Yet, without some such conversion of terms, I am at a loss to conjecture how Mr. D. can make out, that I have ever said a single syllable in favour of war. If Mr. D. has any candour, he must acknowledge, that, from inadvertence, or some other cause, he has in this instance been guilty of a more palpable misrepresentation than any which he imputes to the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*."

It is my intention at a future time to enlarge and illustrate, by a greater number of facts, the principal part of the "*Essay on Population*;" and, as the subject of the two last chapters is not necessarily connected with it, I shall, in deference to the opinion of some friends whose judgments I respect, omit them in another edition. I should rather wish, therefore, the subject to rest: but, in answer to Mr. D.'s ironical observations, I cannot help begging him to reflect for a moment, if ever he thinks upon these subjects, whether it is more derogatory to the Deity, to suppose that an immortal spirit may require some time or process for its formation; or, to suppose that man might be placed at once in the most exalted state of happiness, exactly in the same manner formed to, or confirmed in virtue, as if he had passed with approbation through this life; but that the Supreme Being saw with satisfaction the toil, the tears, the pains, the continual failure of numbers, in this world, and was pleased with the spectacle of unnecessary evil?

Author of the "*Essay on the Principles of Population*."
March 1, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

FROM an unauthenticated report of Aubrey, the antiquary, in an unpublished MS. of the Ashmolean museum, and an apparent corroboration in some Latin verses of Milton's elegies, this great genius is concluded to have suffered flagellation whilst a student at Cambridge: and this foolish tale is most eagerly embraced and exaggerated by Mr. Warton

in his edition of Milton's smaller poems, and by Dr. Johnson in his "*Life of Milton*," from the pleasure derived by these two gentlemen in attempting to degrade a Cambridge man and a republican. As to Aubrey's story, it must be left to its own merits, and the proportionate credulity of the reader. Milton's verses are these, in Eleg. i. ver. 11.

Jam nec arundiferum mihi cura revifere Camum,

Nec dudum vetiti me laris angit amor:
Nec duri libet usque minas perferre magistri,
Cæteraque, ingenio non lubeunda meo.

That some circumstance, different from rustication, either of domestic avocation, bodily indisposition, or some other impediment, not now discoverable, is intended in the first distich, I conclude from the dates of his admission, Feb. 12, 1624-5, and his two degrees, 1628-9 and 1632, by which there is no appearance of any loss of terms; and from an unwillingness which every man must feel to the publication of his own disgrace: for certainly a punishment from such a society as Christ's college is at that time represented to have been by Milton himself, would have been disgraceful to any man. And that reader must have very little acquaintance with Milton's prose works, and the uniform spirit of the man through life, who cannot see in college jobations, and impositions, and formal exercises, and rigorous exactions of a regular attendance at chapel, an adequate explanation of the second distich.

How long the flogging discipline was continued at Oxford, or whether it be exercised at this day, I know not; but its prevalence at Cambridge, so as to render a public flagellation of Milton credible, is much discountenanced by a passage in "*Gardiner's Letter to Cheke*," so far back as June 1542, towards the conclusion. "*Puerilem denique temeritatem, si quid publice ausa fuerit, DOMI APUD SUOS CASTIGARI curato.*"

But to those who have well considered the magnanimity and sanctity of Milton's character, the following passage must be regarded as a sufficient refutation of all unauthenticated surmises to his discredit. "*Prose Works*," pp. 174, 175. edit. Amsterdam.

"I must be thought, if this libeller can find belief, after an inordinate and riotous youth spent at the university, to have been at length vomited out there. For which com-mo-dious lie, that he may be encouraged in the trade another time, I thank him; for it hath given me an apt occasion to acknowledge

ledge publicly, with all grateful mind, that ~~more than ordinary favour and respect, which I found above any of my equals at the hands of those~~ courteous and learned men, the fellows of that college wherein I spent some years, who, at my parting, after I had taken two degrees, as the manner is, signified many ways how much better it would content them if I would stay, as by many letters full of kinness and loving respect, both before that time and long after, I was assured of their singular good affection towards me; which being likewise propense to all such as were for their studious and civil life, worthy of esteem, I could not wrong their judgments and upright intentions so much as to think I had that regard for them for other cause than that I might be still encouraged to proceed in the honest and laudable courses, of which, they apprehended, I had given good proof. And to those ingenuous and friendly men, who were ever the countenancers of virtuous and hopeful wits, I with the best and happiest things that friends in absence wish one to another," &c.

These friendly and respectful sentiments are not reconcilable with a recollection of those gross indignities which must have left an indelible impression of antipathy on such a mind as Milton's. Such, at least, is my view of the subject.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD,

Hackney, March 2, 1799.

P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing observations, a friend informs me, that Mr. Hayley, in his "*Life of Milton*," has urged the same passage, in confutation of the same calumny. As I have never had the pleasure of reading that publication, and am unacquainted with its contents, if my communication be not wholly superseded, and therefore unworthy of a place in your Magazine, it may not be altogether unimportant, as an uninfluenced and independent effort to rescue from disgrace the character of a man who adorned his society no less by the purity of his manners than the endowments of his understanding.

March 8.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE lamps with what are called *patent burners*, that is, with a convex refracting glass placed before them, are, it should seem, at present almost generally adopted, under the idea of their giving a very superior light to the common lamp. It is very certain that a strong ray of light is thrown to a great distance by means of these convex glasses, but this ray seems to attach on a particular spot only, and often through the injudicious manner of placing the glass, is made to

fall so high as to produce no effect whatever on the pavement. It is found, I believe, that on the spot where the lamp is placed, no additional light is thrown, and the glare of light that proceeds from the numerous focuses that catches the eyes of the passenger, is extremely offensive. On the whole, and I speak without the least prejudice whatever, I should conceive it would be found that the light from lamps of the old construction will be found nearly equal and certainly more mellow; and in support of this opinion I might perhaps with conviction to some persons add, that it has already been so decided; for though one should suppose from the term *patent burners*, that the invention is new, your readers may be surprised and gratified in knowing that this is far from being the case, and that these lamps were used in London more than a century ago, when Misson the celebrated traveller visited England, from whose travels I beg leave to quote the following passage.—“Instead of lanterns, they set up in the streets of London lamps, which by means of a very thick convex glass, throw out great rays of light, which illuminate the path for people that go on foot tolerably well.” The translator adds, that these lamps were at every tenth house; and a marginal note in the French edition says, that Mr. Edmund Heming was the inventor. The inference then is, that they were found not to answer, and were consequently disused. Perhaps some of your philosophical readers will favour us with their remarks on the comparative advantages of common and patent burners,

I am, &c.

March 7th, 1799.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGAIN take the liberty of calling the attention of your numerous readers to the subject of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY. My former observations on that painful topic have failed to produce the effect intended; perhaps this might be owing to their being too general. Particular enquiries, probably, may elicit information from some of your intelligent correspondents. With your leave then, I will here mention a few names, concerning which any intelligence will be very acceptable, not only to myself, but to the public at large. I shall make a

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few remarks upon them, which may serve to kindle in the minds of persons better informed than myself, a resolution of giving more ample and correct memoirs.

1. JAMES PIERCE, *Divine*.

This learned critic, and eminent controversialist, has been omitted, together with his coadjutor, HALLETT, in every biographical work that has fallen in my way. No two names stand higher in the class of biblical critics, nor any among what are called rational dissenters, and yet they have been strangely neglected. They were both settled at Exeter, at the head of a large and respectable congregation of presbyterians; and when Dr. Clarke kindled the controversy respecting the Trinity, they avowed the Arian hypothesis, which raised a violent disturbance among the dissenters in the west of England. Mr. Pierce commenced his literary career by a very able, and what is rather unusual in a polemical treatise, a very entertaining book, entitled "*A Vindication of the Protestant Dissenters*," which was first published in good Latin, and afterwards in English, 1717, in reply to Dr. Nicholls's "*Defence of the Church of England*." He also printed several single sermons and tracts, but his greatest work is his "*Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles*." I believe both he and Mr. Hallett were natives of Exeter, or its neighbourhood. Sure it is in the power of many now living, to gather some interesting facts relative to these able scholars, and though the information be but little, it is better to communicate that little to the public through the channel of a respectable work, than to suffer men of such merit to remain without any memorial.

2. BENJAMIN MARTIN, *Mathematician*.

A meagre notice is given of this extraordinary and indefatigable man in the last edition of the "*General Biographical Dictionary*," but no reader can be satisfied with it; we are left by it totally in the dark as to the birth-place, various settlements, and even family of this ingenious writer. He was at one time settled as a schoolmaster at Chichester, but from the circumstance of his afterwards becoming an itinerant lecturer in experimental philosophy, it seems that his school did not answer. He next set up as a mathematical instrument maker and optician in Fleet-street, where he failed. The catalogue of his writings is very numerous, and all of them are very respectable, but he certainly succeeded better upon philosophical than mathema-

tical subjects. The plan of his philosophical grammar is a very excellent one; though it is marked by too much pedantry. His "*Magazine of Arts and Sciences*," was a good work, and it excites astonishment and indignation to find that it dropped for want of encouragement. His "*Philological Library*," is a very judicious compendium, and extremely well fitted for the use of young persons, and those who have not the means of procuring many books. A new edition, with corrections and improvements, would doubtless be acceptable at present, especially as the book is become rather scarce. The same may be said of the "*Philosophical Grammar*," and some of the other productions of this industrious writer. I have been told that his "*Young Gentleman's and Lady's Philosophy*," which first appeared in his magazine, and was afterwards published in two volumes, owes much of its liveliness to his daughter, who polished the language, and selected the poetical passages which ornamented the work. If I am not mistaken, a son of Mr. Martin's is now living; if it should be so, I hope this sketch will fall in his way, and stimulate him to send the publisher of this magazine some information which may be made use of in drawing up a more satisfactory memoir of his father. The chief particulars desired are his birth place, names and profession of his parents, dates of birth, death, &c. place of his education, his different settlements, &c.

3. SAMUEL DUNN, *Mathematician*.

This gentleman was the contemporary, correspondent and friend of Benjamin Martin. He was a native of Crediton, in Devonshire, where he kept a respectable mathematical school for several years; but afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he was engaged in the same way. He was deeply versed in the science of calculation, and was a good practical astronomer; several reports of his observations being inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He was also the author of some separate treatises on mathematical subjects, and published an Atlas in folio which has been held in good estimation. He died in good circumstances, and left an estate of about thirty pounds a year, to support a mathematical school in his native town, the first master of which was appointed in 1793.

4. MARTIN MADAN, *Divine*.

This once very popular clergyman was brought up to the bar, and possessed extraordinary powers as an orator. He had

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a handsome income arising from plantations in the West India Islands, on which account he never sought for, nor would accept any preferment in the church. In the former part of his life he was rather gay and dissipated, and the occasion of his conversion is said to have been this: Being one evening at a coffee house, with some companions who knew his talent for mimicry, they desired him to go and hear Mr. John Wesley, who was then about to preach some where in the neighbourhood, and then to return to exhibit his manner and discourse for their entertainment. Madan accordingly went with this intention, and just as he entered the place, the preacher named as his text "Prepare to meet your God," with a solemnity of accent which struck him with a seriousness that increased as the good man proceeded in exhorting his hearers to repentance. On his return to the coffee-house his acquaintance asked him whether he had taken off the old methodist, to which he answered "no gentlemen, but he has taken me off," and then left their company altogether. From that time Mr. Madan became an altered character; he frequented places of worship, and associated himself with serious people, at the instant persuasion of whom, he entered into holy orders, but was never settled in any particular cure till he became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, where he obtained an astonishing degree of celebrity. He himself subscribed largely towards erecting the chapel at this hospital, and when it was built, volunteered his services as the chaplain; nor did he ever receive a shilling for his attendance during the whole time that he officiated in that capacity. He continued to maintain his popularity as a preacher, without the smallest diminution, till the year 1780, when he unfortunately roused the public resentment against himself, by the publication of a work entitled "*Thelyphthora, or a treatise on Female Ruin*," in which he became the earnest but weak advocate for polygamy. His intentions, it is said, were good, being no more than to oblige every seducer to marry the person he has injured, even though he should have a wife already living. A host of writers appeared against this modern Ochinus, some serious and some satirical. The most powerful, however, by far of all his antagonists, was the late ingenious Badcock, who, in his criticisms on *Thelyphthora* in the *Monthly Review*, completely demolished the cause of polygamy. In consequence

of this imprudent publication, Mr. Madan was under the necessity of withdrawing from his situation at the Lock Hospital, and never after resumed it. Some years afterwards, he published a more useful work, viz. "*the Text of Juvenal*," with a literal version, for young persons, in two volumes, 8vo. These books, with a collection of psalms and hymns for the use of the Lock Chapel, and a single sermon, are all that he ever published.

In his private character, Mr. Madan was a very excellent man; he was a good husband, an affectionate father, and a firm friend. He was of a very benevolent disposition, and his charities were extensive. No stain was ever affixed upon him, but that which he incurred in the manner just mentioned, and that surely may be pardoned when we consider his motives, and that the excellent Luther himself sanctioned the Landgrave of Hesse's marrying two wives.

All the persons here noticed, except Benjamin Martin, are entirely omitted in the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary, which is also the case with a vast number of other eminent and extraordinary names, many of which, with remarks, will be brought forward in the next and following numbers.

J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERHAPS it would not have been very unreasonable to expect that a publication like yours, professedly friendly to liberty, should, in criticising a work of the same general tendency and spirit, have discovered something of the candour, and even the indulgence of sympathy. I am not sensible, however, that I owe any obligation of this nature, or that the work stands indebted for the slightest portion of "celebrity" it may have attained to the conductors of the *Monthly Magazine*; the last supplementary number of which contains remarks upon the "*History of the House of Brunswick*," affecting the moral, at least as much as the literary character of its author, and therefore demanding on his part some degree of animadversion.

With respect to the objections properly literary, I have nothing to say; the work is before the public, and to the public I cheerfully entrust the ultimate decision. But, I conceive myself most unjustly charged in two instances of a very different kind, by strong imputation and im-

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plication, at least; which is indeed infinitely the worst mode of preferring an accusation. 1st. It is said in confirmation of an opinion, which you are doubtless perfectly free to entertain, viz. that the characters of the history are often over-loaded, either with censure or encomium,—“William, Prince of Orange, is so great a favorite, that even the massacre at Glencoe is not suffered to *disturb his repose*.” This expression is so curious and obscure, that I think it difficult to ascertain its distinct meaning. If this means any thing to the purpose, it must import that I have admitted King William to be the author of the massacre at Glencoe; and yet, that I have represented it as no blemish in his character,—a serious allegation indeed! On the contrary, however, it is not only asserted, but fully proved in the history—that King William was grossly imposed upon in this business by two very artful and deep-designing men, Lord Breadalbin and Secretary Dalrymple. The massacre is every where spoken of in terms of the utmost abhorrence, and the king himself is freely blamed, not as an accomplice in the barbarity, for that would be infamous injustice; but for negligence in suffering himself to become the dupe of so execrable a design, and supineness in not punishing with sufficient severity the contrivers of it. The truth is, that Dalrymple was a man to whom the monarch, not to say the nation, owed in many respects such high obligation, that the king may on plausible ground be suspected of a secret wish of extending too far his mercy to the unmerciful. And to punish subordinate agents, while the principals were allowed, by a culpable lenity, to escape, would have reflected no honour on the justice of the government. But all this is mere suspicion; the villainy, however enormous, was perpetrated under the forms of law, by the king's own warrant surreptitiously obtained; and the disclaimers upon this subject have never yet shewn that the king had it in his power to inflict that vengeance upon the parties concerned in this bloody business, which they load his memory with reproaches for withholding. The second allegation, is of a nature more immediately interesting; the charge is, that I have “*stained the pages* of the History of the House of Brunswick, by an unbecoming and dangerous latitude of expression, or rather virulence of invective;” and this is explained to refer

to what you are pleased to stile “my decisive hostility against Mr. HASTINGS at the time that gentleman was under trial. Our opinion, say you, concerning the delinquency of Mr. H. is perfectly coincident with the opinion of Mr. BELSHAM, but nothing should have extorted it from us till a jury of peers, then sitting in judgment on the prisoner, had pronounced their verdict of acquittal or condemnation.” It is well known to the public that Major SCOTT has replied, no doubt with the full approbation of Mr. HASTINGS, in two very able pamphlets, to that part of the history which relates to India; and I have moreover before me at this time several letters of Major SCOTT, privately addressed to me on the same subject. It is material to my vindication to contrast his sentiments upon this point with yours, and this must be my apology for the apparent vanity of the quotation:—(Feb. 16, 1795,) “I do not say that you ought to have postponed the publication of your history of the present reign until the close of Mr. HASTINGS's trial; *far from it*, I think the miserable and almost hopeless state of England, unless some change in her policy shall take place, rendered your publication highly important indeed at this moment, and particularly your history of the American war. I trust that the public will reap benefit from it; but, sir, as the history of India makes a material part of your memoirs, it did behove you to exert your great abilities fairly and honestly, in order to obtain the best possible information.” Major SCOTT does, indeed, impeach, as he had unquestionably a right to do if he saw reason, the authority of the facts; but he elsewhere acknowledges, that if the facts themselves are admitted, every one must allow that the epithets are well applied. To this conclusion there is one, and probably only one exception; for, while you, gentlemen, profess to concur in opinion with me respecting the delinquency of Mr. HASTINGS in its fullest extent, your delicacy is shocked at my “virulence of invective.” Your counsel, had I been fortunate enough to have consulted you previous to the publication of the history, would doubtless have been “to lash no sort of vice,” but to make that pleasant and playful satirist my model,

“Whose fly, polite, insinuating stile,
Could please at court, and make Augustus smile.”

Yet viewing the political conduct of Mr.
HASTINGS

HASTINGS in the serious light I do, I should have thought myself at once mean and criminal to have suppressed the emotions of my indignation. Is this carrying the boldness of historic licence too far?

"So impudent, I own myself no knave;
So odd, my country's ruin makes me grave."

As to the period of publication, I can truly assert, that it never entered into my imagination to conceive that after nine years parliamentary investigation of the question, after pamphlets, speeches, and reports innumerable, had been circulated relative to it, that any thing I could say would, in the slightest degree, influence the judicial decision of the house of peers; or that a rule of discretion adapted to common cases could possibly be supposed to apply to this. *Your* opinion might indeed have carried great weight; it might become you, therefore, to be silent; and the cases you see are not analogous. I know not whether I ask too great a favor in requesting a place in your magazine for these remarks. As they relate not to my literary, but moral character, unjustly and ungenerously, *as I think*, attacked by you, I flatter myself they will not be rejected by persons entertaining such delicate notions of honor; and I dare venture to affirm, that as this is the first, so it will, in all probability, be the last and only time that I shall ever solicit for the privilege of admission. I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Bedford, Feb. 18, 1799. W. BELSHAM.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following piece of natural history has been thought by many of my friends so curious as to be worthy of

* We have inserted this letter entire, because we think that as far as concerns the *defensive* part of it, Mr. BELSHAM had a right to require it; and with respect to any mixture of contemptuous acrimony which was not essential to the argument, we less fear undergoing its effects, than the imputation of suppressing it through a consciousness of deserving it. Mr. BELSHAM's literary talents and exertions in the cause of liberty, cannot but command our esteem, whether it be returned or not. The general character and contents of our miscellany will, we trust, also secure for us that of the public, notwithstanding any individual expressions of resentment. EDITORS.

being communicated to the public. I therefore send it to you, that if you think it merits the notice of your readers, you may give it a place in your valuable miscellany:

About the middle of my garden stood an old plumb-tree, which had gone to decay, and lost most of its branches. As it produced little, if any fruit, and shaded the green-house, I ordered it to be cut down towards the end of the year 1793. The head and the root were cut off and burned, with a part of the trunk, the lower part of which, about eight or nine feet in length, lay on the ground all the winter.

In the spring of the year 1794, having occasion to make a boarded fence to screen the cucumber-bed, I ordered this old tree to be put in the ground as a post, merely to save the expence of a new one. As the spring advanced, I observed several leaves shoot forth toward the top of it, which I expected shortly to wither away: but they grew considerably in the summer; and the next spring, to my astonishment, they put forth again, and several blossoms appeared. In the course of that year these little shoots became vigorous branches, and the year following produced twelve or fourteen fine plumbs, much like a damson, but of a much larger size.

The body of the tree still appears old and decayed, but the branches have continued to grow more luxuriant than those of any other young tree in the garden. The last year it was full of blossoms; but the sharp north-east wind cut them all off. At this time there is the appearance of a fine bloom.

As this tree stands at the entrance from the garden into the burying-ground, it has often reminded me of the striking contrast, so finely illustrated in the book of Job, between "a tree cut down, of which there is hope," and the bodies of men, which, when once laid in the dust, "rise not till the heavens be no more." See Job xiv. 7—12.

I should be glad to be informed if any of your readers have ever met with an instance of renovation in a fruit-tree of a similar kind, and whether this fact may be applied to any practical use in gardening.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, yours,
Hackney, March 5, 1799. S. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INARTICULATE sounds are insufficient for the mutual communication of the knowledge and the desires of rational and social beings, such as men. Articulate language has been, therefore, invented. Even this is insufficient to commemorate the past, or to transmit information to those who are at a distance. Hence, among even the rudest nations, arises the use of moveable, material signs of thought, and of hieroglyphics, paintings, and sculptures.

Hieroglyphics were, in their first invention, simply painted or sculptured imitations of the objects of which the ideas were meant to be conveyed. To this class were almost immediately added other painted signs, expressive of the gestures, attitudes, and situations, in which different actions were respectively performed, and meant to communicate, by means of these representations, the notions of the actions themselves. Those figures which scantiness of idea, paucity of words, inaccuracy of conception, and ardour of sentiment, quickly introduced into speech, were to be expressed by a correspondent figurative use of the signs of hieroglyphic painting. Such seem to have been the three principal modifications under which hieroglyphics existed, after they were first enlarged into a system of permanent signs, and before they had yet begun to be, in any considerable degree, abbreviated for the ends of mysterious concealment, or quicker use.

In the progressive application of these hieroglyphic signs, they were gradually altered and abbreviated. Qualities, energies unconnected with external attitude or gesture, affirmations and all the varied transitions of thought, with those notions of generalization, in which the mind endeavours to combine into genera and species the individuals of nature, were necessarily to be marked in hieroglyphical writing by other contrivances than that of simply painting the object signified. As in speech, as in the alphabetical writing with which we are acquainted, innumerable abbreviations are, from time to time, almost unconsciously introduced by mere use alone, unassisted by any prospective plans of improvement; so would hieroglyphics, in a manner little dissimilar, be gradually abbreviated in the hands of the priests of India and Egypt, or of the merchants of Phœnicia. Other abbreviations were no doubt oc-

casioned by the desire of priests employing these hieroglyphic signs to conceal what they recorded in them from the discovery of the vulgar. By all these means would the system of hieroglyphics be at length wrought into a curiously complex and artificial structure; just as spoken language that, at first, consisted but of the simple name and interjection, has been gradually reared into a complex fabric of parts of speech, declinable and indeclinable, of inflexions, numbers, modes, genders, comparisons, and forms of construction.

In this progress of abbreviation, it was natural that the attention, at least, of the more unlearned among those who made use of hieroglyphics, should be at length turned to think more of the relations between those painted signs of thought and articulate language, than of their relations to things. Adjectives, pronouns, all the indeclinable parts of speech, even very many verbs and nouns, representing things which were not susceptible of being painted, and which could scarcely be, by every understanding, even precisely and definitely understood, must in consequence of these circumstances have been denoted in hieroglyphic painting, by signs having, not a natural, but an arbitrary and positive connection with the things signified. While this connection arose, it was impossible that the attention of the writers and readers of these arbitrary signs should not be, in very many instances, fixed particularly upon the relation between the sound and the painted sign, and upon that almost alone. This was one grand step in the transition from the use of hieroglyphics to that of alphabetical writing. The conversion of metaphorical terms into simple ones, the difficulties arising from the attempt to express different spoken languages by the same common system of hieroglyphic signs, the merely technical variations and abbreviations of different writers, would all likewise contribute to separate, in the ideas of those by whom hieroglyphic writing was used—the greater part of the hieroglyphics, from the things they originally represented, and to leave them in association, merely with the vocal articulate signs denoting those things in speech.

After the alliance between sounds and hieroglyphic signs has come to be more regarded than the relation between these last signs and the things signified, new discoveries to direct continued abbreviation, are quickly made by the con-

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tional comparison of the sounds with the signs. It is obviously perceived that the different articulate sounds are far from being equally numerous with the different syllables or words in any language; that, the complex articulate sounds of words and syllables, are susceptible of being analysed into a few, simple, primary, elementary sounds, the endlessly varied combinations of which, form all the infinite diversities of speech. Rude languages consist chiefly of monosyllabic words, or of words which, although long, are made up of syllables, having each separately, the powers of a word. In a language of this character, therefore, it is easily seen, that, there must be many among its monosyllabic words agreeing in sound. Nothing can be more natural after this has once been perceived, and after hieroglyphics have begun to be ordinarily referred to words in preference to things, than that it should be attempted farther to abbreviate these hieroglyphics, by ceasing to use more than one hieroglyphical sign to denote all those words or syllables which are the same in enunciation. By this new artifice of abbreviation, the number of the hieroglyphics necessary for ordinary use, is greatly diminished. This is another grand step in the progress toward the analysis of articulate sounds, and their written representatives into their ultimate and most general constituent principles. An exceedingly near approach is now made to actual alphabetical writing.

The very next remarkable change produces alphabetical writing. It is quickly perceived that syllables are susceptible of analysis into principles yet more simple and more general; and that by this new analysis of syllabic sounds, the number of the signs requisite to denote language in writing, may be infinitely diminished. Among those signs which are at this time in use, is found a certain number of which one has already been applied to every simple elementary sound in the language; for all the primary, simplest, and most general sounds are to be found subsisting as distinct separate words among the vast multitude of its monosyllables. The selection of those hieroglyphic signs which thus embrace in the words to which they are separately applicable, all the simple sounds—each different sound a different word—each different word having its peculiar sign; the rejection of all the rest out of the use of writing; the combination of these few primary signs in a manner corresponding to the combination of

the simple sounds in words and syllables, at last complete the invention of alphabetical writing, and hieroglyphics are no more.

These ideas concerning the use of hieroglyphics and their gradual transition into alphabetical writing, have long been mine. To have detailed that induction of facts on which they are respectively founded, would have been here unseasonably tedious. I was for a moment afraid that in the communication of them to the public, I had been anticipated by Sir George Staunton, in his account of the Embassy to China; but he has only thrown out some valuable hints concerning the manner in which hieroglyphic signs come to be first associated in the minds of those who use them rather with words than with things: I admire his work, as alike masterly in composition and rich in important and interesting information; but I cannot think that he has exhausted the subject of hieroglyphics. Perhaps my notions concerning them are good for very little.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1798.

R. H.

DESCRIPTION OF MALTA.

[The following valuable article respecting an island which has always attracted the attention of mankind, and which has lately become a very interesting subject of political speculation, has been communicated to us by a gentleman whose opportunities of collecting original information are considerable, and who has combined with his own materials those of all the writers who have had occasion to describe it.]

(Concluded from page 121.)

THE city of Valetta is built on a peninsula, between these two posts. Between it and the sea is the celebrated castle of St. Elmo, accounted the chief fortification in the island; here it was where the Turks, (under Solymán himself, the same who had driven the knights from the Isle of Rhodes), lost so many men in their famous siege: they could not carry this fortress till the very last knight who defended it was slain. It is now far more impregnable than ever. Beyond Valetta, on the land side, lies what is called the Lower-Town, both it and Valetta being defended by fortifications which appear impregnable; and all of these are, notwithstanding, covered by other works of nearly equal importance, called Florian, from the name of the engineer who constructed them. This latter fortification, called also the Citadel, is, as well as St.

Elmo,

Elmo, situated between the two ports; and although the front on the land-side is thought to be too extensive, it is reckoned one of the best and most perfect works which the art of defence affords. The access, both to Florian and the Lower Town, is mostly over precipices and steep rocks; besides which, Florian itself is completely overlooked by the city of Valetta, whose batteries effectually prohibit all approach to it. The works of Florian also, on the covered ways, are mined and countermined to a considerable extent; and as this citadel is the only point on which it is possible to direct an attack on Valetta from the land-side, it is easy to conceive what a number of obstacles must be surmounted ere an enemy could effect the reduction of the city: and after all, even if Florian were taken, it would be impossible to keep undisturbed possession of it, on account of its being commanded by Valetta, which must necessarily be besieged.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the Maltese, that their island is so difficult of approach, inasmuch that (as the Chevalier Folard observed) 10 or 12,000 men are sufficient to hinder a descent, although 30,000 would barely suffice to defend the works alone (in the cities and other parts of the territory); which works, daily augmenting, consequently become weaker, and require more troops to defend them.

If a descent be once accomplished, the principal dependance of Malta will be in the works which encompass and defend the port. From what has been already observed, it is evident that nature designed the execution of each of these works, and that nothing has been neglected by art to improve her advantages. No country in the world, of such small extent, abounds with so many various works; a thirst for fortification, carried almost to a pitch of extravagance (considering that they could never support a sufficient number of soldiers to maintain them) has constantly pervaded the Grand Masters and the whole order; yet these very works, if left defenceless, would, in case of an attack, only prove so many intrenchments for their enemies.—The whole territory of Malta is surrounded, as it were, with fortifications, mortars, and cannon. Of these last there is a vast number; in one place only, the great circumvallation, near Valetta, called *La Cotonera*, (from the name of the Grand Master who built it), there are upwards of 1500, of which 500 are of brass; yet the Maltese were continually purchasing or casting new

ones. All their ships and galleys likewise were well supplied with excellent artillery.

Indeed, it must raise the astonishment of a stranger to conceive how this nation has ever been able to execute such great and noble undertakings, than which nothing can be bolder, or wrought in a better style; at once simple and dreadful! These immense and truly masterly constructions are more like the works of a mighty and powerful people, than of so petty a state. To form, however, a proper idea of them, and give them all the admiration they deserve, it is absolutely necessary to see and observe them on the spot. All the boasted catcombs of Rome and Naples are trifles compared with the immense excavations that have been made in this little island. Valetta, in particular, is wonderfully strong, both by nature and art, and has certainly been planned in the finest situation imaginable, betwixt two of the finest harbours in the world. The artillery also which defends their coast is immense. Although the greater part of the works on the island have been constructed or repaired after the manner of Vauban, there are yet some remaining, which serve to evince the improvement which the art of fortification has undergone during the last 200 years.

The city of Valetta, properly so called, with the citadel of Florian and St. Elmo, require no more than about four or five thousand men for their defence. If the Maltese, from various causes, were compelled to abandon their other works for the defence of these places, it would be an easy matter for the enemy, being masters of the island and the sea, to block up the garrison by land, with a body not much superior in number; and by forming entrenchments, supported at each port, and out of the reach of the cannon, would at length force them to surrender merely for want of provisions.

In these forts there are exceedingly good and spacious magazines hewn in the rocks, sufficient to contain provisions, &c. for three years, and sheltered from all external annoyance; consequently the surrender of the forts can only depend on the quantity of provisions contained in the magazines.

Besides the cisterns which every inhabitant is obliged to have in his house, there are water-houses cut in the rocks, which, when filled, contain sufficiency of water for three years; it is kept very good, and used at all times. Little advantage would, therefore, be derived from cutting

cutting or destroying the aqueduct, which from near the other extremity of the island brings water into all the works of Valletta; as the winter rains, being from every where directed to the reservoir, will be found adequate to supply the deficiency.

From the superior excellence of its harbour, and its advantageous situation in the very centre of the Mediterranean, Malta seems as if especially ordained by nature to favour and protect commerce; and accordingly it is, and ever has been, an emporium and place of refreshment for all the European vessels which trade in the Mediterranean. It may, in fact, be considered as the key and bulwark of this sea and of the Levant; and, in the hands of the French, or any other maritime power, would certainly become very formidable. The utmost extent of the island is 12 miles in breadth, 20 in length, and nearly 60 in circumference. The population has been constantly increasing, ever since the establishment of the order there to this day; from 10 to 50 or 60, or, as some say, 90,000 souls, the islands of Goza and Cumino included.

Cumino, which is very small, and in sailing by it seems little else than a barren rock, contains some inhabitants; and, like Malta and Goza, produces the most exquisite oranges and melons, and like them is covered with citron-trees, date-trees, vines, &c. It derives its name from the cummin it produces, which grows apparently upon the very stones. Near it is a small uninhabited rock, called *Cuminotto*.

Goza* is the highest of the three islands, being discernible at sea at the distance of thirty miles. Most of the Maltese manufactures of cotton (stockings, coverlids, blankets, and other stuffs) are carried on in this island. The inhabitants are accounted more industrious than those of Malta, being almost entirely secluded from the world; and they here cultivate the sugar-cane successfully, though not in any considerable quantity†.

* Either Malta or Goza is supposed to be the celebrated island of Calypso, first called *Hyperia*, and afterwards *Ogygia*. According to fable, the Phœnicians, giants of whom Homer speaks, were the first inhabitants of one or both of these islands. At present, however, they contain nothing that resembles the flattering pictures of them to be found in Homer and Fœnelon.

† These islands have been famous for many ages for weaving cotton; as we find that Cicero, when pleading against Verres, governor of

Goza is about one-third as large as Malta: its capital, of the same name, is in the centre of the island, although the castle of Goza is on the sea-side. Goza is also remarkable for a wall, said to be of Phœnician or Carthaginian workmanship; for a quarry of alabastrer, similar to that in Asia, and manufactured here, although with little taste or elegance; and also for the *fungus rock*. The natives of Goza, as well as the other islands, live principally on fish, fruits, and leguminous plants. The streight between Malta and Goza is about five miles in breadth; nearly in its centre stands the island of Cumino, which thus appears formed, as it were, for the defence of the streight. The breadth of the channel between Sicily and Malta is computed at from 40 to 80 miles, and between Africa and Malta at about 270.

The Phœnicians first settled in these islands, about 1500 years before the christian era; and their colony here, in the sequel, became very flourishing. Seven or eight centuries afterwards, the Greeks, then masters of Sicily, reduced the island, and gave it the name of *Melié*, (changed by the Romans to *Melitas*), on account of the excellent honey found here in abundance. At the end of about two centuries, the Carthaginians, whom the Greeks had suffered to establish themselves here, made themselves masters of it; and they lost it themselves to the Romans, on the destruction of Carthage. On the division of the Roman empire, it fell to the eastern part, and afterwards became alternately the prey of the Goths and Vandals. Belisarius drove them away in 533. The Saracens conquered it from the Greek emperors in 870, and lost it about 200 years afterwards to the Norman princes reigning in Sicily. It then passed into the hands of the Germans; and at length became subject, together with the kingdom of Sicily, to the Duke of Anjou, brother of Louis XI. Charles of Anjou yielded it up to the kings of Castile and Arragon, who subsequently made a grant of it to their sons or favourites, or borrowed money upon it by way of pledge or mortgage. The inhabitants at length purchased their emancipation from this humiliating servitude, on condition that their island should become an alienable fief of Sicily.

Sicily, inveighed against him, for having, among other extravagancies, procured a robe of cotton to be manufactured at Malta, at an exorbitant price, to present to some favourite female.

Under

Under this last title, Charles V. became possessor of it; and here he established the religious order of St. John of Jerusalem. The knights took possession of the island in 1530, under the grand master, *Villiers de L'Isle Adam*, (having lost Rhodes a few years before); and remained proprietors, or sovereigns of it, till its late sudden and unexpected surrender to the French General BUONAPARTE*.

In testimony of the original concession of this island, the Grand Master was obliged every year to send a falcon to the King of Sicily, or his viceroy; and on every new succession, to swear allegiance to the Sicilian monarch, and to receive from his hands the investiture of these islands.

The Maltese nation has for many ages kept up the spirit for commerce and speculation of its Phœnician origin, together with the same sort of indifference for literature and the fine arts. Of late years, however, they have begun to cultivate the arts with some success; and they have now among them musicians, sculptors, and painters, not devoid of merit. About twenty years ago, one of the grand masters founded a museum, which was to be the property of the order: in this were some pictures and marble bas-reliefs, (Roman works) found in the country. They have since added to it a number of specimens of sculpture and medals found here, so that it is now full of curiosities and antiques; and the palace of the grand master abounds with paintings of the most famous Italian masters: his library also contains a number of manuscripts, rare editions, and beautiful designs. There is also a public library here, which is already of some consequence, and was daily increasing by the additions of the private collections of the knights, &c. †.

* The curious reader may find, in the works of the Abbe de Vertot, and in the *Modern Universal History*, interesting details relative to the famous siege in 1565, under Solymán, and the rest of their history.

† Some of the copper coins of the Phœnicians are still to be found here, which represent a female head, and the deities Orus, Isis, and Osiris, upon the reverse. Carthaginian coins have been also found here, with Punic inscriptions. The Romans, when in possession of this island, struck coins with Greek inscriptions on one side, and Latin on the reverse. In the museum are two monuments highly interesting and curious, on account of their antiquity, *viz.* two broken pieces of marble candlesticks, with Phœnician inscriptions upon the pedestals in perfect preserva-

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of EXPERIMENTS made to ascertain the phenomena of GALVANISM, by a committee of the physical and mathematical class of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France*.

THE report of these experiments, very properly, presents them, not in the order in which they were made; but, in a sort of classification, by means of which their general results are more easily to be understood.

The process for producing the very singular and extraordinary phenomena of Galvanism, is now well known to all the physiologists in Europe. It consists in effecting, by the use of the exciting apparatus, a mutual communication between any two points of contact, more or less distant from one another, in a system of nervous and muscular organs. The sphere of this mutual communication may be regarded as a complete circle, divided into two parts. That part of it which consists of the organs of the animal under the experiment may be called

tion. They have been translated as follows, by the Abbé Barthélemi:

“Abdassar and Afferemar, sons of Afferemar, son of Abdassar, have made this vow to our lord Melerat, titular God of Tyre: may he bless them, after having led them astray.”

The second inscription is in Greek:—“Dionysius and Serapion, of the city of Tyre, sons of Serapion; to Hercules, surnamed Archegetes.”

These fragments were discovered in the Villa-Abela, at the bottom of the great harbour, where formerly a temple of Hercules stood, of which nothing now remains.—A marble statue of that hero has also been found here, which is highly valued at Malta: it is two feet in height, but has been injuriously handled by the sculptor who retouched it.—In the museum are a great number of vases, lamps, and lachrymatories, which are either Phœnician, or of the posterior ages, as they do not possess the elegance of the Grecian vases. It likewise contains a beautiful glass vase, found in the island, and exactly resembling those discovered at Pompeii; from which it is supposed to be Roman.—Among the Grecian coins, one has been found of the island of Goza itself; representing a head of Diana, with a crescent upon it, and on the reverse a soldier armed with a sword and buckler, in the very onset of attack.

* The members of the committee were Citizens Coulomb, Sabatier, Pelletan, Charles, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Guyton, and Hallé. Citizens Venturi, De Moëne, and M. Humboldt, assisted in the experiment.

the

the *animal arc*; that which is formed of the Galvanic instruments may be called the *excitatory arc*. The latter usually consists of more pieces than one, of which some are named *stays, braces, &c.* others, *communicators*, from their respective uses.

In his report of these experiments, the writer of it arranges his matter under these six heads: 1st. Results of the different combinations and dispositions of the parts of the *animal arc*. 2d. Account of what has been observed of the nature and the different dispositions of the *excitatory arc*. 3d. Circumstances not entering into the composition of the Galvanic circle, which, nevertheless, by their influence, modify, alter, or entirely prevent the success of the experiments. 4. Means proposed for varying, diminishing, or restoring the sensibility to Galvanism. 5th. Attempts to compare the phenomena of Galvanism with those of electricity. 6th. Additional experiments, performed by M. HUMBOLDT, in the presence of the members of the committee; which have a reference to several of the proofs stated in the foregoing articles.

I. To the number of twenty experiments were made on the ANIMAL ARC. The first seven of these were directed to ascertain the relations between the nerves and those muscles, over which they are distributed. In the last thirteen, the nerves were cut asunder, or subjected to ligatures; the section or ligature being always between the extremities of the arc. Nerves taken from different animals, or from different parts of the same animal, and joined in one and the same arc, were among the particular subjects of these experiments; as were also the solitary nerve, and the solitary muscle, included between the extremities of the *excitatory arc*. There were interposed too, in the course of these experiments, portions of nerves, and of muscles, distinct from those parts. And in some of the experiments, the animal was without the skin and the epidermis.

The following are the inferences which have been deduced from these experiments.

1. The animal arc may consist either of nerves and muscles together, or of nerves alone, without muscles.

2. Nerves are, therefore, the essential part of the animal arc; for the muscles are always more or less interested by the nerves; and are, consequently, in part, a nervous organ.

3. All the parts of the animal arc must

be either mutually continuous, or at least contiguous to one another. But even contiguity is sufficient to enable the Galvanic phenomena to take place.

4. The section or ligature of a nerve interrupts not the Galvanic phenomena, if the parts which are cut asunder, or bound up, still remain in close contiguity to one another.

5. No diversity of the parts forming the animal arc, though these be taken from different parts of the same animal, or even from different animals, will have power to impair its Galvanic susceptibility, provided only, that these parts be still mutually contiguous.

6. If the integrity or Galvanic susceptibility of the animal arc be suspended by the separation of any of its parts, to some distance from one another; it may be restored by the interposition of some substances, not of an animal nature, between the divided parts. Metallic substances are in particular fit for this use. But the mutual contiguity of all the substances entering into the composition of the arc, must ever be carefully preserved.

7. The muscular organs which indicate, by contraction, the presence of the Galvanic influence, are always those in which the nerves of a complete animal arc have their ultimate termination.

From this it follows, that the muscles affected by Galvanism are always those corresponding to that extremity of the arc which is the most remote from the origin of the nerves of which it is composed.

8. When all the nerves of the animal arc originate towards one of its extremities, then only those muscles, which correspond with the opposite extremity are susceptible of Galvanic convulsions.

9. When an animal arc consists of more than one system of different nerves, which have all their origin about the middle of the arc, then will the muscles of these several systems of nerves be moved alike at both the extremities of the arc.

10. It seems likewise to appear, from a variety of these experiments, that the opinion of those is inadmissible, who ascribe the phenomena of Galvanism to the concurrence of two different and reciprocally corresponding influences, one belonging to the nerve, the other to the muscle, and who compare the relations between the nerve and the muscle, in these phenomena, to those between the interior and the exterior coating of the Leyden phial.

11. It appears, lastly, that the covering

ing of the epidermis, in the entire animal body, acts as an obstacle to the decisive display of the effects of Galvanism; and that, though from its extreme tenuity, it may not altogether prevent these effects, yet it cannot but very materially diminish them.

II. The EXCITATORY ARC is usually formed of three different pieces, made of different metals. Of these, one must be in contact with the nerve; the other must touch the muscle; and the third must form the mean of communication between these two. This arrangement, though not indispensibly necessary, is at least the most convenient.

In respect to the EXCITATORY ARC, the committee examined, 1st. The application of metallic substances to form it: in respect to which they endeavoured to ascertain the number and the diversity of the pieces of metal, of which this arc may be composed; the metallic mixtures or alloys which are capable of being employed for this use; the particular degree of the friction of one metal upon another, which is favourable to the exhibition of the phenomena; the different states, in respect to Galvanism, of metals differently mineralized. 2dly, The effects of the use of carbonic substances in forming the excitatory arc. 3dly, The effects in the same formation, of bodies, which are either non-conductors, or else very imperfect conductors of electricity, such as jet, asphaltum, sulphur, amber, sealing-wax, diamond, &c. 4thly, The consequences of the interposition of water, and of substances moistened with water, between the different parts of the excitatory arc. In forming their excitatory arcs too they made themselves the chord of the arc, they introduced into it animal substances which had lost their vitality; they rubbed the supporters with the dry fingers, so as to mark them with nothing but the traces of the perspiration from the skin. They made, likewise, some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the relations between, on the one hand, the extent and magnitude of the surfaces of the parts composing the arc, and on the other, the effects produced by its energy. From their experiments they have also drawn some inferences concerning the relative efficiencies of the several constituent parts of the exciting arc. It is impossible for us here to relate in detail all this train of experiments. The following corollaries express the substance of those general truths, which their authors were led to infer from them.

1. The excitatory arc possesses the greatest power of Galvanism, when it is composed of at least three distinct pieces; each of a peculiar nature: the metals, water, and humid substances, carbonaceous matters, and animal substances, stripped of the epidermis, being the only materials out of which these pieces may be formed.

2. Nevertheless the excitatory arc appears to be not destitute of exciting energy, even when it consists but of one piece or of several pieces, all of one proper substance. In general it must be owned, identity of nature in the constituent pieces, and particularly in the supports forming the extremities of the arc, diminishes, in a very sensible manner, its Galvanic energy.

3. The slightest difference of nature induced upon the parts, whether by any feeble alloy, or by friction with extraneous substances, is, at any time, sufficient to communicate to the excitatory arc, that full power in which the identity of its composition may have made it defective.

4. As the animal arc is susceptible of being in part made up of metallic substances, or such others as are adapted to enter into the composition of the excitatory arc; so, on the other hand, the excitatory arc admits of being in part formed of those substances which are the proper components of the animal arc.

5. The energies of both the excitatory and the animal arcs, are alike suspended by the separation of their component parts, or at least by the separation of these parts to a certain distance.

6. Even the smallest degree of moisture is sufficient to join the parts of the excitatory arc, and to determine their effects upon the animal arc.

7. The influence of the state of the atmosphere, and of surrounding circumstances, upon the success of the experiments of Galvanism, is, consequently, very great. In order therefore to perform these experiments with due accuracy, the state of the hygrometer, and of other meteorological instruments, must be vigilantly inspected, during their progress; and the influence of the persons making the experiment upon the sphere within which it is made, must, likewise, be carefully attended to.

8. The experiments which were made to ascertain the nature of the animal arc, together with those made upon the excitatory arc, with a view to the comparison of the effects of the flesh of animals, with

with or without the epidermis, and of the different effects of this epidermis, when it is wet and when it is dry, appear to suggest to us, that the epidermis is one of those substances which diminish or interrupt the efficacy of the excitatory arc. The epidermis is, as well as the hairs and bristles of animal bodies, among the number of those substances which deserve the appellation of *idio-electrics*.

9. Examine the substances which are fit for the formation of the excitatory arc, and you will find that the greater part of those which have been successfully put to this use are substances capable of acting as conductors of the electrical fluid; but that the substances which interrupt the operation of Galvanism are generally such as are well known also to resist the transmission of electricity.

10. Lastly, it appears, that the Galvanic energy depends, not only upon the nature and arrangement of the component parts of the excitatory arc, but on their extent too, and on the magnitudes of their transmitting surfaces.

III. The committee appear to have used no less care and discernment in experiments upon those circumstances, which though different from the structure of the Galvanic circle and its two constituent arcs, have, however, a *decisive influence upon the exhibition of the phenomena of Galvanism*. Some curious observations were made on the differences in the state of the parts exposed to the Galvanic action. It was ascertained, that, frogs fresh from the ditches, did by no means exhibit the same phænomena as those which had been during some days preserved in the house; nor did the limbs of animals, when recently stripped of the skin, present the same appearances as after they had been subjected to a variety of Galvanic experiments; nor were the same effects to be produced upon the parts of animal bodies, which, after a certain number of trials, had been left for a while at rest, and then taken up again, as upon those which had been subjected to one continued train of experiments. The committee next examined the variations in the success of the experiments upon a strong lively frog, which may be produced by varying the mode in which the *communicator* is carried from the one *supporter* to the other: when the *communicator* is brought into contact with the *supporter*, or is withdrawn from actual contact with it; when the *communicator* is brought slowly, or when it is brought rapidly, into contact with the *supporter*; the effects are nearly the same:

and a smart convulsion is, in all these cases, produced at the moment of the commencement of the mutual contact, or of its cessation. But, when the frog is fatigued, the effects are different. These successive experiments likewise affect the results of one another, by means even of their succession solely. And they are also naturally subject to be influenced by the nature of the media, amidst which they are performed; such as common air, water, an electrical atmosphere. The following are the inferences which have been deduced from this class of these experiments.

1. In many cases the Galvanic energy is excited by exercise, is exhausted by continued motion, is renovated by rest.

2. The multiplicity of the causes by which the experiments of Galvanism are liable to be influenced to success or failure, is so great, that we cannot, as yet, be too cautious in either rejecting or believing these accounts which we hear, of the success of any such experiments; unless when we are able accurately to appreciate all the influencing circumstances.

3. This is remarkably confirmed by a fact, which the committee have related in their paper, and which respects the continuation of the Galvanic spasm.

The communicator being supported by the hand, and resting, seemingly, without change of position, still upon the same point of contact, there is known to take place a real change in the Galvanic contact; although the communicator have remained thus apparently motionless.

From this, it may be farther inferred, that the smallest possible change in the relative situations of the parts of the Galvanic circle and the excitatory arc, is capable of producing an effect upon the susceptible animal, and of occasioning mistakes in regard to the success of the experiment, if the utmost care be not taken to notice and estimate every variation that can happen.

4. The truth of the foregoing proposition is farther confirmed, by the experiments upon the manner in which the Galvanic movements are affected by the advancing or the withdrawing of the communicators. For these experiments fully evince the necessity for the most vigilant observation of every moment in the process of an experiment, not only collectively, but in their succession, and at the different periods of the operation.

5. It should seem that there are, in the formation of the excitatory arc, independently of its modes of acting in the Galvanic

vanic operations, certain enervating, and certain exciting dispositions; of which, some not only augment or diminish the energy in the present instance, but, besides, dispose the animal to a greater or a smaller susceptibility, under subsequent experiments.

6. In order to accuracy of experiment, and to the correct ascertaining of the effects of an experiment, it is of great importance to know the precise state of the animal, the manner in which it has been preserved and sustained to the present moment, the state of the atmosphere, particularly as it is indicated by the hygrometer, by the barometer, the thermometer, and the electrometer.

7. It were to be wished, that in making a statement of experiments of different sorts these should be arranged in the order of their efficacy, and that there might thus be formed a *Galvanic scale*, which should help us to determine the precise degree of the Galvanic susceptibility of any animal in this or that particular state or position, should direct us in subjecting every such animal only to experiments suitable to its particular susceptibility; should enable us to estimate, from the efficacy or inefficacy of our experiments, the Galvanic value of the circumstances in which we every day find ourselves, and should enable us to judge when the success or miscarriage of an experiment can afford room for certain conclusions absolutely negative or affirmative.

IV. In their experiments upon the means of VARYING, DIMINISHING, and RENEWING the SUSCEPTIBILITY of animal bodies to the influence of Galvanism, the committee examined, 1st, the influence of electricity upon that susceptibility; 2. the effects of the muscular organs, and of certain liquors, such as alcohol, the oxygenated muriatic acid, the solutions of potash and opium, upon the Galvanic properties; 3. and at the medical school of Paris they made a number of experiments, in order to ascertain what new modifications the Galvanic energy undergoes in various cases of suffocation or asphyxia. These last-mentioned experiments were made upon hot-blooded animals, of which some were reduced into the state of asphyxia by submersion, some by strangulation, some by the action of gases, while others were killed *in vacuo* by the discharge of the electric spark. In that suffocation which was produced by sulphurated hydrogenous gas, by carbonic vapours, and by submersion in which the animal was suspended by the hinder feet,

the Galvanic susceptibility was entirely destroyed. The Galvanic susceptibility was only suspended by suffocation produced by the pure carbonic acid confined under mercury. It was diminished, but not destroyed, in those cases of suffocation, which were occasioned by sulphurated hydrogenous gas that had lost a portion of its sulphur, by gas ammoniac, gas azote, or such gases as had been exhausted of their pure air by respiration; and the same thing was found to take place in animals which had perished by total submersion. But the Galvanic susceptibility survived unaltered in suffocations brought on by submersion in mercury, by pure hydrogenous gas, by carbonated hydrogenous gas, by oxygenated muriatic acid, by sulphureous acid; as also when the suffocation was occasioned by strangulation, by the abstraction of the air in the air-pump, or by the discharges from an electrical battery. The results of the experiments at the medical school suggested the following reflections:

1. Though it be true that all cases of suffocation resemble one another in the privation of respirable air, and in the suspensions of the functions of respiration, and of the circulation of the blood; yet, in their other circumstances, they are subject to great differences, arising from diversity of nature in the substances by which they are occasioned.

2. Of these causes, some appear to act with a more thorough efficacy, penetrating at once all parts of the nervous and muscular systems. Others again seem to act but superficially, producing only pulmonary asphyxia, with its immediate effects.

3. One of the most remarkable changes not confined to the organs of respiration, consists in the alterations produced on the Galvanic susceptibility. In that respect the various cases of asphyxia differ greatly one from another.

4. The state of the irritability of the muscles, when examined by means of bodies, the mechanical action of which causes the muscles to contract by irritating them, is far from always corresponding to the state of their Galvanic susceptibility.

5. Lastly, the causes of suffocation or asphyxia, do not act upon all parts of the muscular system in the same manner. But the heart is very often found in a state extremely different from that of the other muscles.

V. *The comparison between the phenomena of GALVANISM and those of ELECTRICITY.*

ELECTRICITY is perhaps one of the most interesting objects of attention in the whole body of animal physiology. It is well known that GALVANI was accidentally led to his discovery by observing the motions of some frogs, at a certain distance from an electrical machine discharging sparks. The committee from the institute made, therefore, some attempts to ascertain the relations between electricity and Galvanism. Having first paid due attention to the susceptibility of animals toward the influence of electricity, they then sought to discover to what precise degree animals divested of the natural covering of the epidermis were liable to be affected by the variations of the electrical fluid in the atmosphere around them. Next, comparing the susceptibility of electricity with the susceptibility of Galvanism, they perceived that quantities of the electrical fluid, such as are still capable of being very accurately measured by the electrometer, are, however, often too weak to act upon a frog that retains the most perfect sensibility to all the energy of Galvanism. The members of the committee purpose to prosecute farther their experiments upon this part of the subject.

VI. The following are the general results of the experiments made by M. HUMBOLDT in the presence of the committee :

1. There is no truth in the assertion of certain physiologists, that the experiments of Galvanism fail when tried upon the heart and those other muscles of which the contractions depend not upon volition. For these organs have been found to be actually subject to the influence of Galvanism.

2. The effects of Galvanism are liable to be interrupted by the constriction of a nerve, whenever both the nerve and the constricting ligature are enveloped in the flesh of the animal body.

3. The powers of the exciting arc may be renovated or destroyed, even though its supporters remain the same, and although the extremities of the arc be unchanged. Only the relations of the intermediate matters require to be altered.

4. There are atmospheres of Galvanism.

5. There are substances which, though in an eminent manner conductors of electricity, yet interrupt the motions of Galvanism.

M. HUMBOLDT had performed also other experiments, which, when he attempted to repeat them before the committee, could not be brought to succeed, on account, as was supposed, of the season of the year.

Such are the principal results of this very valuable train of experiments upon Galvanism. It is easy to discern, that they have only opened up, for a few paces farther, a path, of which there remains yet very much to be explored, and which promises discoveries the most interesting and important to the philosopher and the physician.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. MITCHILL'S SECOND LETTER.

(See p. 108 of our last Number.)

MY DEAR MADAM,

YOU are candid enough to assure me, and a number of our friends, "that you felt a considerable share of pride for the female sex, after perusing a little note to Miss —, of last November, in Mess. Swords's Magazine, and, as they say, ascribed to me." I believe the leading sentiment there advanced is true, that *women have always and uniformly obviated and extinguished pestilence by more rational and successful means than the men have followed.* This is owing, as you observe, to the use of *alkaline substances* in a great variety of their domestic operations.

In addition to what is there brought to notice, you observe, "that the modern fashion of discarding all smelling-bottles, and other applications to the nostrils, on the advice of certain of our distinguished men, must be adopted with limitation: for, however useless it may be to employ *theriac-vinegar, rue, camphor*, and other things of those kinds, it certainly cannot be improper; it may be advantageous to the ladies to comfort themselves with a *little spirit of sal ammoniac, a phial of hartshorn, and some volatile salts*, in times of general sickness." Why, certainly, madam, you are right in your remark. You see in this instance the old established custom is a good one, and ought not to be discontinued. It is cruel and injurious in the men to deprive you *at all* of these wholesome precautions; but to do so under pretence of long observation or experience of their inutility is a great deal worse. If it should ever be your misfortune to inhabit a place where a sickly air prevails, you may safely and truly advise your female friends to persist in the use of these agreeable and reviving odours: they are *preventives and antidotes*, and act by neutralizing the acid vapours of pestilence which enter your nostrils, and assail your life. Do not mind; therefore, those

would be

would-be philosophers, who are so ready with their advice on all occasions. I assure you, I had rather side with you than with them; and when I am with you, I shall consider myself quite out of harm's way.

You say, "that if the principle laid down in the letter referred to, is just, then it follows, that *pot-ash cakes* should be good for children; for pot-ash, as well as volatile salts, is an alkali. It will prevent the mischievous effects of an acid upon their stomachs, and calm the disorders to which their little bowels are subject." There again you are right: that sort of bread is, indeed, good for them. Do you not see, where the experiment is fairly made, how fat and hearty they grow by eating cakes tinctured a little with that excellent material. If it would not divulge too much of a secret in the practice of physic, I would tell you, that this very thing *pot-ash*, which women have so great a duration of time mingled with their cakes, is a grand remedy in various disorders of the alimentary canal to which infants are subjected. But I hope you will not give them all to your children; on the other hand, bring them on the table in the evening; for I declare, that, next to your engaging manners and conversation, few things can give a more agreeable relish to the tea, when I have the honour to sip it with you, than good *pot-ash cake*.

It is enquired by you further—Oh, dear! how minute you are!—"Whether, as acids corrode and destroy the teeth of certain ladies of our acquaintance, *alkaline washes* and *powders* would not be good for them?" To be sure they would; and you may now understand, that if *foot* or *fine ashes* have ever been beneficial as dentifrices, it is by virtue of the alkaline matter with which they abound. The former contains *ammoniac*, and the latter *pot-ash*; and these are the active ingredients in both. A weak solution of pearl-ash in water is better than either, being more efficacious, as well as more neat and convenient. The mouths of many persons are manufactories of such acids as eat away the teeth, and give a pestilential taint to their breath. How unclean and odious is this septic venom! and yet it is wholly destructible by alkalies. It at once afflicts and disgusts me to witness the consequences of that neglect with which these handy and simple applications are treated.

Then you beg me to inform you—I cannot proceed any further at present; for you ought to recollect, that, as much as I delight in obeying your commands,

I must attend a little to the business of the legislature. We have in hand the nuisance-bill for the city of New-York; and I wish it was in our power to *alkalize every soul thing there*. You must, therefore, give me credit for my condescension in thus vouchsafing, while I have the great affairs of the state to engage me, to answer your questions about *smelling-bottles*, *ginger-bread*, and *tooth-washes*.

The weather is dreadfully cold, and my fingers are almost benumbed; though they are still flexible enough to guide the pen while I assure you that, &c. &c.

SAM. L. MITCHILL.

Albany, Feb. 3, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account of Professor Eickhorn's "*Introduction to the Old Testament*," given in the Appendix to the 23d volume of the Monthly Review enlarged (from May to August, 1797) is so interesting, that many persons unacquainted with the German language must be desirous, I imagine, of seeing a translation of that very important work.

I take the liberty of asking, through the channel of the Monthly Magazine, Whether a translation of the whole, or of any detached parts, is now in hand?

It seems to be, by such sort of criticism as this work contains, that the petulant objections of unbelievers on the one hand, and the orthodoxy, as it is called, of churchmen on the other, is to be corrected, and we are at length to make some nearer approaches to truth.

If the following passage, inserted in the Review, should be enlarged upon and elucidated in the work, a translation would probably be a valuable acquisition, as a detached part.

"Certainly thinking men would have reconciled themselves to these important monuments of human intellect, if but one expounder of their contents, if but one defender of their importance, had arisen, to shew that the greater part of this miraculous and of this supernatural, is not to be found in the books themselves, but has resulted from misunderstanding;—from ignorance of language;—from inattention to the mode of thought and expression, which characterizes these in common with the other earliest productions of literature;—from misapprehension of the spirit of the East;—or from impotence of sympathy with the childhood of intellect, so as to view all things through a similar medium of imagination."

Yours, &c.

M. C.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Concluded from Page 129.)

BOSTON, for the most part, is airy and pleasantly situated; but many of the streets in the old and central parts of the town are very narrow and ill paved; neither is sufficient attention paid to the cleanliness of the streets. The buildings are heavy, antique, and incommodious; but the major part of those in the more elevated situations display considerable taste and elegance. The governor's house, formerly the residence of Mr. Adams (since elected president), Mr. Phillips's, Mr. Rogers's, and some others, are very handsome modern edifices, many of which, from the steep ascent of the streets, are so elevated as to command at one view a prospect of the whole town. It is, on the whole, by far the most irregular, and has received the fewest improvements, of any capital in the United States. The Exchange and Coffee-house are merely nominal, the latter being inferior to the lowest description of ale-house, while the merchants meet and transact their business in the open, dirty street. From their naturally enterprising and liberal spirit, it is matter of astonishment that a coffee-house has not been erected here, after the manner of the useful and elegant one at New-York; I entertain little doubt, however, that this and other improvements will be soon realized among so commercial a people.

Here are commodious docks, containing a great quantity of shipping, and conveniently situated near the merchants' stores or warehouses, for the purposes of lading or unlading; but the port does not equal that of New-York, either in beauty, convenience of situation, or extent of traffic. I was credibly informed, that the trade of Boston is in a manner stationary, and has not increased in proportion to the other principal sea-port towns in the Union. This, which I think much to their credit, may in some measure be accounted for, from their greater solidity of character in conducting business; whilst innumerable mischiefs have resulted from the extensive speculations too frequently occurring among the more ardent people of the south. I must likewise add, that Boston possesses one very distinguished advantage, which is a material consideration to the trading part of a community, as also to persons desirous of emigrating, namely, that processes of law and recovery of debts are obtained there more easily and speedily than in most other places.

Markets are exceedingly well and plentifully supplied: fish and poultry may be had in abundance; and, from the climate being more favourable to good pasture, this state far excels the southern, or even midland ones, in all kinds of butchers' meat. Vegetables, however, are neither so good nor so cheap in this, nor, indeed, in any part of the United States, as might be expected from the low price of land, and other advantages: but this arises from a neglect of bestowing proper culture on the soil, and leaving nature too much to its own unassisted efforts. The same inattention and defect is discoverable in their fruits. Soil and situation do every thing; the choicest fruits in some parts growing luxuriously by the road side; but from a want of the usual methods of improving them by horticulture, their fine flavour is lost; and their peaches and other delicious fruits, though apparently natural to the country, will not stand the test of comparison with similar productions in England.

The negroes in Boston, compared with those in the more southern towns, are very few in number, the menial servants being mostly white people. This is no trifling consideration to an European, unaccustomed to their hue and features, and the more disagreeable effluvia exhaling from their bodies. Yet, to do justice to the blacks, I never found any instances among them of impertinent or disobliging behaviour. The police of this town is well regulated; disorderly houses and flagrant breaches of the public peace being rarely met with or taking place. The number of inhabitants is computed at about 32,000.

At the short distance of three miles from hence is the pleasantly situated, and not inconsiderable town of Cambridge, famous for its college, where a number of students are educated much in the manner of the English universities. In this neighbourhood are the country-seats of many of the opulent merchants, who have spared no expence to diversify and improve the rich scenery furnished by the hand of nature.

Coaches stand for hire in the principal streets of Boston; a very useful convenience, which has not yet been established in the larger towns of New York and Philadelphia. A regular, handsome, and well managed theatre, with some able performers, meet with due encouragement from the inhabitants. This, with assemblies, concerts, and promenades, constitute the chief of their recreations and

and diversions : hither, as in other places, resort the Boston fair, who, in beauty of complexion and feature, are justly acknowledged to excel all others on the continent.

Considering the capital of Massachusetts in the aggregate, I prefer it, as a place of residence, to any other town or city I have visited on that side of the Atlantic ; for while it possesses neither the beauty nor the regularity of Philadelphia, nor the elegant buildings and delightful picturesque scenery to be found about New York, you have, to compensate for these defects, people of your own colour to attend on you, are but little pestered with musquitoes and other vermin ; nor is the scorching heat of summer felt so intensely ; and, above all, it has hitherto been much less afflicted with that baneful and infectious autumnal fever, which of late years, in both the other places, more particularly in the former, has made such terrible ravages.

On my return to New York, leaving the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which in general had the appearance of being well settled and in good cultivation, I arrived, after a tedious journey, from the badness of the roads, at the town of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut. This is not a place of any considerable magnitude, neither does it exhibit the appearance of recent improvement : it stands, however, in a pleasant and well sheltered situation, and has an excellent inn, with good accommodations. The landlord is Colonel Brown, a very public spirited and useful citizen. It appears singular to an Englishman on a tour through the United States to find the host, in many, even the most ordinary houses of entertainment, a *ci-devant* general or colonel, &c. These titles are not assumed, but were really possessed by the parties in the revolutionary war : and, indeed, they are not a little proud of them ; for I have remarked, that on neglecting these appellations, the same alacrity had not been shewn, as when their full title, or rather, one exceeding it, was given them.

In this part of New England, the observance of the sabbath and religious duties is rigidly adhered to, neither public nor private travelling being allowed on that day ; and it is considered as in some measure disreputable to neglect attendance on public worship. This strict observance of the Sunday is, however, chiefly confined to the state of Connecticut, as it does not extend generally even through

the New England states. In many parts of the latter, but more particularly in the midland and southern provinces of the United States, irreligion, with its usual attendant, immorality, seem to be advancing with hasty strides, more especially among the rising generation.

Proceeding on my journey from Norwich to Hertford, the capital of this state [Connecticut], distant about forty miles, I remarked in general a fertile soil and large farms, breeding great numbers of cattle, with a few very pretty villages interspersed. Stopping at one of these to dine, and having received the usual salutation, not less prevalent, than unmanly, not to say impertinent, among the inhabitants of New England, of, "Sir, I perceive you are from the old country ?—where are you going ?—what is your business ?" &c. &c. I was requested by my good landlady to walk into an adjoining room, to act the part of an interpreter to a country-woman of mine, who a few days before had landed at Boston. Fortunately for my good hostess we were both *literally* from the same county, otherwise none of us would probably have been the wiser ; for this woman, with her four children, I found, had just arrived from Lancashire in search of her husband, who had written for her, having settled here advantageously ; but she spoke the provincial dialect so very broad and coarse, that very few of her words were intelligible. Having explained the language of the Lancashire woman to my inquisitive landlady, she was desirous of knowing why, both coming from England, we should talk so differently ? The reason why this appeared so very singular to my hostess was, that, considering the vast difference in extent of country in the United States, the English language is spoke there very plain, and what is yet more surprising, in general, pretty grammatically.

Hertford, the capital of this state, is a populous and well built town ; the streets are spacious and regular ; it enjoys a considerable trade, which will no doubt increase rather than otherwise, if we consider its advantageous position, on a fine navigable river, and lying in a line directly central with New York and Boston ; it is likewise, from its situation, the grand mart to the capital of the state of Vermont. From hence to Newhaven, which is in the same state, about thirty miles distant, the country appeared more settled than any I had yet seen on the continent. We passed along the banks of the

the Connecticut river, through many small towns and villages, whose inhabitants were chiefly occupied in barrelling ships' provisions, great quantities of which are annually sent down from thence to New York, and so to the West India Islands.

Ship-building is another lucrative and considerable branch of trade in this district. Much fine timber grows adjacent to the river, which enables the inhabitants to build at an easy and cheap rate vessels of many tons burthen: these are mostly chartered or sold to the New York merchants. The oak timber they use for the purpose just mentioned, is neither so firm nor so lasting as that used in England, the common calculation of a ship's durability not exceeding eight or nine years; but there is a sort, which they distinguish by the name of live oak, found in many parts of Vermont, that is considered as equally, if not more stout and durable than any used in Europe.

Newhaven is a large town, irregularly built, but airy and spacious, containing many handsome houses in the rural style, with gardens annexed to them. Many families resort thither from various parts, on account of its beauty and healthfulness; preferring this place as their seat of retirement, and chusing to enjoy here the emoluments derived from a life of industry. This town is also famous for a handsome and extensive college, with professors and tutors, for the education of youth in every branch of science: it is, moreover, under excellent regulations. This public seminary is in great repute on the continent; many of the American youth resorting to it from different parts of the southern countries, upwards of 500 miles distant. A number of packet-boats, every suitable tide, sail from hence to New York.

As I learned, from good authority, that nothing very striking or interesting was to be expected in the route by land, and as the roads were also very indifferent, I thought it right to take my passage by the above conveyance; and this, in fact, concluded my month's tour through a great part of the New England states, justly accounted the best settled country, with the most steady and best informed inhabitants in the Union; yet truth obliges me to add, that I could not help discovering amongst them in general a keenneſs nearly approximating to dishonesty, together with an uncommon passion for gambling, and a strong predominating spirit for airy speculations, in preference to substantial, regular, well conducted commerce.

These, Mr. EDITOR, are a few of my cursory, but impartial remarks, containing some little information relative to the extensive territory of the United States of America; which, from various favourable circumstances and events, but chiefly from its enlightened spirit of universal toleration, will, in all probability, at some future, perhaps not very remote period, become highly prominent in arts and sciences, wealth and power! Well might the comprehensive mind of Dr. Franklin, in his last moments, exclaim, "Could I but a century hence revisit thee, my country, and take one view of thy improvements and prosperity!" The scene of life closed upon him, ere he could collect sufficient strength to complete the sentence!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London, 1798.

W. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

OF the late revolution of Lucknow I can give you very little account beyond a few of the most public events. The negotiations were carried on with such profound secrecy, that it is probable they were not even known to the whole of the governor general's family.

Asoph ul Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and vizier of the empire, died on the 22d September 1797, at Lucknow, his capital. He was immediately succeeded by Vizier Ali Khan his son, without any sort of opposition, and with the consent of Mr. Lumſden, the company's minister, at his court. Mr. Lumſden's conduct met with the approbation of government, and the ascension of Vizier Ali Khan was proclaimed by a royal salute from the ramparts of Fort-William.

Vizier Ali Khan was a boy about seventeen years of age; his birth was thought spurious by many; but the late nabob constantly avowed him as his son and successor, and he was uniformly acknowledged as such by every governor, governor-general, or commander in chief, who had visited Lucknow; among whom were Mr. Hastings, the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Robert Abercrombie, Sir John Shore, &c. &c.

What happened in the interval, or gave occasion for the journey, is unknown; but Sir John Shore, governor-general, and Sir Alured Clarke, commander in chief, left Calcutta in November, attended by their respective suites, and proceeded by dawk (that is by post) to Ban-

DAAS;

naras. Having halted a short time and collected a body of troops, they moved on to Suanpore, a town belonging to the company, on the nabob's frontier, and within six days journey of Lucknow: here Vizier Ali was expected to come and meet them; he did not come however; negotiations went on, more troops were assembled, and a long delay took place; at length the British chiefs proceeded, and were met about three days march from Lucknow by Vizier Ali. The interview appeared of the most cordial nature, full of professions of mutual friendship and esteem. The whole party entered the metropolis on the 22d of December, and had houses assigned them by Vizier Ali: the army encamped in the vicinity of the town, and amounted to about six thousand men, his majesty's 78th regiment, near twelve hundred strong, forming part of it.

On the 20th December, the whole of the troops at this place marched, and on the 27th arrived at the grand military station of Cawnpore, where we formed one army with the troops there under the command of major general Sir James Craig. The whole was ordered to be in readiness to move on the firing of two signal guns; in the mean time every thing wore a peaceful aspect at Lucknow; nothing obviously at least going forward but reciprocal visits and entertainments.

Notwithstanding this, at twelve o'clock at noon of the 9th January, 1798, the two signal guns were fired, and Sir James Craig, having before thrown an admirable bridge of boats across the Ganges, marched directly to Lucknow, distant fifty miles, with one regiment of European infantry, a thousand strong: one regiment of native infantry, two thousand strong; one regiment and two troops of cavalry, and two complete companies of European artillery, with the full proportion of ordnance. Other troops had also been ordered in from other quarters, so that with those that followed from Cawnpore, on the 19th, there was assembled at Lucknow a British army of not less than fourteen thousand men, by far the largest and best appointed that had ever been seen on this side of India.

News were soon after brought to Cawnpore, where I remained with general Stuart, that Sir John Shore having had intimation that Vizier Ali Khan had laid a plan for assassinating him and all the British gentlemen in the city, he and every man, woman, and child, of that nation, fled from it on the night of the 8th January, with the utmost preci-

pitation and joined the army of Sir Alured in its neighbourhood. Nothing could exceed the consternation of Vizier Ali Khan when this event was reported to him next morning. He immediately repaired to the governor, almost unattended, professed the greatest concern and surprize, protested his innocence and ignorance, and declared the whole to be an infamous contrivance of his enemies calculated to ruin him.

He intreated, or rather implored, Sir John to banish his apprehensions, and to remove the intolerable anguish of his mind, by returning to his habitation. The governor was inflexible; he then went back to the city, ordered his camp equipage; and with his grandmother, the wife of the illustrious Sujah Dowlah, and mother of the late nabob, a woman of high family and boundless ambition, a few confidential friends and servants, in all a retinue of about two hundred persons, he returned and pitched his tents within three hundred yards of the camp of the commander in chief, thus evincing that at least he was unsuspicious of treachery. He never had any army at Lucknow, that could be discovered by ordinary observers: many battalions he had, 'tis true, scattered throughout his dominions, but it does not appear there was ever one of them ordered to approach the capital. Meanwhile, we who remained at Cawnpore, were continued under the orders of those signal guns, and the duties of the camp at Lucknow were conducted with as much vigilance and punctuality as may be supposed to have been that of his royal highness the Duke of York, when he every instant expected to be assaulted by the Sans-Culottes.

I may just here by the way observe, for your information, that the company's troops at the two stations of Cawnpore and Futty-glurr are subsidiary, in the pay and in the service of the nabob of Oude, to any part of whose dominions they are obliged to move on his requisition. I did not hear he had made any requisition for their marching to Lucknow at this time. Vizier Ali paid daily visits to Sir John, and no alteration was perceived in the courtesy of the manner with which he was received and treated, from what had been customary. Negotiations were said to be going on, all difficulties removed, and confidence restored, and every succeeding day we expected to hear that Sir John was going to return to Calcutta, and that the camp would be broken up.

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We were all totally disappointed; no man even entertained a suspicion of what was actually going forward. That the negotiation to which I allude had the merit of secrecy cannot be denied, but whether it had any other merit it might be presumptuous in me to determine; time will shew.

On the 19th January, at sun rise, we were infinitely surprised by the firing of a royal salute; on enquiry, we learnt it was to proclaim Saadut Ali Khan, nabob of Oude. Saadut Ali Khan is the son of Sujah Dowlah, and brother of the late Asoph ul Dowlah; his father designed him for rule, but on his death he was disappointed by the primogeniture of his brother, aided by the intrigues of his mother; and failing in an attempt to assassinate Asoph, he was obliged to abandon his country and live a vagrant in Hindostan for several years. At length our government interposing, obtained his pardon and a handsome pension, and allowed him a residence in the vicinity of Banaras.

Negotiations had all this while been carrying on between him and Sir John Shore: he came up post incog. from Banaras to Cawnpore, where general Stuart was instructed to receive him with all the honours due to a sovereign prince.

He arrived about three o'clock of the morning of the 19th, and made himself known to the officer on picquet, who immediately conducted him to general Stuart. The general gave instant orders for a strong escort of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, to be formed for him; and after being refreshed by some food and rest, he was placed in the centre of the escort, and marched for Lucknow; by nine A. M. the whole had passed the bridge of the Ganges.

On the 21st, being joined by a reinforcement of cavalry from the camp of Sir Alured, and he put on horseback, the artillery and infantry were abandoned, and they galloped towards Lucknow, in the neighbourhood of which they were met by Sir John, Sir Alured, &c. who conducted him straight to the palace, where he had the dress of investiture conferred on him by the mother of Asoph, and was again proclaimed nabob of Oude by another royal salute.

A guard was placed, on the evening of the 20th, over Vizier Ali; and of his numerous servants and dependants not one remained with him to perform the most necessary office, inasmuch that the officer

of the guard was obliged to supply him, until it could be represented to the governor, who ordered him to be provided.

Of all his adherents possessing stations or power, there was one man only who evinced the least appearance of spirit, or fidelity. This was the grand master of the ordnance, who declared he had sworn allegiance to Vizier Ali Khan, that while he lived he could acknowledge no other master, and that he was resolved to defend the charge that had been committed to him to the last extremity. Accordingly he drew out about two hundred pieces of cannon, and prepared for the conflict. Our army moved towards them in three divisions; but before they had proceeded above half way, intelligence was brought that they were abandoned; a party went forward to secure them, while the army returned to the camp.

Vizier Ali sent for some things to the palace, Saadut Ali suffered them to be carried away, and sent at the same time to let him know that he was welcome to whatever else he chose besides. Soon after this, he was permitted to visit the governor-general, who received him very graciously, and endeavoured to mitigate his affliction by the most soothing and consolatory expressions. A pension has been settled on him, (to what amount is not known) and he has been conveyed by a small escort to Banaras; but whether that is to be his residence, as it was that of his successor, I cannot say.

Affairs being so far settled, the troops began to be withdrawn; I arrived here on the 19th, with the first division of this station, and the second arrived on the 26th. There only now remain at Lucknow with Sir James Craig, one European and one native regiment, a regiment of native cavalry, and a company of European artillery, and it is daily expected they will be withdrawn likewise.

Sir John Shore and his suite left Lucknow on the 21st and proceeded by post to Calcutta; he embarks immediately for Europe, in the Britannia Indiaman; by which ship I design this letter to go. Sir Alured and his suite left it on the 23d, and coming by the way of Cawnpore, arrived here to day; he stays tomorrow and next day, and then also goes post for Calcutta to execute the office of locum-tenens during the interregnum between the departure of Sir John and the arrival of Lord Mornington.

Thus has this revolution, the reasons for

for which still remain involved in obscurity, been effected without opposition or bloodshed; but whether Mr. Sheridan and the agents will consider it as redounding to the honour of Great Britain, or will be more disposed to rank it in the catalogue of the black transactions alleged by them to have been committed by the British in India, must be decided hereafter.

Vizier Ali Khan, though so young, was a boy of a bold intrepid spirit, and it was a pretty universal opinion that his deposition was considered as necessary, from the vigour and obduracy with which he was said to have resisted certain demands made on him by our government. This conjecture has however been contradicted by subsequent events; for it can hardly be doubted but we might have had carte blanche from Saadut Ali; and all that has yet been gained avowedly by the change, is a sum of money to repair the fort of Allahabad, and permission to garrison it.

Some people will not hesitate to charge the government, if not with iniquity, with folly and incapacity; for there can be no question but that Saadut Ali would have been highly satisfied with the title of nabob and a splendid augmentation of his pension, while we might have taken possession of the country and its revenues without incurring more reproach than perhaps we have done by the present measure.

Possibly neither the one nor the other is to be justified, on moral principles; but the adoption of the former would have obviated any imputation of folly, by putting into our hands such an accession of wealth and strength as would have rendered us not only invincible but invulnerable to the united powers of Asia and of Europe. But perhaps I tire you with a subject in which you may feel little interested, and will certainly ruin you in postage if I go on further, by swelling this into the size of a pamphlet; let me therefore bid you adieu.

Futy-Ghurr, 28th Feb. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE dispute between Mr. GOOD and myself, seems to have approached that point, beyond which, in the emphatical language of Bishop Hurd, all is noise and nonsense, dissonance and discord. Fair, candid, liberal discussion, is pleasant to the individual; and, if the

subject be of importance, may be beneficial to the community. But wrangling, or, as an apostle well styles it,—vain babbling, is fit only for *passardes*; and I never will descend into the arena with Mr. GOOD, or any other man, for the purpose of combating with such weapons.

I conceived, that by adducing collateral proofs in support of the fact I stated respecting the weekly cost of our poor in provisions, I was furnishing (at least, in the eye of Mr. GOOD) much stronger evidence than he would have admitted any statement to be, that was taken from the accounts of the Shrewsbury House; for to these, he was furnished with this convenient reply, that the most "*extraordinary conclusions*" were deducible from them. Presuming, however, that I have no such data to produce, he now boldly challenges me to this proof: and he it remembered, pronounces that it will "terminate the dispute." To this test, as well as every other that is fair and candid, I have not the smallest objection. If, therefore, you, Mr. Editor, will once, and but this once more indulge me, I will now proceed to comply with his demand; and that I may not be thought to make an unfair selection, will take the accounts of that year, when the smaller number of poor in the house was particularly unfavourable to the statement of the average cost per head; for it does not require any laboured reasoning to prove, that a family of 400 may be supported at a lower average cost per head than a family of 300. It is also proper I should remark, that Mr. GOOD is not warranted by any expression I made use of, to apply the word "unfaithful" to our late officer; my observation was, that he was inaccurate and negligent; and that the consequence of implicit confidence, was increased expence and growing neglect; unfaithfulness includes this, but implies something more. At the period stated in the following account, neither this implicit confidence, nor the consequences produced by it, had begun to exist. The directors were alert, active, and vigilant; and their success furnished a striking proof of what may be effected by such exertions. Notwithstanding the poor's rates were reduced one third, and notwithstanding the interest of upwards of 7000*l.* borrowed to purchase the house and land, &c. was added to the annual expenditure, the balance of debt was reduced, in four years, upwards of a thousand pounds.

C c

A year's

A year's expenditure in provisions at the Shrewsbury House of Industry, taken from the accounts of the year 1789.

	l.	s.	d.
Provisions in the stores at the commencement of the year's account	82	15	0
Butcher's meat	410	6	3
Garden stuff	57	3	0
Flour	551	9	6
Pease	10	0	6
Cheese, milk, and butter	99	3	0
Oatmeal, salt, and groceries	50	12	6
Malt, sugar, and hops for brewing	154	7	0
Provisions remaining in the stores at the end of the year	1415	16	9
	56	14	0
Nett expenditure	1359	2	9

The average number of poor in the house that year was 324, to which is to be added, the steward, matrons, baker, and hired overseers, amounting to 8 more, and making a total of 332. If the above sum be divided by 332, it will be found to amount to 4l. 1s. 10½d. per head per annum, or 1s. 6½d. per head per week*. With respect to the other ground of imputation—my having stated in my correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Howlett, that out of ninety-one children born in the house, only four had died, at the age of two months;—I have only to add, that no *separate* register was then kept of deaths. They were inserted in a column of the *general* register of all the poor received into, or born in the house. I examined that register, and no more children's deaths at that age were recorded there. I was not inattentive to my duty as a director, and no other instance came to my knowledge during the period of my sitting at the board. But as it has since appeared that the secretary was inaccurate in the keeping of that general register, I do, as I before observed, acknowledge the possibility of an omission. I should be ashamed to trouble your readers with all this detail, if I did not really think it an object of much importance, that the comparative salubrity of houses of industry, properly constructed and conducted, should be demonstrated; and particularly, that parishes should not be led into so capital an error, with regard

* In the fourth edition of my pamphlet, the statement of the average number of poor in the house was copied verbatim from the first edition, and of course referred to the year ninety-one. In ninety four, the average number as stated in my letter of November last, was 364.—So "easily is this difference reconciled."

to the expence at which their poor may be well provided for.

And now, Sir, having, I trust, by a fair and true statement of facts, repelled the injurious imputation fastened upon me in Mr. Good's dissertation, I have very little more to say to that gentleman. I cannot, upon the most rigid re-examination, find a single syllable in my first letter, published in your magazine for November, that could have given cause or provocation for that petulant "phraseology" Mr. Good chose to adopt in his reply. Perhaps I had judged better if I had deemed that reply unworthy of notice. It might have convinced me that my opponent was incapable of that liberal and manly conduct, which leads the candid disputant to retract a mistake. Mr. Good, by artfully confounding dates, by ingeniously—not *ingenuously*—amputating paragraphs and sentences, and then combining the disjointed members, has produced a monster of his own creation. I will not retail his charge of improper language, but I will assure him, that if ever I should be so unfortunate as to be again involved in discussion with an opponent, who thus contends not for truth but victory, I will, for his sake, immediately withdraw from the contest. I now take my leave of him, with an humble but cheerful hope, that, safe under the broad shield of general candor, I shall remain unhurt by the feeble shafts of individual detraction. With a just sense of my obligations to you, Sir,

I remain, your's, &c.

J. WOOD.

Shrewsbury, March 16, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for the year 6, [1798] read at the commencement of the sitting of the COLLEGE of FRANCE, the 29th Brumaire, year seven, by JEROME LALANDE, Inspector and Dean of the COLLEGE, and ancient Director of the Observatory.

THE company permits me, for the tenth time, to entertain the public with the progress of a science which has occupied my attention for fifty years past; it is a satisfaction to me that I have to announce matter still more interesting than at the last time; and first, the end of the most considerable operation, the admeasurement of the earth, or of 9° and two thirds of the meridian, from Dunkirk to Barcelona.

From

From the end of Nivôse (the middle of January) DELAMBRE, impatient to commence his painful labours, went to prepare the base from Lieursaint to Melun, to oversee the finishing of the wooden pyramids which are seventy feet in height, and to measure the angles; the cold and rain did not prevent his operations.

On the 6th Ventôse (February 24th) he had already finished seven stations for the angles at the base; three men had been employed during six weeks in lopping the branches of six or seven hundred trees on the high road, which intercepted the sight of the signals.

The 28th Germinal, (April 17th) he set out to go and measure the base from Melun to Lieursaint; a painful labour, in which such a strict attention was required, that with the help of seven persons they could only measure one hundred and eighty toises per day.

The 15th Prairial (3d June) the measure of the base of three leagues, 6075 toises, was finished at Lieursaint.

The 12th Messidor (June 30th) citizen DELAMBRE set out to go and measure the base of Perpignan; it was terminated on the first complementary day. At the same time citizen MECHAIN terminated his triangulation between Rodez and Carcassone, after having surmounted sicknesses, obstructions and delays of every kind. More unfortunate, and less robust than his colleague, his zeal only served to agitate him the more.

At length, on the 27th of this month, Frimaire (November 17th), they arrived at Paris; after having finished the calculations, in which they found the two bases to correspond exactly. Thus this immense undertaking, of a new admeasurement of the earth, commenced in the month of June, 1792, by our two most skilful astronomers, is at length terminated, and we shall soon have the so much wished-for results relative to the magnitude and figure of the earth, and perhaps its irregularities: Our two skilful astronomers with moreover to determine once again the latitude of Paris, which I had fixed at 48 deg. 50 min. 15 sec. three years ago, after more than two hundred observations made with the circle invented by citizen BORDA, diminishing by one second the refraction of Bradley, which is the total of any remaining uncertainty.

The enumeration of the stars, begun in 1798, is brought to 47,000, and we do not want 2000 to have completed the tour of the heavens as far as the infe-

rior tropic: there will be 50,000, by taking two degrees beyond that. Citizen LE FRANCOIS is disposed to finish his labour this winter, and already he is enjoying the results of it. Comets are at present the only part of astronomy which is but little advanced: it is that which the astronomers are now going to be occupied in. I have not been backward to prepare for them the only assistance which they wanted, by giving them positions of stars in all parts of the heavens: they will never be able to observe comets without recurring to our 50,000 stars, where they will be sure to find whatever they can desire. I have had experience of them for many years.

But a great and important work must have detractors; they will urge the expediency of having fewer stars, and of adjusting them with a greater degree of precision. These persons are mistaken: it is the great number of stars which accomplishes the necessary object of this labour; a greater exactitude is of little use at present, and will be so for a long time to come. Comets are only observed at thirty seconds, and yet many wish to have the positions of stars at a second: this is an evident inconsequence and a manifest impossibility. We have therefore done all that was necessary to be done; and I think myself happy in having terminated my career, by procuring to astronomy a monument which, from its immensity, might have been judged impossible. To judge of the utility of the labour of Citizen LE FRANCOIS, it may suffice to say, that in a zone of three hours, having two degrees of breadth, he has had thirty new stars of the fifth or sixth magnitude, and from six to seven, and only three of them that were known. Dec. 10, 1789, of one hundred stars, thirteen of which were of the sixth magnitude, there was only a single one known; the other twelve were entirely new to us. This suffices to shew how far we are from being thoroughly acquainted with the starry heaven. It is for this reason that, as soon as I was able to procure a good instrument, I have been so much engaged in this labour. M. HERSCHEL has also undertaken a review of the heavens with his 20 feet telescope; but it is in order to discover nebulous spots or objects difficult to be seen. Our labour is more important, as it furnishes exact positions of all the stars which astronomers can make use of. HERSCHEL only observes things invisible; and astronomers have need of ob-

jects sensible, and always present to their view.

Citizen LE FRANÇOIS, therefore, is the person to whom we may apply what Virgil said of Palinurus :

Sydera cuncta notat tacito labentia cæso ;
as he really performs what Palinurus was unable to do. The female citizen LE FRANÇOIS has already reduced 6000, and she promises us 4000 more for this year, although there are thirty-six operations to each. In the month of September I placed in the observatory of the military school a new meridian telescope, made by LENOIR, with an object-glass of CAROUE, with a large orifice : it is better placed than the first ; the supports have no connection with the roof, and the instrument will be less subject to vary from change of temperature. With this instrument we shall continue to determine the right ascensions of the fundamental stars of all our zones of the 30,000 stars.

The physical theory of astronomy has also a remarkable epoch in this year. Citizen LEPLACE, to whom we are indebted for the explication of the acceleration of the moon, has discovered that the apogee and the node have also secular equations ; and a great number of observations have verified this noble discovery. It was useful, however, to confirm it further, by observations of the middle age, and of these there are some, although very few. The manuscript of Ibn-Iunis, an Arabian of the 10th century, contains some most valuable observations : the original is at Leyden ; we have made some unavailing attempts to procure a copy of it. Citizen CAUSAN, one of our professors of Arabic, offered to go to Leyden to copy the observations himself ; but I found a copy of them in the manuscripts of J. DELISLE, my predecessor in the college of France ; and I hope that we shall soon have the results of these inestimable observations.

The 29th Ventôse (March 19th) the institute proposed for the subject of a prize, the comparison of 500 observations of the moon with the tables, to determine better the twenty-two equations which we employ at present for the movement of the moon ; and I know already one candidate who has made immense calculations for this purpose. Our prize will serve to terminate and to publish this important labour, which, united with the theory of Citizen LEPLACE, will add a new degree of precision to the tables of the moon and the calculation of longi-

tudes. If at sea, errors have been committed of three myriameters (seven leagues), through the defect of the tables, they will be soon reduced to two or three leagues.

Citizen MESSIER, who is continually employed in the research of comets, discovered one the 23d Germinal (April 12, 1798) towards the Pleiades : it was small and without a tail, but brilliant enough ; it was not to be seen by the naked eye. This is the twenty-first that Citizen MESSIER has discovered since 1758, and the forty-first which he has observed. The number of comets actually known consists of eighty-eight, according to the catalogue which is in my astronomy. Doctor BURCKHARDT, a skilful astronomer of Gotha, who has been at Paris for some months, was anxious to calculate the orbit of this comet, and he did it in two days ; which may be noted as an extraordinary circumstance. I have published the observations of Citizen MESSIER, which Dr. BURCKHARDT has reduced and calculated, by employing many positions of new stars by Citizen LEFRANÇOIS, nephew of LALANDE. This comet was at nearly the same distance from us as the sun, which distance changed but little during a month : it was seen no more after the 5th Prairial (May 24). I had represented its route on pasteboard for my auditors, as is my usual method, and every one might there find the distance and the situation of the comet for every day. Citizen BOUVARD, at the observatory, has likewise made a number of observations, which we shall publish, together with those of Citizen MESSIER, waiting till they appear more in detail in the "*Memoirs of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts*," together with the chart of its route, as Citizen MESSIER constantly gave them in the "*Memoirs of the ci-devant Academy*." Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen, also observed it, when he had advice of it by means of the "*Journal de Paris*."

But before this real comet, Paris resounded with the report of a pretended one. The 27th Nivôse (Jan. 16) they set up the cry of a new comet on the *Pont Neuf*, and many people were considerably alarmed at it. Nevertheless it was nothing but Venus, which appeared in broad day over the Luxembourg, the day in which 20,000 persons, expecting General BUONAPARTE, had their eyes directed towards that part. It may be seen thus every 19th day of the month, if attention be given to it ; but it is rare
that

that persons are found who have time or opportunity to notice it. At this time it excited a singular terror; they acted the "*Comet, or the End of the World*," (*la Comete, ou la Fin du Monde*), at the Vaudeville. RUGGIERI made an artificial comet, in fire-works, at the Lyceum; and it greatly resembled the beautiful comet of 1744, which I well remember having seen, and which was the most astonishing one of this age.

Dec. 6, 1798, at night, Citizen BOWARD discovered a small comet in the constellation of Hercules. This is the twenty-fourth new one: it was observed till the 11th, when it disappeared in Aquarius; it moved eighteen degrees per day. Thus, although it only appeared five days, it will furnish grounds wherewith to calculate its orbit. Dr. OLBERS saw it also at Bremen.

The 29th Nivôse (Jan. 18), Citizen DANGOS, at Tarbes, saw a comet pass over the sun like a black spot. This new and singular observation may be of use when we shall become acquainted with a great number of comets; but we are totally ignorant of the route of that which was seen that day on the sun.

An important and celebrated enterprise has furnished new hopes to astronomy and geography.

The 26th Ventôse (March 16) government demanded select astronomers and instruments for a secret expedition: we learned soon after, that the famous General BONAPARTE was to be at the head of it. I could only point out the Citizens NOUET, QUENOT, and MECHAIN, jun. they made preparations for this honourable mission, and set out the 5th Floreal (April 24); they embarked at Toulon May 10, and the debarkation took place in Egypt the 14th Messidor (July 2). I entertain no doubts but this voyage will prove useful to geography, and even to astronomy.

I have written to all the astronomers in Europe, to desire them to co-operate by observations corresponding to those which may be made by the astronomers of the expedition.

Young BERNIER, of Montauban, requested to be of this voyage; but the measures we took for this purpose proved to be too late. I have recommended to our astronomers to take the level of the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It has been often said that there is a great difference between them; but I am not of that opinion. I have wrote to Spain, to procure

the level of the South Sea, and of the gulph of Mexico at the isthmus of Panama, relative to which certain difficulties have been raised.

The observatory at Gotha is the finest and most useful one at present in Germany. The Duke has expended on it more than 200,000 francs: an example which no other prince has exhibited or followed. The director of the observatory, M. DE ZACH, is one of the most celebrated astronomers in Europe. I had long felt an inclination to visit and become acquainted with this sole monument of astronomy which it remained for me to see; in imitation of Halley, who went from England to Dantzic in 1679, to inspect the observatory of Hevelius, and, in concert with him to judge of the accuracy of his observations. I found that M. DE ZACH can observe the Polar star to a second, in lieu of a hundred seconds of uncertainty, to which we have been exposed.

Many astronomers of Germany, apprised of this project, repaired to us. These conferences served to augment our emulation. I have brought back 1200 ascensions of zodiacal stars, observed by M. DE ZACH with the finest passage-instrument in the world, each observation having been made many times: they will appear with 3000 declinations, which I have sent to M. DE ZACH, in an important work which he is preparing on astronomy, in 2 vol. octavo, and of which two-thirds are already printed.

M BODE brought us from Berlin the designs of his third chart of the starry heavens: there are to be twenty of them; and this valuable astronomical collection will contain 13,000 stars, or 8000 more than there were before. He has reduced 3000 of those by LACAILLE; he has observed 1500 himself to fill up some vacant spaces, and Citizen LEFRANCOIS has furnished him with the remainder. Here will be found the 2000 nebulous spots of Herschel, and from 5 to 600 double stars of that celebrated astronomer. We have made two new constellations, the press of Guthenburg, and the globe of Montgolfier.

M. WURM came from Wirtemberg (distance 100 leagues). The Duke of Wirtemberg presented him with a gratification of 800 francs for his journey. He has given me assurance that he would collate again the new stereotype-plates of Citizen FIRMIN DIDOT, in order that this undertaking, which may assure for
more

more than a century the exactitude of our calculations, may acquire all possible perfection and utility.

Messieurs KLUGEL, GILBERT, and PISTOR, came from Halle, a celebrated university of the king of Prussia. M. SCHAUBACH came from Meinungen. M. SEYFLER, of Gottingen, has promised some observations and calculations which we are in want of. M. KOHLER brought a new photometer, to measure the light of the stars, and a reflecting sextant, which last is an ingenious machine. M. FEER, of Zurich, brought us a new drawn chart of Rhinthal, with a reflecting sextant. All these persons agreed to accredit the new measures, and to employ mean time and decimals in calculations. M. SEYFFERT, of Dresden, presented me with a decimal computer, which he made himself. We made a tour to the mountain of Inselberg, with chronometers, sextants, and artificial horizons of different forms, to compare them; and I am thoroughly persuaded that the geography of Germany will soon be considerably advanced by the use of those instruments which M. DE ZACH has accredited and propagated.

This useful meeting might have been more numerous; but M. VEGA wrote to me from Austria, that he could not obtain permission to come to the rendezvous at Gotha; and what was still worse, he had been obliged, in order to write to me, to send my letter and his answer to the minister. The king of Prussia, on the other hand, ordered a sum of 1200 livres to be paid to his astronomer for the expences of his journey. The astronomer of Gottingen, although a subject of the king of England, met with no difficulty in repairing to us.

An English Journal had insinuated to the duke of Gotha, that a French astronomer might well be employed in tracing other revolutions than celestial ones; but I did not perceive that these alarms had cooled the cordial reception which I had been led to expect. At length we separated, well convinced of the utility of our conferences; and with a determination to renew them as soon as the means should be within our power.

I visited, in passing, the observatory at Mannheim, which had afforded me so much satisfaction in 1791; but I found the instruments packed up under vaults, which the bomb-shells had scarcely respected; in fine, waiting the return of peace, without which, science and happiness are insecure. The minister D'AR-

BERG, whom I solicited to second the zeal of M. BARRY, testified for me expressions of the best good will.

The 25th Frimaire (Dec. 15, 1797), the birth-day of TYCHO BRAHE, doctor JOHN CH^r BURCKHARDT came to visit me; this skilful astronomer, born at Leipzig, April 30, 1773, is a warm promoter of the astronomy of France; he is now employed in translating into German the book of citizen LEPLACE on *Celestial Mechanics*, or the *Theory of Attraction*, as fast as it is printed. This important work will give the last degree of perfection to our tables; 200 pages of it are already in the press.

On the same day, I requested of general BUONAPARTE to procure us a good instrument for the observatory; and on the 25th Ventose (March 19), government granted me 10,000 francs to purchase the 7½ foot mural quadrant of citizen LE MONNIER. For a long time past we have been soliciting good instruments for the observatory; citizen CASSINI, when he was director of it in 1785, had obtained funds for this purpose from the minister BRETEUIL, he had not time, however, to apply them to the proper use. When I was director in 1795, I renewed my applications, and we have been at length enabled, for the first time, to obtain, for the finest observatory* in the world, an instrument worthy of France. The board of longitude has added to it an achromatic telescope; but that was not sufficient.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last magazine, I observe you did me the honour to insert at large my answer to the queries of one of your correspondents, on certain practical points in husbandry. I am now about to request a corner of your next, for a few observations, suggested by experience, upon a most important and fundamental member of the same subject.

A particular attention to breeding cattle with the attempt at systematic improvement in their form, is, in a great measure to be esteemed a modern pursuit. Our forefathers were generally content to leave the matter to nature, unsollicitous,

* The construction of the observatory has been computed to cost one million, without including the foundation and subterraneous cells, which are 30 feet deep.

to raise any superfluous quantity of provisions, beyond what would suffice the demand of a rather scanty population. Of the multiplication of animals, merely with a view to the benefit of their manure, few seem to have entertained any idea. They, whose farms were chiefly appropriated to tillage, (and the predilection for the plough was general) seemed to entertain the invariable maxim, that live stock was at best, but a necessary evil, and therefore troubled themselves with as few cattle as possible; rather chusing, when an increased quantity of manure appeared absolutely necessary, to purchase, provided it could be obtained without too great inconvenience, or rather, without deviating too far from the accustomed tract. When the requisite quantity of manure was not to be obtained by purchase; instead of adopting the natural and obvious method of its production at home, the farmer, rendered desperate by disappointment, would either continue driving the plough, until both his land and himself were beggared beyond redemption; or, which was only the best of two evils, would lay his exhausted soil up to fallow in a negligent and slovenly manner; in other words, to produce a plentiful and deteriorating crop of weeds and rubbish. For a system like this, there certainly was some apology in the former cheapness and plenty of flesh provision, but such has long since ceased to have any force, although the common and small farmers, even those who possess ample capitals, in the present times of increased population and exorbitant price, are generally addicted to the ancient prejudiced aversion of being what they term overstocked with cattle. It is a well known fact, that there are very few farms upon the island, excepting those which are cultivated by that class, stiled gentlemen-farmers, adequately stocked with cattle of any description, but the useless and devouring species of heavy horses; and here we undoubtedly have the real cause of the exorbitant and artificial price of both bread and flesh.

The importance to a community of the multiplication of animals, every part of which is of such inestimable and indispensable use, and whose very excrement may be well stiled the staff of human life, since, to its fructifying virtues we owe the increase of corn, and the renovation of the exhausted soil, will not be disputed even by those humanists who debar themselves the use of animal food. Their

very shoes are a standing argument against the validity of their pretensions. Some three score or seventy years ago, agriculture became the rage amongst the enlightened classes both in England and France; the subject was in consequence philosophically investigated, and the great improvement adopted, of dedicating so considerable a portion of the farm to the purpose of raising winter food for cattle, as to enable the farmer to entertain a stock sufficiently large to preserve his land in constant good heart and full cropping; and if he were industrious enough to make a point of it, in a style of garden culture. Rich and plentiful crops took place of barren and unprofitable fallows, and both the cultivator and the country at large, were most amply and permanently rewarded. From this fortunate turn in the minds of philosophers, to the holy and primitive occupation of tilling the teeming soil, has this country been enabled to sustain an immensely increased population, which her old agricultural *regime* would have starved. Here the example of old France enables us to pay a well-merited compliment to our own government. Under the thrice and ever to be accursed despotism, which formerly devoured that fine country, the activity of the most enthusiastic cultivators upon earth, was stifled in every attempt at improvement with "the wet blanket" of fiscal extortion and feudal monopoly. Were particular providences the order of the day in my mental journal, I should endeavour to appal the souls of existing tyrants and public robbers, with a new and tremendous instance of divine justice — *Famine was a material instrument in the overthrow of the French monarchy*. Since the final and permanent settlement of the republic in that country, the agricultural enthusiasm seems to have sprung up with ten-fold vigour. According to unvarying accounts for a season or two past, the greedy plough will scarcely leave room for foot-paths and hedge-rows, in many parts of France. There is no doubt but France will, at no very distant period, notwithstanding its vast population, become a large exporter of corn. Stock-breeding, according to report, keeps a nearly even pace with tillage; and the French fairs last year, particularly in Normandy, were overdone with young cattle, and the price consequently unfavourable to the breeder. Things being notoriously in this state, and both bread

bread and flesh plentiful and cheap in France, at the time when a certain dignified and popular writer addressed the people of England, on the black bread, and Spartan broth, and starvation of the French; could he have given a better proof of the excess of his patriotic zeal than by such a sacrifice of truth?

Cattle breeding coming so highly into vogue, and amongst a class of men somewhat superior to those whose only rule in the science was, that the animals to be conjoined were male and female, no wonder that a solicitude arose respecting form, that the best reputed models were sought even in distant counties, and that a strong emulation commenced between the breeding competitors.

In the early stage of this business, the famous BAKEWELL of Leicestershire arose, a man who for the mild virtues of humanity, and for the important services he rendered his country in every branch of practical agriculture, has well merited the civic honours, and the attentive notice of the Biographer*. The unwearied diligence of this famous improver, who ransacked the whole island, and even repeatedly visited the continent, in search of the best shaped animals; and his celebrated position, that in cattle breeding, "like produces like," are well known. His favourite ideas, on the leading points of form in cattle, were, "the small bone and tight carcass:" thence he pretended to derive every other desirable qualification. As there had been previously no settled principle of improvement, and as that of Bakewell was at least specious, from the obvious and great superiority of his cattle, the Disley system was universally adopted by the fashionable breeders. This, like other systems founded in mere opinion, has had its day.

The *distum* of Bakewell was for a long time held sacred; he however lived long enough, to see it disregarded, and to be convinced of the fallibility and approaching decline of his system. It will be easily supposed, that amongst a number of competitors, a variety of opinions would arise; and that men of independent or of suspicious minds, would naturally be desirous of making appeals from the judgement of their director, to their own. This really happened, and either fortuitously, or

otherwise, the Bakewellian models were not only highly improved in some parts, but the form of the stock both radically and advantageously changed. In general however, the ideas of the true shape of cattle were extremely vague, arbitrary and indeterminate. Every district had its leading judges, to whose decisions the breeders in general paid an implicit deference; and if the judges of different counties differed ever so widely, as to the orthodoxy of shape and make, they were all, as well as their disciples, invariably unanimous in one point—the necessity of being well paid for their improved stock. In truth, the chief of this cattle-mending business, in process of time, degenerated into a mere job. Certain persons purchasing cattle for breeding at a very high price, had cast into the bargain, the fame of great improvers. The *family* played into each others hands, and became vouchers for each other, as to the superiority of the new stock. The public, and those not in the secret, paid extraordinary prices for the purchase, or hire, of famous bulls and rams, without finding any thing very extraordinary in their produce, when brought to fair market. It now became seriously doubted, whether, after all the high flown pretensions of systematic breeders, any improvement at all had really taken place, in the form of the original breeds of the country: and Mr. Parsons, of Somersetshire, past all doubt, one of the most complete judges of cattle in England, goes so far as to assert, even at this time, that the original breeds of the island, instead of being improved, have absolutely been deteriorated both in form and quality; the neat cattle particularly, by injudicious crossing, and by the introduction of coarse northern stock. He complains of the flesh of the new cattle, as coarse, ill-flavoured and spongy; and with too great appearance of truth, ridicules the modern shews of bullocks at Smithfield market, as consisting of huge animals made up of scarce any thing but legs, hides and horns!

But to make due allowance for the warmth of declamation, and to speak impartially, real improvements have been made, and the quantity of animal food much increased in the country. A most striking proof of this is to be found in Herefordshire, where breeding has been much extended from the commencement of the era of improvement, and where the cattle, taken in every point of view, are said to be superior to any in Britain. It

* A number of the most respectable cultivators have expressed their expectation, that the name of Bakewell will appear in the *Nesley*.

is a curious fact; Mr. Editor, but perhaps somewhat dangerous to publish in these ticklish times, that our west country oxen have been much improved of late years, in fineness of flesh and in form, by French crosses. I should not have ventured to assert the superiority of French beef, but that I speak it after Arthur Young, whose political orthodoxy no man will dispute. How will the assertors of the imprescriptible rights of English roast beef relish this? I lately mentioned the fact to a countryman who stoutly maintained its impossibility. By way of a collateral aid to my argument, I introduced the old English prejudice of one Englishman being a match in the field for ten Frenchmen. This home thrust staggered, and rather abated my antagonist, who replied demurely, "no; no, only five Frenchmen; which I thought a great concession. Thus much for prejudice and its boasted utility. Who knows but the use of this Frenchified west country beef may have contributed to the increase of jacobinism amongst us? a question which I submit, with the most profound deference, to the unerring judgment of the conductors of a certain magazine.

On the subject of agricultural improvement in general, however, we may at length rest perfectly well satisfied: much has been done, and the remaining steps towards perfection are under the conduct of the ablest leaders our country can boast. When such men as the Earl of Egremont, the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, with their long list of honourable and patriotic associates, undertake the increase and improvement of our breeds of cattle, we are not only confident of the best scientific aids being engaged, but there is no longer any danger to be apprehended of those low horse-dealing intrigues and tricks, by which the public was formerly gulled. The plans of improvement by the mode of annual shows and prizes, in Sussex, Bedfordshire, and in the West, are highly judicious and liberal; and the appendage of a Smithfield Society in London (lately instituted), which will as it were connect the judgment of town and country, is an idea which cannot be too much commended. All ideas of private interest are out of question with these patriotic societies, since, by covenant, the animals which from their superiority command the prize, are to be let out to hire, at rates perfectly reasonable. Here then is a fair challenge to the farmers of England. The counties in which the best stock is to be purchased, either for keep, or breeding, are

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pointed out; and there will remain now no farther excuse to those men of property, who are either understocked with cattle, or their farms disgraced with unproductive rubbish. Without pretending to doubt the judgment of those very able and experienced men, who are engaged in this affair, I would wish to throw out a hint. The true form of the horse has long been settled, past all dispute; but that seems not to be the case with respect to oxen, sheep and pigs. Those animals which are candidates for the prizes, and which are, in consequence of success, to be recommended to the country, have their merits decided upon, by the arbitrary judgment of certain persons, appointed to that end. But ought not these to have some settled principles on which to decide, and what are they? Since the principle of form laid down in Mr. Culley's otherwise very useful Treatise on Live Stock, (the barrel shape) is now generally exploded, it would be of infinite use to the agricultural readers of the Monthly Magazine, if some experienced gentlemen would come forward, and give their sentiments as to the true natural form of those animals; that from the collision of various judgments, a standard principle, worthy of dependence, might be at length struck out; and this request I make bold to extend to the numerous foreign correspondents of the magazine.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

February 10, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

WITH your permission, I will give myself the pleasure of making a farther answer to your respectable correspondent, G. A. of Bedford.

I conceive, there can be no doubt, but that the *rape* recommended by the Mid-Lothian Report, the *coleseed* of the fen, of Suffolk and Essex, where I have so often viewed it, and the *rape* cultivated last year, by G. A. are precisely the same genus and even species. The difference of product arises merely from difference of soil and management. This uncertainty, both with respect to *rape* and *coleworts* (as I before hinted), is no new matter. When the seed of the latter was sent to England, some years since, by the Marquis de Turbilly, with the highest recommendation, I well recollect, it was tried by various able cultivators in different parts of the country, without the smallest success; whilst at the same time,

D d Mr,

Mr. Baker the celebrated Irish cultivator, sent over very favourable accounts of it. The culture of rape, or coleseed, stood in the same unaccountable predicament. Miller had given a very flattering account of the *napus silvestris*, or rape; asserting, that it would resist the severest frosts of this country, that it would stand for spring-seed, after turnips were either destroyed by frost, or seeded; would produce nearly double the quantity of turnips, and if kept for seed, would return a profit of five pounds per acre, clear of charges. The actual practice of Irish husbandry was still more in favour of rape, as winter food, than Miller's theory. It was there, two feet high at Christmas; in March, four; a middling plant weighed eight or ten pounds; stock of all kinds thrived upon it, and the burden upon the ground, computing the number and weight of the plants (even from the smallest), amounted to the astonishing total, of seventy-three ton, six hundred weight, per English acre! Stimulated by this magnificent account, Mr. Young himself sate about a coleseed experiment, under circumstances of soil, exposure and culture, perfectly and studiously similar. Turnips and Battersea Cabbages also, were associated in this trial. All the crops flourished exceedingly, and the result was (in October), the cabbages were superior to all; the weight of the rape being barely one fifth of either of the others. Thus he gained a loss of two pounds three shillings and nine-pence per acre, by an attempt to rival Irish practice; the coleseed, by the strictest computation, appearing to be worth no more than fifteen shillings per acre: it was obviously useless to continue the experiment through winter, the bulk being so small. I have yet no doubt of the authenticity of the Irish account of coleseed, nor of the French account of coleworts. G. A. and myself even, can easily reconcile the difference in respect to rape particularly: he has doubtless, as well as I, seen the large crops of rape produced upon proper soils, and has had the experience of last year, of the very indifferent ones to be expected upon his own. Although rape undoubtedly affects a deep and strong soil, yet it must be found, dry and of considerable natural fertility; on such, it will not only produce great bulk, but endure the frost, at least of ordinary years. The soil of G. A. appears to have been too poachy, probably of insufficient warmth and fecundity for the due nouriture of the plant. The trial however was unfavour-

able, from the singular severity of the season. When I advised carrying it home for the stock, I by no means intended the whole to store (which is impracticable with rape), but merely to cut and carry daily, as we do soiling in summer. With permission, I will now dismiss the subject of *Coleworts and rape*, both which, as winter food for cattle, appeared to me, many years since, comparatively useless, whether in this country, or any other.

To the question, "*What good substitute we can have for turnips, on strong, deep clayey land, where, in wet weather, sheep will stand up to the backs*"—the best answer in my power to give, is, that, as far as our discoveries go, the cabbage is the proper winter food of such soils, as to weight and nutritious quality. The *ruta бага*, which is of the *brassica* species, no doubt resists the frost and the wet, beyond every thing else, as G. A. is well apprized, and in that light, stands in the first rank. But the material question is, Whether other articles may not be substituted, of superior weight and quality, and of sufficient, if not equal hardness? I confess myself here upon speculative ground; I never tried the turnip cabbage of Sweden. In the first place, proceeding from a northern and unfavourable climate, I should not expect from the plant any high degree of nutriment. I have heard, the substance of the turnip is very hard, and apt to be stringy; that the *ruta бага* draws and impoverishes the land, and that the quantity is very deficient, compared with our own country turnips; which again, in that respect, are much behind cabbages. I have never heard of a heavier crop of *ruta бага*, than the amount of from twelve to fifteen ton; whereas twenty and twenty-five ton of English turnips, are a product sufficiently common, with which must be considered, the superior fatting quality; and if both the Swedish and English are supposed to be drawn home and stacked, before the frost, the balance in favour of the English must be highly increased. G. A. however has the advantage of regulating his judgment on the matter from actual experiment.

I have paid particular attention to the analysis of the soil, and the stated proportions of clay, calcareous earth, and sand; on a soil so composed, I have known not only cabbages and turnips, but also potatoes, and even carrots and parsnips, successfully cultivated, as winter food for cattle. But I must here observe, that positive conclusions are not always to be drawn from a bare knowledge of the com-

ponent

ponent parts of a soil; the natural quality, and condition of those parts, is of the utmost import. There are clays and sands of the utmost fertility by nature, in Essex and Suffolk, on the south coast, and in the west, for instance; other clayey and sandy lands are so naturally sterile and hungry, that they will swallow up an immensity of manure, with very little apparent, or very tardy benefit. The turnips of such poor lands, as I have elsewhere observed, are by no means so nutritious as those produced upon rich soils, nor will they fatten cattle without other assistance. I should suppose the lands in Bedfordshire to be generally of a superior description, and that the driest of those of G. A. stirred deep and wrought as fine as possible, would produce a considerable and profitable weight of the best English turnips. These might be stacked, in full perfection, before the frost had either damaged them, or diminished their weight, the tops being thrown to the cattle. But I have still known turnips stacked in the most careful way, and in a warm situation, affected, and even rotted by the frost; and, in very severe weather, they are but a cold and watery diet.

I submit it to G. A.'s superior information, whether it would not be amusing, and not improbably advantageous to him, (if he has not already) to make trial of cabbages, for the bulk sake, and of the superior roots just now mentioned. The success of cabbages must be certain. Potatoes will succeed on his land, to a certain degree, and although (notwithstanding some pretensions to the contrary) they are worse than useless without boiling, with it, their use is great, particularly with pig stock. Carrots and parsnips are not so nice about the quality, as the depth of the soil; and if success with them should not be of the first rate, yet ample amends is made, by their excellent quality, and the comforts they dispense among the farming stock, in a severe winter. The wintry wetness of the soil does not so much affect these, since they are a summer crop, and should be got in as early as possible, upon all earths, but sands: to this end, they should be sown on winter fallows, laid up in broad and high lands, carefully drained with water furrows. The soil being deep, well worked and well manured, the carrots will be large and long, but not of so deep a colour, nor indeed in so great a quantity, as on rich sands; in which predicament, in point of quantity I mean, turnips also stand.

I observe mention made of "sheep standing up to their hocks" in wet clays. Is it then the practice to winter sheep on such lands? I am partial to wintering all kinds of stock at home, and as much under cover as possible. The Italian method of wintering sheep in pens, or warm yards, has been tried in England, particularly by Mr. Youag, with great success. Are sheep a fit stock for wet, clayey soils? On these points I should esteem myself highly obliged to G. A. for information. For my own part, I am much attached to pig stock, with which I have been largely concerned.

A PRACTICAL FARMER,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERMIT me to offer to the notice of your readers a few examples of etymology, derived from the Welsh language, prefaced by the enumeration of some of the leading proofs, which ought to induce a recurrence to that tongue, for the explanation of the names of places in different parts of Europe.

The first preliminary observation is, that it can be fully proved, though it is generally admitted, that the original inhabitants of most of this part of the world were a people who have improperly passed under the denomination of *Celts*, and from whom the *Welsh* are immediate descendants.

Secondly, that the most ancient appellations are those of *countries, seas, rivers, and mountains*.

Thirdly, that a great proportion of the *names* of places have no meaning at all in, or are *not words* of the modern languages of the several countries where they are situated.

Fourthly, in consequence of the foregoing premises, it is to be inferred, that those names are *words* which *never had any signification*; or they are the *remains* of the language of a *prior race* of people.

Fifthly, there are abundant proofs to shew that the *Welsh* language is, at the present day, exactly what it *was* in the *twelfth century*, even to the peculiarity of dialects in the different parts of Wales.

Sixthly, the inference from the last proof is, that if *no change* took place in the course of *six centuries*, and during the greatest part of that period the *Welsh* people were in *close connection* with the *English*, a less change, if possible, must have happened in an equal length of time *prior* to the twelfth century, when they *were without any intercourse* with strangers.

Seventhly,

Seventhly, laying no stress upon the last mentioned inference, we have ample proofs to shew, that the Welsh tongue is now what it was on the coming of the Romans into Britain.

Lastly, it can be proved that the mass of names before-mentioned as *inexplicable in other languages* are real words in the Welsh; consequently there results a two-fold inference: first, that it has been preserved without any change from the most remote antiquity; and next, that the language of the first inhabitants of Europe is identified therein.

Examples of etymology: the names of volcanic mountains explained.

SICILY.

The title of king of the Two Sicilies, belonging to the crown of Naples, is of itself a sufficient evidence to shew that the name must have an allusion to something common to the island properly so called, and also to the country about Naples; and nothing can be more remarkably so than the two celebrated volcanoes of *Etna* and *Vesuvius*. The word *Sicily*, by preserving the primitive sound of C as K, is very nearly the Welsh *Cegulw*, which is pronounced as if it were written *Kekooloo* in the English orthography; and the signification of it is, the *mouth of burning cinders*; being derived from *Ceg*, a mouth, and *Ulw*, burning cinders, hot ashes, or embers. The initial of *Cegulw* has three mutations, which, for want of appropriate characters, I must thus exemplify: *Bâr e Gegulw*, the peak of the combustible mouth; *Bâr a Cgegulw*, a peak with a combustible mouth; *In-Ngbegulw*, in a combustible mouth: and these mutations account for writing *Sicily*, instead of *Cicily*, or *Kikily*, which ought to be the word in its absolute form. Hence the appellation of the Two Sicilies implies the two burning craters.

MOUNT ETNA.

In this name may be recognized the Welsh words, *ETANA*, the accumulation of fire, which may be thus further explained: *E*, the; *TANA*, to accumulate fire, and also fire collected together; and the root of *TANA* is *TÂN*, which primarily means expansion, and fire in a secondary sense. So *MONT E TANA*, *MONT E TÂN*, and *MONT E TANJO*, are literally the *mount of the accumulating fire*, the *mount of fire*, and the *mount of the firing*; or, the burning mountain.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

This name means the mountain of the combustible mouth, if it is to be identified in *MONT VYs-HYVYs*, which words are

pronounced almost exactly like it; and is thus explained: *Vus-hyrys*, if it were not governed in construction by the word *Mont*, would be *Bus-hyrys* in its absolute form, from *Bus*, a mouth or aperture, and *Hyrys*, from *Hyv*, apt or capable, and *Ys*, a consuming or burning.

STROMBALI.

The Welsh words *STRUM BALI*, which are exactly of the same sound as this name, imply the ridge of eruption, or the disgorging ridge; and they are thus explained: *Ystrum*, a ridge, from the prefix *ys* and *trum*, is, by the common elision of the *y*, written *'Strum*; and *Bali*, a disgorging, is a collective noun, from *Balu*, to throw out, to eject, or to erupt.

Having, as I conceive, so successfully found the before-mentioned names explained in the Welsh language, I am tempted to rob Vulcan of part of his honours, by deriving the term *volcano* from the same source. In so doing, it is necessary first, to observe that the initial *V* is not a radical letter; and that its sound in the Welsh is the secondary power, or mutation of *M* and of *B*. I therefore fix upon *Bal-cynnau*, or the burning peak, or burning mountain, as the original, from whence *Volcano* is derived: and under various forms of constructions it is very like in sound; as *E VAL-CYNNAU*, the burning peak; and to give the sound of *Val-cynnau*, according to the English orthography, it must be written *Valconna*, which differs but very little from *Volcano*. *BAL-CYNNAU* is formed from *Bal*, a term for a conical hill, or peak, and especially such as is thrown up; and *Cynnau*, to kindle, or to take fire; and also a firing, or kindling.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Feb. 6, 1799.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BY no means intended to assert that the English translation of the bible should be considered as the standard for biblical criticism; but what I advanced in my reply to M. R. was merely that it was rendered perfectly consistent with itself; and this consistency is still maintained in all the passages which your correspondent M. R. quotes (p. 247 of your magazine for October last) to prove his former position; and I will now proceed to offer a few reasons why the word *JEHOVAH* is rendered *Lord* in those passages.

Although in the original Hebrew the word *JEHOVAH* is every where made use

of in the passages above alluded to, yet, in the English bible it is translated, I think very properly, *Lord*; for it does not appear that the word *JEHOVAH* was at that time used as a particular title of distinction, but afterwards, when God renews his promise to deliver the Israelites from the Egyptian bondage, and to carry them into Canaan, he more fully declares his power, and by the name of *JEHOVAH* enters into a covenant with them: here then is the first passage in which this word is used as a particular title of distinction; for in the other passages that great honour is not attached to the name, which here seems to be implied, and therefore it was not necessary that it should be translated otherwise than by its common signification; but where the Almighty so expressly assumes this title to be a memorial of the covenant between him and the Israelites, then it appears as if it was to be considered as a title of honour. M. R. seems to have misunderstood my meaning, when he says, that I maintained that the word "*shem*" signified "a title of honour." I did not say that *that word* signified "a title of honour," but that a particular title of distinction was attached to the word *JEHOVAH* in that passage. It is well known that the Jews retain so great a veneration for the word *JEHOVAH* that they are forbidden to pronounce it. In former times it was only the high priest that might pronounce it, and that but once a year, at the solemn benediction of the people in the feast of expiation. It appears by the fragments which we have remaining of the *Hexapla* of Origen, that he wrote *Adonai* in all places where *JEHOVAH* was in the Hebrew; and we do not find that St. Jerome either makes use of this word in his translation of the bible, or in his other works; he follows the ancient Greek interpreters, translating it, for the most part, *Lord*. I must, however, confess that I am more inclined to favour bishop Warburton's explanation of the passage than M. R.'s objections against it, inasmuch as by his explanation the passage seems to be rendered entirely free from that obscurity which your correspondent supposes to exist in it. Your's, &c.

December 18, 1798.

S. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your excellent magazine, allow me to address a few lines to the present judicious

editors and selectors of Calmet's great Dictionary, now publishing by C. Taylor.

A considerable portion of part third is appropriated to the different interpretations of *αγγελος*, angels, or agents, messengers, &c. but towards the close of this very interesting and entertaining article, there is an opinion which might have created no surprise in the last century when Calmet wrote, but which seems rather extraordinary to have crept into this modern edition at the end of the eighteenth century. Angels are here represented as sent from the throne of divine mercy in various services to mankind, "in which they may be (and probably are) always engaged, though invisible to us; we may receive from them much good or evil, without our being aware of any angelic interference." Upon reviewing the previous parts of this article, there does not seem to be any part of the references from sacred authorities, nor can I trace any which lead to so positive a conclusion as of this continual ministration of angels. The various dispensations and interpositions of divine providence, as well general and particular, I am ready to admit, and any thinking man who acknowledges a superintending cause, cannot well deny them; but this ministration by angels, over each individual, however invisibly it may be effected, seems to be so poetical, and at the same time so contradictory to the divine declarations, which state that the seasons of God's visitations by miraculous agents is passed away, that I must beg to enter my protest against the continuance, at this enlightened period, of any such doctrine. It has hitherto been the basis on which superstition has built all her fearful terrors—upon which the ignorant and the young have been led to fear instead of loving the ways of religion; and sacred things have been wrapped in a veil of alarm, which has shaken the most placid innocence, and disturbed the most peaceful mind!

To strengthen this doctrine, the editors offer an instance from Job, where Satan, an evil "angel" is represented as producing storms, &c. by his activity—though Job knew not that it was Satan." It is remarkable that this book of Job, which most critical writers have long since settled to be an allegorical or epic poem, should have been selected for an instance or proof of the doctrine advanced; but if this did not shake it, enough is said in the very next sentence to overthrow any reliance upon this example—"but Job referred it all to the good pleasure of God, as if

acting by natural causes." Now Job is here made to act like a natural and rational being. There was no similitude to the other cases of Abraham, Manoah, &c. whose angels, having performed their message, made themselves known by some visible sign. There was a sect of the ancient Jews, and there are many people among moderns, so superstitious as to believe that each person has his peculiar spirit or angel watching over their steps; and to help themselves on in the depth

into which they have thus plunged, they go the length of supposing, that when they have done any thing wrong, they must needs have two guardian angels, one leading them into good, and the other pulling them into evil; and thus, between them both, they destroy their own accountability, give up the justice of God, and desert all the doctrines of the very religion they profess!

Nov. 1798.

H. A.

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 4th of July, 1798, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE of the Labours of the Class of Moral and Political Sciences, during the last quarterly sitting, by Citizen Lacuë.

{ Year VI. of the French Republic—ivth Tri-maître, 10 Thermidor. }

THE class of Moral and Political Sciences had proposed, as a subject for one of the prizes to be distributed by the Institute, the solution of the following question:

"What are the most proper institutions to found the morals of a people?"

The class has received fifteen memoirs on this subject: three of them appear to merit a distinct notice, because their authors have approached to the end proposed in the question; but not judging that any has attained it, the prize will not be distributed.

The works of which the class has thought fit to make a particular mention are, that which was deposited on the third day, at the office of the secretary of the Institute, and which bears for epigraph these verses of Horace:

"Si forte necesse est fingere, non exaudita
Continget—dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter."

That which was inscribed under number 6, and which has for its epigraph this passage of Cicero: "Nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides." That which was inscribed under number 10, bears for epigraph these words, taken from the memoir itself: "On n'honore point la vertu, on la respecte."

The class has thought proper to propose the same question afresh: it was also considered, at the same time, that the elementary questions of the general question require to be indicated in a new program. This program will be published in the sitting of the 15th Vendemiaire next.

The class of Moral and Political Sciences had also to adjudge a prize upon this question:

"For what objects and on what conditions is it expedient for a republican state to open public loans?"

As the authors of the memoirs sent to the concurrence, or *concours*, do not appear to have attained the end of the question, the class proposes the same subject afresh.

In a separate program, which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for January, the following question in social science was proposed:

"How far ought the power of a father of a family to extend, and what limits should be prescribed to it in a well-constituted republic?"

Although this last question involves very interesting matter, and especially at a period when the legislative body is about to be employed in digesting a civil code, the class probably entertained the first idea of it from a very extensive discussion which took place at one of its own sittings, on paternal authority. The class had been invited to this discussion by two memoirs of our fellow-member DESALLES, and by a memoir in two parts of our fellow-member RÖDERER; all three relating to the principles of government in China.

In his first memoir, entitled "On the influence which despotism in China, and the morals which accompany it, have produced on the forty centuries of its stable duration," Citizen DESALLES, after combating RAYNAL, who thought he had discovered principles of republicanism in the government of China, draws a conclusion, from a comparative examen of all the histories grounded upon the Chinese writers, and from the different voyages of embassy, that China, during the term of its twenty-two dynasties, has never admitted into its government

government any other than the most anti-republican forms.

In his second memoir, intitled: *A new enquiry into the despotism of right and essential fact in the Government of China*, Citizen DESALLES, after having shewn that despotism is the concentration in one single person of all the powers which the social compact requires to be essentially divided and communicated, proves, that in China, the three powers are referred by the law to the hereditary sovereign: he proves afterwards, that there, as every where else, this hereditary sovereign has almost always abused it, so that if we divide the forty centuries of the duration of the Chinese empire into three parts, it would appear that about 1500 years have been consecrated to the nullity (*nullité*) of their monarchs, 1500 years to their crimes and unprincipled oppressions, and scarcely 1000 to philanthropic tolerance, happiness and virtue.

Citizen RÖDERER, struck with the great phenomenon which the Chinese nation presents, viz. the stability of its government, in spite of its immense population and territory, thinks, on the other hand, that the honour of it does not pertain to despotism, but to institutions really republican, which, under appearances of oppression and even of servitude, in China, surmount the powers of despotism. These institutions are that of the choice of magistrates, and that of the patriarchal authority, which last is very different from paternal authority. The author makes it appear, that in China all magistracies are really elective, that all the Chinese are equally free to arrive at the most eminent, that no one obtains them unless by gradual promotions from college to college, the result of public examinations, in which the emperor has no concern; that the Mandarins, who have all been educated in the same common schools, all instructed in one and the same doctrine, all drawn without distinction of origin, from the body of the nation, all armed, by the usages of the country, with many means of resisting oppression, must necessarily be, and are all in reality, interested to support the people against despotism, and not to serve as an instrument of despotism against the people.

The organization of families appears to our colleague to be a second barrier against the abuses of every species of public power. "In Europe," says he, "where the paternal system is adopted, wherever a hundred thousand heads are united to-

gether, twenty thousand fathers of families are to be governed; in China, where the patriarchal system is adopted, wherever there are a hundred thousand individuals, the government has only to take charge of two thousand persons, from which difference must result the double advantage of rendering a great people more easy to govern, and yet more difficult to oppress. In effect, wherever a thousand heads of families can arm at least fifty thousand individuals, there must either be frequent and terrible commotions against power, or great management on the part of those who exercise power towards the subjects."

The labour, of which we have just given an account, having obliged our colleague to bestow his researches for a long time on the language and writing of the Chinese, this has led him, in another memoir, to compare the advantages and inconveniences of the two systems of writing adopted in all civilized nations; symbolical writing, or the representative of ideas, which is that of the Chinese; and alphabetical writing, or the representative of sounds, which is that of the Europeans; and, on this occasion, he draws a parallel between the Chinese and the French writing. Whichever of those may be entitled to pre-eminence, much may be gained, according to the author, by studying the principles of the Chinese language at a time when all men's minds are turned towards perfecting the means of communication between nations. He thinks that writing, like articulated language, and the language of action invented by LÉFÈVRE and SICARD, may become a real instrument of analysis, and that it may be possible to establish between these three means of communication, such an accordance, that one may serve as a supplement or controul to the other. The researches of Citizen RÖDERER have likewise often given him occasion to furnish observations proper to mark the influence of signs upon ideas, and to set in a clear light the full importance of the question proposed on this subject, by the National Institute.

Citizen VILLETERQUE, agreeing with Citizen RÖDERER as to the influence of signs upon ideas, and persuaded that it is only by diminishing the too frequent approximations in language, by means of better conceived definitions, that we can add to the evidence of such approximations as are designed to maintain the analogy of ideas with the faculty of generalizing, has endeavoured, in a memoir entitled, *On Philosophical Experience*, to seize

and trace the differences which exist between philosophic experience and the philosophic spirit.

Citizen FLEURIEU has read a new fragment of his relation of the voyage round the world, made in 1790, 1791, and 1792, by Captain STEPHEN MARCHAND, of Marseilles.

This fragment offers a description of the island of Tinian, one of the Marian islands, such as Commodore Anson found in 1742, compared with that which is given of it by voyagers who have touched there 22 years after the voyage of the former. A quarter of a century has sufficed to transform an enchanting piece of scenery into a rude impracticable wild: so true is the observation of the Pliny of France, that man enjoys more than he possesses; that he only keeps possession of what he has by cares perpetually renewed, and that if these are discontinued, every thing languishes, every thing deteriorates, every thing falls back into the hand of nature, which re-assumes her rights, and effaces the works of man.

Citizen GOSSELIN has read to the class some disquisitions relative to the geographical system of Polybius, and presented also a chart founded on the data of that historian. This is the fifth geographical system of the ancients which Citizen GOSSELIN has restored.

Citizen BOUCHAUD has read two memoirs, the subject of which is the Roman Legislation. One, which continues the series of seven preceding memoirs published by him, is entitled, *Historical and critical Researches on the Edicts of the Roman Magistrates*. In the other, which

has for its title, *An Essay on the Numismatic History of the Roman Legislation*, our colleague describes a medal struck in honour of Marcus Porcius Læca, a tribune of the people, who, in spite of the opposition of the consuls, deprived them by a law of the right of scourging a Roman citizen with rods. A victory like this gained over arbitrary power, a victory which Cicero celebrated with the enthusiasm which the exhilarating name of liberty is calculated to inspire,—this victory was well worthy to attract the notice of a member of the National Institute; a victory like this deserved well to be engraved upon bronze. Why have not we also erected durable monuments to those of our legislators, who, by the decrees which they have proposed, have so powerfully contributed to make us re-conquer our rights? Why have we not also, like the Romans, distinguished our laws by the names of the authors? Unquestionably the representatives of the French people have no occasion for similar institutions in order to make liberty loved and respected, to labour to render the French nation as happy as it is great; but these institutions, could they only prevent one single disastrous law, could they only give birth to one wise law, could they only be one additional guarantee of our felicity and our glory, we ought to adopt. Let us lavish encouragement on the men who are called either to govern us or to give us laws; the career which they have to run through is immense, and it is strewn with the greatest difficulties.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONIS MOTIS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER XI.

* * * This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of *Bons-Mots*, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from *Anecdotes* written down after long Conversations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of *Anecdote* with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from *Original Letters* to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CXLVIII. BOLINGBROKE'S GRATITUDE.

BOLINGBROKE, to shew his gratitude to my father for permitting him to return to England, endeavoured to supplant the minister by means of the royal mistresses—but George II. was ruled by his queen, and not by his mistresses. Queen Caroline, indeed, deserved the favour she enjoyed. So attentive was she to

her husband, that he could not walk through the gardens, without her calling for her cloak, and following him, even when she had a cold, or was otherwise indisposed.

CXLIX. SWIFT.

Swift was a good writer, but had a bad heart. Even to the last he was devoured by ambition, which he pretended to despise

spite. Would you believe that, after finding his opposition to the ministry fruitless, and, what galled him still more, contemned, he summoned up resolution to wait on Sir Robert Walpole? Sir Robert seeing Swift look pale and ill, inquired the state of his health, with his usual old English good humour and urbanity. They were standing by a window that looked into the court-yard, where was an ancient ivy dropping towards the ground. "Sir, said Swift, with an emphatic look, I am like that ivy: I want support." Sir Robert answered, "Why then, doctor, did you attach yourself to a falling wall?" Swift took the hint, made his bow, and retired.

CL. ATTERBURY.

Atterbury was nothing more nor less than a jacobite priest. His writings were extolled by that faction, but his letter on Clarendon's History is truly excellent.

CLI. GEORGE I.

On a journey to Hanover the coach of George I. breaking down, he was obliged to take shelter in the next country-house, which belonged to a gentleman attached to the abdicated family. The king was of course shewn into the best room; where, in the most honourable place, appeared—the portrait of the pretender. The possessor, in great confusion, was about to apologize by pleading obligations, &c. when the king stopped him, by saying, with a smile of indifference, "Upon my word it is very like the family."

CLII. WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

William Duke of Cumberland gave promises of talents that were never accomplished. One day he had given some offence to his royal mother, and was remanded to the confinement of his chamber. After what the queen thought a sufficient duration of his punishment, she sent for him. He returned in a very sulky humour. "What have you been doing?" said the queen.—"Reading."—"What book?"—"The New Testament."—"Very well. What part?"—"Where it is said, *Woman why troublest thou me?*"

CLIII. DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

I am told that the secret letters between Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough, in the first glow of their passion, are still extant in a certain house in the Green Park. They used to correspond under feigned and romantic names. When this intense friendship abated, the duchess was certainly more in fault than the queen. Such was the equality produced by their

intimacy, that almost the sole remaining idea of superiority remained with her who had the advantage in personal charms—and in this there was unfortunately no comparison. The duchess became so presumptuous that she would give the queen her gloves to hold, and on taking them again would affect suddenly to turn her head away, as if her royal mistress had perspired some disagreeable effluvia!

CLIV. LADY SUNDON.

Lady Sundon was bribed with a pair of diamond ear-rings, and procured the donor a good place at court. Though the matter was notoriously known, she was so imprudent as to wear them constantly in public. This being blamed in a company, Lady Wortley Montague, like Mrs. Candour, undertook Lady Sundon's defence. "And pray, says she, where is the harm? I, for my part, think Lady Sundon acts wisely—for does not the bush shew where the wine is sold?"

CLV. POPE.

Pope received a thousand pounds from the Duchess of Marlborough, on condition that he would suppress the character of Atossa—yet it is printed.

CLVI. BURNET.

Bishop Burnet's absence of mind is well known. Dining with the Duchess of Marlborough, after her husband's disgrace, he compared this great general to Belshazzar. "But, said the Duchess, eagerly, how came it that such a man was so miserable and universally deserted?"—"Oh madam, (exclaimed the *distrain* prelate) he had such a brimstone of a wit!"

CLVII. ORIGINAL LETTER.*

Sirawberry Hill, August 18, 1785.

I am sorry, dear sir, that I must give you unanswerable reasons, why I cannot print the work you recommend. I have been so much solicited since I set up my press to employ it for others, that I was forced to make it a rule to listen to no such applications. I refused Lord Hardwicke to print a publication of his; Lady Mary Forbes, to print letters of her ancestor Lord Essex; and the Countess of Aldborough, to print her father's poems, though in a piece as small as what you mention. These I recollect at once, beside others whose recommendations do not immediately occur to my memory; though I dare say they do remember them, and would resent my breaking my rule. I will

* About a hundred letters of compliment or civility, will be omitted. Those only are selected which contain literary facts, or uncommon thoughts.

only beg you not to treat me with so much ceremony, nor ever use the word *humily* to me, who am no ways intitled to such respect. One private gentleman is not superior to another, in essentials; I fear, the virtues of an untainted young heart, are preferable to those of an old man long

conversant with the world: and in soundness of understanding you *have* shown and *will* show a depth which has not fallen to the lot of your sincere humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

P. S. I will call on you in a few days, and say more on the particulars of your letter.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

INTERESTING AND ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BIRON.

AMONG the remarkable persons, and especially among the generals, who perished by the revolutionary axe, were several, concerning whom the public has not yet pronounced an unanimous opinion. In this number is the *ci-devant* due De Biron. All the authentic information, however, that it has been possible to obtain of his conduct and opinions, is highly honourable to the memory of this illustrious victim.

After the massacre at Frankfort, in which the *ci-devant* regiment of Saintonge was cut to pieces, Biron, who then commanded the division of the middle Rhine at Strasburg, marched with 10,000 men to the assistance of Custine's army, which then occupied the country extending from Cassel to Frankfort. Custine was attacked, and his army, after being forced to retire from the environs of the latter place, would have been cut off and entirely destroyed, but for the prudent advice and military skill of Biron, by whose means the retreat upon Cassel was effected. His *sang-froid* and firmness at that critical moment saved both his troops and Custine's, whose impetuosity of temper had deprived him of the use of his judgment.

Biron's patriotism was incontestible. He gave the most convincing proof of it at Strasburg, at the time of his wife's emigration; she wrote him a letter, which he opened in the presence of several officers, and after reading it, expressed himself in the following words: "my wife is not fond of her country, and is determined to leave it. Let her go! As for me, I will never abandon France."

DUMOURIER.

A month before Dumourier was appointed minister for foreign affairs, he was at Niort, where he was forced to conceal himself in order to avoid the persecution of his creditors. Delessart, the minister, knowing his intimate acquaintance with Genoué, conceived the

idea of employing him in the diplomatic line, with the hope that he would interpose his good offices between him and that representative of the people, who was a member of the diplomatic committee, and one of his most implacable enemies. He therefore wrote a ministerial letter to Dumourier, who had long been soliciting an employ in the *corps diplomatique*, desiring him to repair with all convenient speed to Paris, where the king's intentions would be made known to him. He sent him at the same time six thousand livres, to pay any debts he might have contracted at Poitou.

Dumourier hastened to Paris, expecting to be made minister plenipotentiary at least; and immediately on his arrival waited upon Delessart. The minister told him that nothing was as yet determined upon; but that a change in the diplomatic body would speedily take place, and that as it was his intention to propose him to the king as a proper person to fill one of the vacant places, he was glad of an opportunity of conversing with him previously, in order to judge in what situation his talents might be made most useful. He then spoke to him of the opposition he met with from some members of the assembly. When he came to Genoué, Dumourier interrupted him: "Oh! as to him, said he eagerly, he is my intimate friend, and I undertake not only to put an end to his attacks upon you, but, if you chuse, to bring him here to-morrow to receive your orders." Delessart acceded to the proposal, and the following day Dumourier returned with Genoué, who expressed his regret at having given a wrong interpretation to the intentions of the minister, and promised to regulate his conduct differently in future.

Delessart enchanted with this interview, conceived the hope of turning it to great advantage; thought that he had already the whole diplomatic committee at his orders; and congratulated himself upon his sending for Dumourier to Paris. It was not long before the latter perceived what was passing in the minister's mind; nor did he fail to avail himself of it with

his usual dexterity. In his third visit, he intimated to Delessart his fear of being arrested at Paris, at the suit of his creditors, in case he should prolong his stay; and was only to be detained by the payment of his debts. They amounted to a considerable sum, and were discharged out of the secret service money allotted to the minister.

CARRIER.

Carrier, whose very name conveys the idea of destruction, was, nevertheless, a man of a whimsical sort of gaiety, which manifested itself on a variety of occasions. A grenadier of one of the battalions of the department of l'Ardèche, being destitute of shoes, represented his wants to Carrier, by whom he was very roughly treated. "What!" said he "do you take me for a shoemaker?—I'll give you shoes with a vengeance." On saying this, he went to fetch his sabre. "Do you wish to fight in good earnest, said the grenadier, putting himself on guard?—Well! with all my heart: it's my business." Carrier turned pale, but affecting not to be disconcerted, "you are a d—d honest fellow! said he, What country do you come from?"—"L'Ardèche."—"Why, then, you are a countryman of mine: there are none but good folks in our country." Carrier then desired breakfast to be brought for him, and gave him 12 livres, and an order for two pair of shoes.

When he was put upon his trial, he considered himself as a worthy man, and a good patriot, who was about to be sacrificed to what was then called the *iber-midrean* re-action. "*When the wind shifts,*" said he to his advocate, *the tiles fall upon your head.*" Being asked by the latter, how he could have the heart to drown children only five or six years old, he answered thus: "*Their fathers, their mothers, their tutors and teachers were all royalists: while destroying the old wolves, how could I let the young wolves escape?*"

Nothing could be more astonishing than his tranquillity and *sang-froid*, on hearing that he was condemned to die. On the very day of his execution, he gave an early breakfast to several of his friends; eating little himself, drinking only one glass of wine, and passing the whole time in giving a description of his journey from the prison to the scaffold, and of the manner in which he should be received by the spectators upon his road. "Some, said he, will cry out, there goes the villain who put so many innocent people to death in la Vendée! what an ugly wretch it is! but others will reply, it was not he who did all the mischief."

These particulars come from the mouth of a man of veracity, to whom they were related by Tronçon du Coudrai, Carrier's advocate, who was present at the breakfast. "Execrable as Carrier was, added the advocate, all his crimes proceeded rather from his head than from his heart: his disordered imagination shewed him traitors and conspirators every where. If, however, during his proconsulate, his hands were almost always embued in blood, they were not at least soiled by foreign gold. He did not leave enough to pay his counsellor."

CHARRETTE.

A lieutenant, who served in the column by which Charrette was taken, gives the following account of that expedition:

For about two months before, Charrette had been destitute of cavalry, almost the whole having been lost in the affair of *St. Christophe*, where he had contrived to get together 400 men of the neighbouring communes, by threatening the inhabitants with death if they did not comply with his requisition. On the very day of that assemblage, he was almost totally defeated; out of eighty horses which he possessed, fifty being taken by the republicans. The peasants who escaped from the action, abandoning him entirely, he remained with about forty men, who could not quit him, either because they were deserters from our troops, or because their conscience would not suffer them to break the oath they had taken not to leave him in any extremity.

Charrette now came to a resolution to abandon the remainder of his horses, that he might the more easily take refuge in the woods, out of which he never ventured more. The republicans, who pursued him, marched in small columns of from fifty to sixty men, beating about in the woods, particularly in the forests of *Jauvoys*, of *Grata*, the woods of des *Essarts*, and all those that exist in the commune of *Leger*. His great knowledge of the country often contributed to save him, no less than the excellent system of tactics he had adopted. He knew by means of his spies, the place at which his pursuers were to halt for the night. The next morning he watched the moment of their departure, and the road they took, and in that manner followed them till they halted again, so that when they believed they had him in front of them, he was almost always in their rear. It sometimes happened that they pursued him a whole day in the forest of *Jauvoys*, without being able to discover him, al-

though perfectly sure he was there, while the only way he took to escape, was by keeping the same path as they. The peasants always conspired him, some out of fear, and others from a principle of attachment. He was, however, grown cruel, even towards those who had served him; and more than once killed peasants who were ploughing their grounds, lest they should betray him, and indicate his route. In the commune of St. Hilaire, near Paluan, he put to death with his own hand, the father, the son, and the son in law, upon mere suspicion. He was also grown melancholy; the idea of his destruction incessantly haunting his mind. At length his evil destiny overtook him.

A republican column was returning to their cantonment at the Château de Pont-de-vie, near the town of Poirée, four days after they had left it, in order to procure provisions, and take a little rest, when two horsemen upon the look out, saw the gleam of arms break through the trees. Of this they immediately informed the general, who advanced without losing a moment, at the head of the few troopers he had with him, and soon perceived that it was the band of Charrette, which was desfilng two a-breast across a heath of small extent. The general rode through the two ranks, in order to discover if their chief was among them, while they, more eager to save than to defend themselves, fired only two or three shot, which took no effect. Here it may be proper to observe that Charrette was flying before a small column, from Leger, commanded by adjutant-general Valentin; and that it was only in consequence of our counter-marching that we met with him; for, according to custom, he was following our detachment.

The general ordered the infantry to advance, and sent it in pursuit of the royalists he had reconnoitred, among whom he had not been able to discover Charrette. They were soon overtaken, and out of thirty-seven, four only escaped; and how even they contrived to get off is not known. The cavalry being dispersed along the different roads in search of the principal chief, a young man without arms and in the livery of a servant, was perceived by two *borse-chargeurs* coming out of a little wood, or rather out of a morass. They rode up to him, and requested him to tell them where Charrette was to be found. The young man at first denied having seen him, but a few strokes with the flat of their sabres made him confess that the renowned com-

mander of the royalists was in the very morass that he had just left. The *Chasseurs* immediately rode back to convey this information to the general, who ordered three or four foot soldiers to search the suspected place; and at last Charrette was discovered by a corporal of the *Chasseurs of the mountains*, of which corps our infantry was composed. Travaux, our general, also perceived him, and gave orders that not a shot should be fired. The corporal caught hold of him by the skirts of his jacket and endeavoured to stop him, but Charrette, who at that fatal moment had lost his customary presence of mind, kept running, and dragged the corporal after him till he came to a hedge, over which he attempted to leap, but fell into the midst of it, and was taken out in a state of insensibility; being entirely exhausted by his long continued efforts to escape. A little water thrown in his face having restored him to his senses, the first words he spoke were, *Whose prisoner am I?* Travaux, was the answer. *So much the better*, said he, *he is the only man worthy to take me.* He was armed with a carbine and two pistols, which he had discharged in the previous action. His dress was a green jacket with the skirts turned back, and embroidered with four *fleur-de-lis* in gold; a pink waistcoat, a sash of white silk with gold fringe at the ends; half-boots, and a round hat with a handkerchief over it. He had been struck by a ball, which had grazed his forehead over the left eye; and had been wounded in the left arm by the bursting of his carbine. As he was too weak to walk, he was put on a horse, and conducted to the Château de Pont-de-vie, where he passed the night in the general's room, under a strong guard. He ate and chatted all the night, and, in short, supported that character of fortitude, which he had acquired in so many trying situations. The next day he was taken to head quarters at Angers, whence he was conveyed to Nantz, and there tried and shot.

Before his punishment, the executioner asked if he would permit him to tie a handage over his eyes—No, answered Charrette, I have looked death often enough in the face to be able to brave him. Being asked by general Travaux, why he had not emigrated, when he had found an opportunity, "I had sworn, said he, to put the king upon the throne, or perish in the attempt—I have kept my oath."

[To be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period; and including the secret history of that event]

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

PROPOSALS for forming a Public Institution for diffusing the knowledge of Mechanical Inventions, and for teaching, by Philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the application of Science to the common purposes of Life, by *Count Rumford*, 6d.

Cadell and Davies.

Letter to a Member of the Senate of Cambridge, by the *Author of a Discourse to Academic Youth*, 1s. Hurst.

Monthly Epitome of New Publications for 1798, 7s. Clarke.

BIOGRAPHY.

A new Catalogue of living English Authors, vol. i, 7s. bds. Faulder.

DRAMA.

SELF IMMOLATION, or the Sacrifice of Love, a play translated from the German of *KOTZBUE*, by *Henry Newman*, esq., 2s. Phillips.

Laugh when you Can, a comedy, by *Fredrick Reynolds*, 2s. Longman and Rees.

The Secret, a comedy, by *Edouard Morris*, esq., 2s. Cadell and Davies.

The Discarded Secretary, or the Mysterious Chorus, an historical play, by *Edmund John Byrne*, 2s. Longman and Rees.

Goets of Berlichingen with the iron hand, a tragedy, from the German of Goethe, translated by *William Scott*, esq., 3s. 6d. Bell.

EDUCATION.

An Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language, by *P. Abbe Tardy*, 4s. 6d. Clark.

The English Reader: pieces in prose and poetry, selected from the best writers, by *Lindley Murray*, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL.

Elements of Chemistry, by *Joseph Francis Jacquin*, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds. West.

On the Ventilation of Hospitals and Barracks; on Regimental Practice, &c. &c. by *P. H. Williams*, surgeon to the East Norfolk Militia, 2s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

Biographia Medica: an historical and critical Memoir of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Medical Characters, from the earliest to the present time, by *Benjamin Hutchinson*, surgeon, 2 vol. 8vo. 16s. bds. Johnson.

Testimonies respecting the Treatment of the Venereal Disease by Nitrous Acid, published by *Thomas Beddoes*, M. D. 8vo. 5s. sewed. Johnson.

The Effect of Nitrous Vapour in Preventing and Destroying Contagion ascertained. With an Introduction on the Nature of the Jail Fever, by *James Carmichael Smith*, M. D. 8vo. 4s. bds. Johnson.

MISCELLANIES.

The April Fashions of London and Paris; containing eight beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country, to be continued monthly, 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Analytical Review, (New Series) No. I. to be continued monthly, 1s. 6d. Hurst.

The Historical, Biographical, Literary, and Scientific Magazine, No. I, to be continued monthly, 1s. 6d. Cawthorne.

A Letter to the Women of England, by *A. F. Randall*, 2s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

Fair Play is a Jewel, or the Discovers discussed, in which the case is fairly stated respecting the Bishop of Salisbury's late Charge, and Mr. Wanley's Answer, 1s. 6d. Eaton.

Letters to William Wilberforce, M. P. on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity, by *a Layman*, 8vo. 3s. sewed. Johnson.

Letter to the Anti-jacobin Reviewers, by *Charles Lloyd*, author of Edmund Oliver, 1s. Arch.

Letter to Mr. Eton from a Merchant in Turkey, to prove the necessity of Abolishing the Levant Company, 1s. Mathews.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

No. VII. of a Military Magazine, or Miscellany, appropriated solely to the use and amusement of the Officers of the British army and of Gentlemen Volunteers, who are desirous of obtaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns, 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Trial, by a Court Martial, of Lieut. Colonel Waton, late of the 7th regiment of Light Dragoons, 1s. Symonds.

Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's ship Proserpine, by the *First Lieutenant*, 6d. Wright.

NOVELS.

The Victim of Prejudice, by *Mary Hays*, 2 vol. 6s. bds. Johnson.

The Family of Halden, translated from the German of *Augustus la Fontaine*, 4 vol. 14s. Bell.

The Aristocrat, 2 vol. 7s. Law.

POLITICAL.

An examination into the origin of the discontents in Ireland, with remarks on the writings of *Arthur Young*, esq. by *William Bingley*, 2s.

The Speech of Robert Peel, Esq. in Parliament, Feb. 14, 1799, on the Union with Ireland. With the Resolutions, as finally amended. 6d. Stockdale.

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Mr.

Mr. William Smith's Address to the People of Ireland, being the substance of his Speech in the Irish Parliament, on the Subject of an Union. 2s. Coghlan.

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Speech of the Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, in the House of Commons, 12th February, relative to Ireland. 1s. Wright.

Constitutional Strictures on the Speeches of Mr. Pitt, in the Debates on the Union with Ireland. By the Earl of Abingdon. 1s. Barnes.

Substance of the Speech of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, Feb. 7th, on the subject of the Union with Ireland. 1s. Wright.

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Thoughts on the Redemption and State of the Land Tax. 2s. Debrett.

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An Examination into the Increase of the Revenue Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain, from 1792, to 1799. 2s. Wright.

Thoughts on Taxation, with Suggestions on the Means of raising the Supplies for the ensuing Year. By a Commissioner of the Taxes. 1s. Symonds.

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Inkle and Yarico. By Mr. C. Brown. 4to. Glendenning.

The Knyghte of the Golden Locks, an ancient Poem, applicable to the present times. 1s. White.

The Epiphany, a Seatonian Prize Poem. By William Bolland, A. M. 4to. 1s. Rivington.

Lines suggested by the Fast appointed February 27, 1799. By Charles Lloyd. 1s. Hurst.

PRINTS.

Four Historical Prints, representing the Battle of the Nile. Plain 3 guineas, Proofs 4 guineas, Coloured 6 guineas. Dodd.

THEOLOGY.

The Pastoral Care. By the late Alexander Gerard, D. D. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

A Sermon Preached at Heytesbury, 29th November, 1798, by David Williams, Curate. Williams.

Two Sermons before the University of Oxford, 10th February, 1799, on the Seven Vials mentioned in Revelations: and an Enquiry into the signification of the word "Bara." By G. S. Faber. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

The Payment of Tribute, a duty of strict moral Obligation; a Discourse delivered at Sheffield, 30th January, 1799 With observations on the word "Loyalty." By George Smith, A. M. 6d. Mathews.

A Sermon on Death, preached at St.

Giles's in the Fields, Dec. 9th, 1798 (Probationary Sermon). By the Rev. T. Deacon. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Sermon preached before the Lords, February 27th, 1799, by the Lord Bishop of Durham. 4to. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

The Nature and Danger of Infidel Philosophy. By the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D. 1s. 6d. Hurst.

Sermon on the Love of our Country, preached at the Catholic Chapel, Whitechapel, Moorfields, 27th Feb. 1799. By the Rev. James Archer. 1s. Baker.

TRAVELS.

A Second Walk through Wales. By Richard Warner. Embellished with Views, &c. 8s. Dilly.

Travels in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides, for the purpose of examining the State of the Arts, Sciences, Natural History and Manners; translated from the French of B. Faujassaint Fond. With Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. Ridgeway.

IN FRENCH.

Manuel tire D'Epictete, et de L'Empereur Marc Aurele. 2s. boards. Dilly.

New publications in Spain in the month of December.

La única Religión verdadera demostrada contra los Sectarios opuestos a la Iglesia romana: un tomo in 8vo.

Memoria físico-económica sobre el mejoramiento de los lienzos en Galicia y otras partes del Reyno por todos los medios conocidos, como asimismo el conocimiento de terrenos oportunos para la siembra de lino, &c. su autor D. Francisco Cónsul Jove.

Nuevo método de operar en la hernia crural, por Don Antonio de Gimbernát, Director de los Reales colegios de Cirugía, &c.

Comentarios de C. Julio César, traducidos por D. Manuel de Valbuena, &c.

Cato en Utica: su autor Mr. Addison, traducido en prosa Castellana, &c.

Práctica del Consejo Real en el despacho de los negocios consultativos, instructivos y contenciosos, &c. obra postuma de D. Pedro Escolans de Arrieta.

Semanario de agricultura y artes, dirigido a los Párrocos, &c.

Vida del gran Thebandro español: 4 tomos en 8vo.

Defectos de la Jurisprudencia por Muratoris traducidos connotas segun el Derecho Real de Espana por el Lio. D. Vicente Maria de Tevilla, &c. un tomo en 4to.

Elementos de Química, escritos en frances por Mr. J. A. Chaptal, &c. traducidos por D. Higinis Antonio Lorente, &c. tres tomos en 4to.

Geometria de los niños: un tomo en 8vo. con 4 láminas, &c. &c.

El Viagero universal ó noticia del mundo antiguo y nuevo, &c. Quaderno 61 que comprehende la descripción de varias provincias del Perú y la noticia de las misiones de aquellos países.

Disertacion premiada por la academia de ciencias de Holanda, acerca de lo que debe hacerse para aumentar, disminuir ó suprimir la leche á las mugeres, &c.

Practica de Rentas Reales, su administracion y cobranza; escrita por Juan de la Ropia en el siglo pasado, corregida y aumentada por el Lic. D. D. M. I.

Ofmia: tragedia Portuguesa premiada por la Real Academia de las Ciencias de Lisboa y traducida con el posible estudio, &c.

Las Obras de D. Diego de Torres y Villarael, tomos 11 y 12.

Poesias postumas de D. Joseph Iglesias de la Casa, Presbitero, dos tomos en 8vo.

Tratado instructivo y práctico del arte de la tintura, y reglas experimentadas y metódicas para tinter sedá, lana, hilo y esparto, &c.

Noticias curiosas sobre el Egipto y reflexiones políticas, acerca de aquel país, &c.

New publications in Germany in the month of January.

Crusius Topographisches Post-Lexicon aller Ortschaften des K. K. Erblandes, erster Band.

Lebrecht, Siebenburgs Fürsten.

Reise nach den Bad-Oertern Carlsbad, Eger und Toeplitz im Jahr 1797.

Garve Fragmente zur Schilderung des Characters und der Regierung Frederichs II. 2. Theile.

Ribbentrops Verfassung des Preussischen Cantonswesens.

Ausführliche Beschreibung des Kriegsschauplatzes zwischen dem Rhein, der Nahe und der Mosel.

Kriegsgeschichte der Stadt und Festung Giessen und der umliegenden Gegenden, vom 7ten Julius bis 9ten September 1796, vom ersten Augenzeugen.

Ulmenstein's Pragmatische Geschichte der Zölle Teutschlands und der teutischen Reichs-Zoll-Gesetze.

Berner's Reise in den Departments von Donnerberge, von Rhein und von der Mosel im 6ten Jahr der Franz. Republik.

Storcks, Historisch-statistisches Gemälde des Russischen Reichs am Ende des achtzehnten Jahrh. 3ter Band.

Bridels kleine Fußreise durch die Schweiz. 2te Theil.

Beschreibung der Sklaventräfte und einiger daran gränzenden Staaten.

Briefe über den Feldzug in Italien von einem Augenzeugen. 1ter Band.

Gallerie der Welt, mit einer bildlichen und beschreibenden Darstellung von merkwürdigen Ländern, Thieren, Natur und Kunsterzeugnissen, &c. 1tes Band.

Leonhardi's bildliche Vorstellung bekannter Völker nach ihren Kleidertrachten, Sitten und Gewohnheiten, &c.

Lehre, Geschichte und Kirchengzucht der Freunde, die man Quäker nent, entworfen auf Verlangen ihrer Versammlung wegen der Leiden in London.

Abriss der Ursachen des Aufkommens und Verfalls der Völker, nebst einigen Bemerkungen über Finanz-Systeme, besonders über das bisherige Finanzwesen der Franzosen und Britten.

Imported by H. Escher.

Engelhard's Abhandlung von der Ruhr. 3a. Geßner's Sal. Schriften, 2 bände, 6s.

Hyllen und Erzählungen, von Diderot und Geßner, 3a. 6l.

Reisedurch Egypten und Arabien, 2 bände, mit Kup. 1779. 15s.

Neues polytechnisches Magazin, oder die neuesten Entdeckungen, 1798. 1 bände, 4s. 6d.

Seybold's Selbstbiographien berühmter Männer, 1 bände, 1796 5s.

Historisches Taschenbuch, 1797. 6s. 6d.

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

THE FIRST OF MAY—(Communicated).

WHENCE originated the celebration of May-day? One of the earliest correspondents to your well-conducted miscellany (see Monthly Magazine, vol. i. p. 29) says, that "each village in the absence of the baron at the assembly of the nation enjoyed a kind of saturnalia: the vassals met upon the common green, round the May-pole, where they elected a village-lord, or king, as he was called, who chose his queen." According to most ancient custom the wise men of the nation assembled twice in the year: the vernal meeting of the wittenagemote was to resolve upon such expeditions as were thought expedient, and the autumnal meeting was for the purpose of dividing

whatever plunder they had acquired*. The latter, therefore, should seem to have been the most natural occasion of festivity.

Mr. Tollet conceives the celebration of May-day to have been derived from our Gothic ancestors†; and quotes from

* Millar on the English Gov. ch. vii. In other parts of Europe the same seasons were selected for the meetings of the National Council. "In France the vernal meetings were originally in the beginning of March, but afterwards, from greater attention to the cares of husbandry, they were delayed till the first of May." Ibid.

† See Mr. Tollet's "Opinion concerning the Morris Dance, upon his window" in Malone's edition of Shakespear, at the end of the first part of King Henry IV. Vol. vi. p. 263.

Olaus

Olaus Magnus, de Gent. Sept. "that after their long winter, from the beginning of October to the end of April, the northern nations have a custom to welcome the returning splendor of the sun with dancing, and mutually to feast each other, rejoicing that a better season for fishing and hunting was approached." Mr. Tollet proceeds: "in honour of May-day the Goths and Southern Swedes had a mock-battle between summer and winter, which ceremony is retained in the Isle of Man, where the Danes and Norwegians had been for a long time masters." This mock battle brings to my recollection four very descriptive lines on Spring; I quote from memory, and do not recollect where I met with them; the last line is, I fear, incorrectly given:

Winter's wither'd clutches hold thee
Doating on thy youthful charms;
Summer, longing to ensfold thee
Pulls thee to his ardent arms.

These lines are not quoted, however, as having any reference to the mock-battle of the Goths: the poet doubtless meant merely to represent the uncertain softness of the season; the alternation of mild airs and pinching frosts which characterize the youth of the year: Thomson says of Spring,

As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,
And winter off: at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving
fleets

Deform the day delightless.

Mr. Tollet's account of the origin of May-sports is plausible: if it were possible that the present celebration of them were at all connected with the following circumstance, the May-pole might indeed be called the *tree of liberty*. After the Syracusans had obtained their celebrated victory over the Athenians, a tree was hung round with arms by way of trophy; this formality was annually repeated in Syracuse in commemoration of the deliverance, and the custom has descended from generation to generation for more than 2200 years! The solemn procession has ceased, but a tree is erected on the first of May before the senate-house, and during the whole month no man is allowed to arrest a debtor. A few years ago, those citizens who were at that time under arrest were set free, that they might partake of the public joy, and endeavour to satisfy their creditors*.

* See Holcroft's translation of Count Stolberg's Travels through Germany, &c. vol. ii. page 458.

In the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, each individual (before the late Revolution) who had attained the age of 14, formed a member of the sovereignty, who met every year on the first of May, in a general council of the nation, in order to form laws and elect magistrates. The Swiss had no share of Syracusan spirit, or they would have commemorated the birth of their independence, by appointing the *fest of January* for their general council: it was on the first of January, 1307, that the three heroes, SLAVFACH, FURST, and ARNOLD, formed their renowned conspiracy against the tyrant emperor Albert, "and liberated their country by seizing and sending out of their territory all their imperial governors."

Is not the mayor of some corporation towns in this kingdom elected on the first of May?

HOGARTH. (*Communicated*.)

In the year 1780, Mr. Walpole published his anecdotes, in which he has introduced Hogarth's catalogue and character. The volume printed at Strawberry Hill, he (with the preceding part of his work) presented to Mrs. Hogarth. The books were accompanied with the following handsome apology for his strictures on the genius of her husband†.

* See Miss Williams's Tour in Switzerland.

† The reader will think that such assertions as the following, demanded an apology.

"His (Hogarth's) works are his history; as a painter he had but slender merit.—In colouring he proved no greater a master; his force lay in expression, not in tints and chiaro scuro." *Anec. of Painting*, vol. iv. p. 160.

How was it possible for Mr. Walpole to have written the foregoing lines, after having seen the pictures of *Marriage a la Mode*!

Supplement to Hogarth Illustrated, by John Ireland, volume 3d, and last.

Another proof of Hogarth's uncommon powers, as a painter, has appeared since the publication of the volume from which the above letter is extracted. On the death of a widow lady in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, it being necessary to remove the goods from the house which she inhabited, there were found hanging upon the stair-case twelve paintings from "*Butler's Hudibras*," which, on being cleared from the dirt that had been accumulating upon them for more than half a century, exhibited evident and internal evidence of being the first thoughts for the twelve prints which were engraved by that great artist, and published in the year 1726.

The pictures have been removed to Mr. John

To Mrs. HOGARTH.

Berkeley-Square, Oct. 4, 1780.

"Mr. Walpole begs Mrs. Hogarth's acceptance of the volume that accompanies this letter, and hopes she will be content with his endeavours to do justice to the genius of Mr. Hogarth. If there are some passages less agreeable to her than the rest, Mr. Walpole will regard her disapprobation only as marks of the goodness of her heart, and proofs of her affection to her husband's memory,—but she will, he is sure, be so candid as to allow for the duty an historian owes to the public and to himself, which obliges him to say what he thinks; and which when he obeys, his praise is corroborated by his censure. The first page of his preface will more fully make his apology; and his just admiration of Mr. Hogarth, Mr. Walpole flatters himself will, notwithstanding his impartiality, still rank him in Mrs. Hogarth's mind as one of her husband's most zealous and sincere friends."

TRAGIC POETRY.

In the infancy of the tragic art in our country the bowl and dagger were considered as instruments of a sublime pathos; and the "DIE ALL," and "DIE NOBLY," of the exquisite and affecting tragedy of Fielding, were frequently re-acted in our popular dramas. Thomas Goff, who wrote several tragedies in the reign of James I. concludes the first part of his *Selimus*, emperor of the Turks, by promising a second, in the following lines:

"If this first part, gentles! do like you well,
The second part, shall greater murders tell."

John Ireland's, No: 3, Poet's Corner, Palace Yard, where they have been seen by many of the best judges of the works of Hogarth, who almost unanimously agree, that no other artist could have marked the characters with equal spirit. The dirt, with which they have been so long covered, has, in some degree, been a preservation, as they have escaped the repeated ravages of picture-cleaners. The drawing is accurate, the colouring singularly harmonious—and, in two or three of the scenes, which are by torch light, splendid, and superior to Schalken. They display a strong proof of the progressive improvement of genius, for the last six, are, in every respect, superior to those which precede them in the series.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many of our first artists, as well as Hogarth, continued improving until the last.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XLIII.

The following specimens of tragedy are remarkable. The king in the play exclaims,

By all the ancient gods of Rome and Greece,
I love my daughter—better than my niece.
If any one should ask the reason why,
I'd tell them—nature makes the strongest tie.

Again:

Call up my guards! call them up every one!
If you don't call all—you'd as good call none!

Again:

And the tall trees stand circling in a row!

ABSENT MAN.

The singular distractions of mind of the Comte de Brancas, the prototype of Bruyere's *Absent Man*, are noticed in *Curiosities of Literature*. But there is a circumstance related of La Fontaine by Furetiere, which, if it be true, is more singular than any other of the kind. Furetiere says, that La Fontaine attended the burial of one of his friends, and some time afterwards he went to visit him, and was, at first, shocked at the information of his death, till, recovering from his surprise, he said—"It is true, now I remember I went to his burial!"

KEN.

Ken, who was deprived of his bishopric of Bath and Wells, by King William, for refusing the new oath of allegiance, retired and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He composed an *Epic* of 13 books. He had a very lively taste for music and poetry, and sang a hymn every morning to his lute, which he had composed the preceding evening. It seems, that this chaunting of hymns was less an expression of his piety, than an exhalation of his bile, and a soothing of his political disappointment. He thus alludes to his custom:—

Eased of my sacred load, I live content;
In hymns, not in disputes, my passion vent.

THE POPE AND STOLEN BOOK.

Cardinal Barberini going one day to inspect the curious library of one Montier, Pamphilio (afterwards a cardinal and a pope) accompanied him, with many other prelates and gentlemen. Pamphilio could not resist the temptation of purloining secretly a little scarce book, written against the court of Rome. This, he very adroitly slipped into his pocket, without considering that he had to do with a very fiery and resolute man. As cardinal Barberini, in entering the li-

Ff

brary,

brary, had answered for all his train, he kept his word stricter than Pamphilio had imagined he would; for before leaving the library he himself shut the door, and said to Moutier—Now we are all here, see if your books are right, that afterwards there may arise no complaint. Moutier running over the books with his hands and eyes, discovered that one was missing.—Search then, cried the cardinal, every one of us. All willingly offered themselves but Pamphilio, who would not suffer the other to approach him. Suspicion was confirmed. Moutier and Pamphilio came to blows; but Pamphilio, bony and robust as he was, got himself so entangled with his long robes that he had the worst of the match; and the book was at length drawn out of his pocket. Shame in his face, and foreboding in his limbs—he from that moment formed a project of continued persecution to the Barberini family, and the hatred which he always testified against the crown of France, during the ten years of his pontificate, is attributed to this circumstance. Under the name of Innocent X. he expelled that family from Rome.

BISHOP HALE.

It was a quaint but not unmeaning conceit of this excellent satirist, when he divided his satires into two classes—toothless and biting satires. He has published them in six books. The three first he calls *toothless*, being a subject "poetical, academical, and moral;" the three last, relating to objects of common life, he has entitled *biting*.—He has thus very happily discriminated the different interests ordinary readers taste in the dis-

cussion of mere abstract truths, and that diurnal knowledge which comes home to our bosoms.

THE AMBIGUOUS.

A satirist wrote a poem against *L'Amigu*, or the ambiguous. By this title he described the brother of the cardinal Perron. There is great humour in this satirical fancy. He says, one cannot decide whether it were day or night when he came into the world. He was born an hermaphrodite; and the midwife, when he was born, cried to his mother—Madam! your son I think is a daughter, or your daughter is a son. He was named *Lyrique*, that the ambiguity of his name might not denote his sex. He has lately given the public a work; but, notwithstanding this he is no author, because it is a mere translation.

LULLY.

The Handel of France, whenever he told a story, of which generally he had always one at hand, was obliged to mount on a stool, or at least to stand up, that he might have room for gesticulation and action, as if he had been beating measure; and had so contracted the habit, that he could not speak for any length without it. He would, says Furetiere, suffer any raillery or abuse without resentment; but if he were told his music was bad, he used to say, that he should not mind to kill any man who dared to condemn his works, of which, he said, he was too studious, and too zealous in his study, to admit, that any one but an artist, could decide on; not, however (he added), that I can expect truth from the mouth of a rival.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE first Rudiments on the Piano-forte, according to an approved method of teaching beginners, containing an explanatory introduction, and a series of progressive lessons and sonatas, by A. F. C. Kollman, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.

Mr. Kollman, in his introduction to this useful work, properly observes, that "it is very difficult so to instruct a beginner, that, on the one hand, he shall not be detained from the keys, and become disgusted with the preparatory study; nor, on the other, be prematurely put to the instrument." This judicious medium he has happily succeeded in attaining; and, as he himself observes, the pupil, by a due observation of his rules, may

learn without being sensible of his own labour, and avoid those obstructing thorns and brambles which impede the impetuous practitioner. He lays nothing before his scholar without a clear and sufficient explanation; and he leads him progressively through the several branches of the science. His directions for sitting at the instrument are favourable to an easy and elegant performance; and his rules for the position of the hands, and the ordering of the fingers, are evidently the result of much good understanding and experience. His exercises are examples to his own precepts, and, practised with a proper attention, cannot fail to ease and facilitate the progress of the scholar.

Six

Six Original German Waltzes for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a triangle and ladies' tamburino, dedicated to the Princess of Wales, by James Sanderfon. 5s.

Thompson.

Mr. Sanderfon has employed his imagination in this fashionable species of composition with much success. Considering the invariable metre to which such a work necessarily confines the fancy of the composer, the melodies are considerably variegated, and afford to each other more relief than we generally find in such a collection. The triangle and tamburino are judiciously employed, and display much of that knowledge of instrumental combination which the composer is so well known to possess.

No. I. of the Ladies' Elegant Companion, consisting of a new song, with a harp accompaniment, a duet for two voices, and a ladies' glee. Each Number 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The first article in this engaging collection is a song called, "*The Rose on the Heath*," composed by the late J. Danby, the merit of which renders it worthy of its ingenious author. The duet, the words of which are from Peter Pindar, is by Mazzinghi. The melody is pleasing and natural, and the parts harmonize with science and effect. The ladies' glee is from the pen of Danby, and in every respect characteristic of his lively and agreeable style of composition. The contents of the second Number of this judicious assemblage of vocal harmony we shall notice in our next.

The Wish, a canonet, composed by J. Ambrose. 1s.

Riley.

With the present effort of this improving composer we are much satisfied. "*The Wish*" is comprized in two movements; the first of which is in 2-4ths *andante*, and possesses many engaging and novel passages. The second movement is in common time, and forms a strikingly pleasing contrast to the first. The *arpeggio* accompaniment, with which it commences, heightens the effect of the melody; and, while the introduction of the bells is creditable to the judgment of the author, the manner in which he has executed the idea evinces much sweetness of fancy. A novel effect is deduced from an old resort, and the monotonous jingle of the common place *changes* ingeniously avoided.

The Woolverine Gun-vessel, or England's Tribute to Captain Mortlock, written by W. Swords, and set to music by J. S. Sanderfon. 1s.

Thompson.

This song, the words of which are

written in compliment to Captain Mortlock, on his brave contest with two French luggers, is set by Mr. Sanderfon in a bold and masterly style. The melody is perfectly in character with the subject of the words, and exhibits the lively and spirited conception of this ingenious composer.

Je ne m'en souci pas, a duet, sung by Mrs. Mountain and Miss Sims, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, in the entertainment of an Escape into Prison. The words by Mr. Crofts, and the music composed by Mr. Reeves. 1s.

Longman and Clementi.

"*Je ne m'en souci pas*" possesses a pleasing cast of melody; and the parts, though inartificially combined, move with tolerable ease and consonance. We are sorry to have to observe that the bass is frequently ill chosen, and in more places than one exhibits the solecism of two consecutive fifths in the same direction.

God save the King, and Rule Britannia, arranged for a Military Band, by J. Jouve. 1s.

Rolfe.

Mr. Jouve has scored these popular airs for clarinets, flutes, horns, bassoons, a serpent, a cimbal, and the great drum. The scales and characters of these military instruments have been well consulted, and the parts, as we here find them disposed, are calculated to produce a truly martial effect.

The Christian's glorious Triumph, Pope's celebrated Ode, the dying Christian to his Soul. Set to music for a single voice and piano-forte, by J. Marsh. 1s. 6d.

Rolfe.

This fine ode of Pope has frequently exercised the talents of our harmonic countrymen; but has always proved an arduous undertaking. The present attempt, however, though not equal to the effort of Jackson, of Exeter, on the same subject, is respectable, and gives the sense of the author with considerable force.

God save the King, with variations, composed and inscribed to Miss Morrell, by Joseph Major. 2s.

Rolfe.

Mr. Major has displayed much taste and ingenuity in these variations. It is no small praise to compare them with those of Bach, which do so much credit to the abilities of that celebrated master. The theme is closely adhered to, and the passages lie well under the finger, while the effect gradually rises upon the ear, and evinces much conception and judgment.

The Curriole Bonnet, a new song, written by Mr. Fox, and composed by Moulds. 1s.

Holland and Jones.

Considering the barren subject and pro-

saical

saical verses of this song, Mr. Moulds has acquitted himself with extraordinary success. Though there is not one poetical idea in the words, there are several pleasing conceptions in the melody, and the strain altogether assumes a novel and attractive character.

Nelson's Victory, written by Mr. G. Fox, and composed by Reginald Spafforth. 1s.

Longman and Clementi.

"Nelson's Victory," as a temporary ballad, is a tolerable composition. The passages, though not closely connected, are bold and familiar. The composer closes the air with the choral part of "Rule Britannia," which he has so ingeniously incorporated with his own music as to give it a perfectly new effect.

The Harpsichord Preceptor, being a new and complete introduction to playing the harpsichord, organ, or piano-forte. 5s. *Thompson.*

This work we have perused with much satisfaction. It contains a familiar elucidation of the first principles of music, with examples of the most modern and correct mode of fingering; and presents the pupil with thirty pleasing lessons in various keys, progressively arranged, and

accompanied with preludes and canzonets. The work altogether, we have the pleasure to say, is formed on a novel and interesting plan, and is calculated both to ease the master and facilitate the improvement of the pupil.

"At Noon when my Fair One I meet," a ballad, composed by S. R. Rimbault. 1s.

Thompson.

This ballad is written with much taste and expression. The passages are in general easy, flowing, and in perfect consonance with the sentiment of the poet.

Numbers II. and III. of Elegant Selections, comprising the most favourite compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Pacello, and other esteemed authors, consisting of sonatas, overtures, capriccios, rondos, and airs for the piano-forte or harp. Each Number 2s. *Rosse.*

The first number of this interesting compilation we noticed in our last. The present numbers are supplied with equal valuable materials, and are at once calculated to entertain and improve the practitioner. The pieces are selected with taste, and afford an attractive variety both to the vocal and instrumental amateur.

The NEW PATENTS, lately Enrolled.

MR. FUSSELL'S NEW PATENT FOR A BALANCE LOCK FOR CANALS.

THE inland navigation of England by canals, has gradually become an object of infinite commercial importance. A very considerable portion of the capital of the nation, has been laid out in forming canals: the intercourse, and the conveyances of traffic, have been very much facilitated wherever canals have been cut. A very high annual income to the proprietors of canals is yielded, as the regular commercial return from the money which has been expended upon them. Every year, in consequence of these things, is marked by new projects for the extension of these channels of our internal navigation. A considerable share of the mechanical ingenuity of the nation has been exerted in this interesting province. The new profession of civil engineers, find here their chief employment; and canal navigation is in a train of improvement to the highest perfection of which it is susceptible.

No one particular in the construction of canals, is of greater consequence or difficulty, than that which regards the connecting of canals of different levels into one course of uninterrupted navigation. It is often impossible, without

an exorbitant increase of an expence, which is always very great, to form a channel for a canal, of one unvarying level throughout the whole tract through which it is to be conducted. If, in such cases, means might be contrived for the convenient raising or lowering of the vessels in a canal, from one level to another; it is easy to see, that there would be a mighty improvement accomplished. To answer this end, various means have been, at different times, adopted. In China, it has long been usual to raise or lower boats from one level of a canal to another, by means of balance-boats kept in reserve at the locks at which the change of level takes place. Mr. ROBB, a Scottish clergyman, about thirteen or fourteen years since, suggested, among his friends, a very simple adaptation of the Chinese contrivance to the use of our British canals; it was talked of as ingenious, but carried no farther towards execution. More recently, an invention, the same in principle, was proposed for the same uses by Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, a man to whose activity and originality of genius, the arts in Britain are very highly indebted.

Mr. JAMES FUSSELL, iron-manufacturer

facturer of the county of Somerset, has just obtained the king's letters patent, securing to him, for the usual space of time, the sole right to a *balance lock* which he has invented for the raising or lowering of boats between different levels in a canal. So far as we can judge from inspecting the specification of the invention, it is likely to prove very useful. We sincerely wish the author every reasonable share of honour and emolument from his invention.

MR. FITZGERALD'S PATENT FOR A SIGNAL TRUMPET.

The minds of ingenious men have for some time been turned considerably to the improvement of different arts connected with warfare. Mr. CLERK's new system of signals, &c. for the use of a fleet at sea, during a naval engagement, are said to have essentially contributed to the great victory which was gained by lord DUNCAN. The *telegraphe* was found to deserve, by its important utility, to be quickly borrowed, though an invention of the French, for the use of Britain.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, esq, has obtained a patent for the sole manufacture and sale of a *signal trumpet* which he has recently invented for increasing the powers of sound, by sea or on land. The signal is to be given by the application of a trumpet to a pistol, or any other convenient piece of fire-arms, or small artillery, in such a manner, that the sound of the discharge of a pistol, &c. may be augmented by it, just as that of the human voice might be by the speaking trumpet. The peculiarity of the invention consists in the idea of the application of the trumpet to augment the sound from the discharge of any piece of

fire-arms, and in the contrivance of the apparatus, by which the trumpet is connected with the piece to be fired. It has been made trial of by a committee of general military officers, whose approbation it has received. It may become useful on a variety of occasions at sea and on land.

MR. ALLISON'S PATENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MOROCCO LEATHER FROM AMERICAN HORSE-HIDES.

The fact, that animal substances are susceptible of being preserved from decay, by being thoroughly penetrated by certain astringent vegetable juices, is the foundation of the *art of tanning*. Compare the durability of the raw hide with that of dressed leather; you will not fail to be astonished at the power of this art, to contribute to the convenience of human life. In its present state of improvement, the tanners are enabled to imitate, in their processes, the aspect and texture of the skins of one species of animals, by the changes which they can accomplish upon those of another species.

MR. WILLIAM ALISON of Long-lane, has recently obtained his majesty's letters patent, securing to him, for fourteen years, the sole right to his invention for the *manufacture of morocco leather from American horse-hides*. The hides are to be softened under water, spread on a tanner's beam; wrought with a knife on the flesh side; subjected to the action of lime-water; treated under it, as goat's skins, of which morocco-leather is made; put into hot-water, with dog's dung, again wrought on both sides, with a knife on a tanner's beam, put into blood-warm water with bran, then tanned with sumach, as goat's skin morocco.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March; being the result of the public and private practice of a Physician at the west end of the town.

ACUTE DISEASES.		Tertian		2
	No. of Cases.			
Catarrh	37	Cough and Dyspnoea		87
Acute Rheumatism	7	Hæmoptoe		5
Inflammatory Sore-throat	4	Pulmonary Consumption		12
Ophthalmia	3	Chronic Rheumatism		18
Peripneumony	2	Sciatica		2
Malignant Fever	7	Athenia		19
Scarlatina Anginosa	10	Dropsy		6
Measles	7	Paralysis		6
Whooping Cough	3	Apoplexy		2
Small Pox	3	Cephalia and Hemicranium		10
Herpes Zoster	1	Vertigo and Syncope		6
Child-bed and Milk Fevers	4	Hysteria		3
Acute Diseases of Infants	11	St. Vitus's Dance		3
				Dyspepsia

Dyspepsia	-	-	-	12	Impetigo	-	-	-	5
Hæmatemesis	-	-	-	1	Ecthyma	-	-	-	1
Gastrodynia	-	-	-	7	Itch	-	-	-	6
Enterodynia	-	-	-	5	Porrigio	-	-	-	8
Diarrhœa	-	-	-	8	It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the predominance of inflammatory complaints during the last six weeks, putrid fevers, and the scarlatina anginosa, in its malignant form, have been very prevalent. The latter, more especially, has proved in many instances fatal; and in those who recovered, it produced after the cessation of the fever, anasarca, swelling of the abdomen, swelling of the lips and parotid glands, strumous ophthalmia, with an eruption of the favus, and hectic symptoms of long duration. The disease spread from London to the adjacent villages, and was almost universal in Sommers-town during the month of February.				
Constipation	-	-	-	2					
Scirrhus of the Liver	-	-	-	1					
Jaundice	-	-	-	1					
Diabetes	-	-	-	1					
Gravel and Dysury	-	-	-	3					
Menorrhagia	-	2	-	5					
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	-	-	-	6					
Fluor Albus	-	-	-	3					
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	2					
Tabes Mesenterica	-	-	-	3					
Scrophula	-	-	-	5					
Lichen Pilaris	-	-	-	2					
Prurigo	-	-	-	3					
Lepra	-	-	-	1					
Purpura	-	-	-	1					
Gutta Rosacea	-	-	-	2					

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS announced between the 1st of Feb. and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

BIRCH , T. Hales Owen, gun-barrel-maker. <i>Mr. Bur-</i> <i>flower, New North-street, Red Lion-square.</i>	Chaffers , R. Tooley-street, merchant, April 13.
Bywater , E. Lancaster, victualler. <i>Frite and Williams.</i>	Crane , W. Oxford-street, Oxford-street, Merchant, April 13.
Bromley , J. Ashton, victualler. <i>Bourne, New North-street.</i>	Clark , J. Burcon-street, tallow-chandler, March 26.
Barker , J. Royalty Coffee-house, victualler. <i>Bloomfield.</i>	Coates , J. Wellington-street, grocer, March 25.
Bowdley , G. Shrewsbury, taylor. <i>Jenkins and James.</i>	Chisold , W. Rulcombe, linen-draper, April 2.
Bradley , H. Birmingham, merchant. <i>Devon and Tooke.</i>	Coates , W. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, April 12.
Batton , J. Bolton, corn-factor. <i>Jenkins and James, New-mn.</i>	Cropper , J. Welbeck-street, coachmaker, March 18.
Briggs , J. High-street, Southwark, taylor. <i>Stokes, Upper</i> <i>James-street, Golden-square.</i>	Croft , E. Canerbury, linen draper, April 6.
Barker , J. Cannon-street, sugar-factor. <i>Martin, Haydon Sq.</i>	Clifford , W. Rulcombe, linen-draper, April 20.
Duffin , J. and E. Chipping Norton, and F. Duffin, Thame,	Dod , J. Lime-street, packer, April 8.
linen-draper. <i>Savage, Tooke's-court.</i>	Dent , W. Erith, shopkeeper, March 16.
Edgeworth , E. Palace-street, mariner. <i>Mr. Pineri, Charles-</i> <i>street, Cavendish-square.</i>	Denbigh , R. Effort, tanner, April 19.
Grimshaw , R. Gorton, and J. Grimshaw, Manchester, mer-	Fields , E. and W. Robinson, Henrietta-street, Covent-Gar-
chant. <i>Mr. James Edge, Temple.</i>	den, linen-draper, April 9.
Hedenberg , C. and D. Boileau, Kingston-upon-Hull,	Farrer , W. Jun. Reddy, maltster, March 28.
merchants. <i>Mr. Pineri, Hull.</i>	Filby , C. and E. Crou, Ludgate-street, haberdashers, April 8.
Holten , J. and W. Bode, Manchester, dyers. <i>Coke, Salford.</i>	Fowler , J. Nottingham, mercer, April 12.
Holbrook , R. Hendon, farmer. <i>Clarke, Warren-street.</i>	Grant , C. Gratton-street, haberdashers, April 13.
Horns , J. Bristol, taylor. <i>Gabell, Lincoln's-inn.</i>	Greenwood , T. Oxford, linemaker, April 13.
Hadfield , J. Crown-court, merchant. <i>Ward, Donnell, and</i> <i>Graves, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.</i>	Hodges , R. Bernondley, rope-maker, April 2.
Harris , E. and J. Clarke, Wormwood-street, ironmongers:	Hennell , R. and W. Foster-lane, ribbon-manufacturers,
<i>Nichols and Nisbitt, Queen-street, Chancery.</i>	April 13.
Lance , C. and F. Auber, Goud-square, flour-factors. <i>Mr.</i> <i>Parnall, Spital-fields.</i>	Hill , W. Lecony, linen-draper, March 29.
Ludlow , D. and S. H. Ludlow, Chipping Sodbury, bankers.	Hilder , W. Broad St. Giles's, tinsmith, April 9.
<i>Levis, Gray's-inn.</i>	Hewlett , H. Wellington, tanner, April 9.
Ludlow , D. Chipping Norton, Sodbury, banker. <i>Shepherd</i> <i>and Addington, Gray's-inn.</i>	Hoare , R. Harwell, shopkeeper, April 9.
Mansell , J. Colchester, gingerbread-baker. <i>Mr. J. Cutting.</i>	Hawksworth , T. York, carrier, April 9.
Morris , D. Halliwell, cotton-spinner. <i>Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.</i>	Hayne , J. Thornhaugh-street, apothecary, April 16.
Maudy , W. Chesham, scrivener. <i>Windus and Holway.</i>	Jones , J. Gofport, and B. Jones, Sheerness, shopkeepers,
Netley , G. Dartford, linemaker. <i>Nejri, Kinderley and Long</i> <i>Ferry, R. and T. Andrews, Hackney-road, brewers. Mr.</i> <i>Wiley, Basinghall-street.</i>	March 28.
Power , J. Nuneaton, maltster. <i>Gabell, Lincoln's-inn.</i>	Jordan , J. J. Gloucester, grocer, April 4.
Stock , W. Bishopgate-street, linen-draper. <i>Mr. Smith.</i>	Jordan , J. J. Gloucester, grocer, April 4.
Shaw , J. Tongue-with-Hough, whitster. <i>Milne and Co.</i> <i>Manchester.</i>	King , J. Strada, warehouseman, April 13.
Scholenfeld , B. Jun. Standedge-street, clothier. <i>Batye, Chan. L.</i> <i>Smith, C. Greenwich, boat-builder. Collins, Spital-square.</i>	Knipe , T. and R. Starey, York-street, brewers, April 20.
Tutling , J. Newton, corn-factor. <i>Milne, Allen, Furnival's-inn.</i>	Lawrence , J. and T. Yates, Manchester, merchants, April 23.
Trandell , B. Whitney, victualler. <i>Lane and Edmund.</i>	Mure , H. R. and W. Fenchurch-street, merchants, March 19.
Topp , S. and J. Topp, Congleton, tallow-chandler. <i>Gowper</i> <i>and Lowe, Southamton-buildings.</i>	Marshall , M. Bath, milliner, March 27.
Thomas , W. and J. Stokes, Dartmouth, merchants. <i>Pell-</i> <i>lips, Exeter.</i>	Middleton , T. Liverpool, cotton-manufacturer, April 3.
Thomson , W. Wellington, draper. <i>Forbes, Ely-place.</i>	Newcomb , J. Fall-Mall, beer-maker, March 23.
Wagner , E. Old Ford, coal-merchant. <i>Mr. Foxen.</i>	Orr , D. and J. Leabourn, Newcastle, merchants, April 9.
Whitehead , D. Rotherham, cotton-manufacturer. <i>Milne,</i> <i>Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester.</i>	Pritchard , J. King-street, Golden-square, ironmonger, April 12.
White , J. Hertford, draper. <i>Swain and Co. Old Jersey.</i>	Fontret , J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, April 11.
Webb , J. Bath, draper. <i>Salmon, Bath.</i>	Rogers , J. Birmingham, saddler, April 6.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Addison , W. Bathampton, dealer, March 26.
Brooks , T. Great Yarmouth, innkeeper, April 19.
Bayham , T. Bristol, grocer, March 20.
Beebe , R. Sunderland, and W. Stanton, Bishopwearmouth,
ship-owners, April 2.
Bainford , L. and J. Langmore, Manchester, muslin-manu-
facturers, April 1.
Bibbe , A. Greenwich, shopkeeper, March 30.
Beckton , C. Great Putney-street, printer, March 30.
Barratt , C. Worthy, tuffian-manufacturer, April 10.
Bayley , C. Uppingham, mercer, April 6.
Berry , M. Dean-street, Aldermanbury, clothier, March 30.
Baker , M. Moor, cotton-manufacturer, April 11.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMITATIONS BY MR. G——Y,
FROM PETRARCH.

WHEN from the east I see Aurora rise,
With cheeks of roses, and with curls
of gold,

My love affails me; then my color flies,
I sigh, and say, there Laura I behold!
Tithonus, thou art happy! thou canst tell
When thy dear girl again shall bless thy
bed;

'After life's fitful fever, mine sleeps well,'—
The torch of love illumines not the dead!
Thou for thy mistress never dost despair,
Cloak'd in the night's dark mantle she'll
return,

Play with the tresses of thy hoary hair,
And, with the transports of affection,
burn:

But night to me is gloomy, and the day
Still beams no ray of comfort on my mind,
For when the soul of Laura wing'd its way,
It left the shadow of a man, an empty
name behind!

FROM ANACREON.

GAY Bacchus o'er my festive head,
His soul-entrancing spells had shed,
When on the Tyrian-tinctur'd bed
I softly sunk to rest;

See, see! what angel forms advance,
They knit the love-inspiring dance,
With many a wild and witching glance
Inviting to be blest!

All, all were fair—beyond comparing
One beauteous nymph my fond heart sharing,
With love, with fear, though trembling,
daring,

I seized her azure zone:
But whilst I revel on her charms,
And clasp elysium in my arms,
While passion every fibre warms,
I wake—and am alone!

FROM HORACE.

CEASE, cease, for heaven's sake cease,
my friend!

These anxious, care-fraught thoughts to
raise;

O, seek not thus to know thine end,
And scan the measure of thy days!

See, roddening Phœbus hastes to lave,
His couriers in the western wave,
And ere he quits the eastern sea
We both, my friend! may cease to be.

Then let us, while we can, be gay:

A short time shuffle off our sorrow—

Cheerfully spend the present day,
And if we must grieve, grieve to-morrow.

FROM THE CHEVALIER DE FARNY.

ORANGE tree! whose foliage dark
Serv'd our transports to conceal;
Let me on thy tender bark
This grand truth, to them reveal,

Who in soft luxurious leisure
May beside their stem be laid,
That if man could die of pleasure,
I had died beneath thy shade.

IMITATIONS FROM MARTIAL.

Epigram 14. B. VII.

SEE Flavia all in tears her loss bemoan,
Her plaything, 'fav'rite, dear delight,
is gone.

Was then this darling object of her love
Some Lesbia's sparrow, or Ianthe's dove?
Oh no—such trifles touch not Flavia's
mind,

To solid serious inward joys inclin'd.
Her loss was what might move a saint to cry:
A lusty Irish ensign, fix foot high!

Epigram 107. B. XII.

My volume from title to finis turn'd o'er,
You swear you have read it all thro':
I believe it—I thank you—for so, half a
score

I've read, that were written by you.

To Mr. C——G.

MIDWAY the hill of science, after steep
And rugged paths that tire the unprac-
tised feet,

A grove extends; in tangled mazes wrought,
And filled with strange enchantment:—
dubious shapes

Flit through dim glades, and lure the eager
foot

Of youthful ardour to eternal chase.
Dreams hang on every leaf: unearthly forms
Glide through the gloom; and mystic visions
swim

Before the cheated sense. Athwart the
mists,

Far into vacant space, huge shadows stretch
And seem realities; while things of life,
Obvious to sight and touch, all glowing round,
Fade to the hue of shadows—*Scruples* here,

With filmy net, most like the autumnal
webs

Of floating gossamer, arrest the foot
Of generous enterprise; and palsy hope
And fair ambition with the chilling touch
Of sickly hesitation and blank fear.
Nor seldom *Indolence*, these lawns among,
Fixes her turf-built seat; and wears the garb
Of deep philosophy, and museful sits,
In dreamy twilight of the vacant mind,
Soothed by the whispering shade; for soothing
soft

The shades; and vistas lengthening into air,
With moon-beam rainbows tinted—Here
each mind

Of finer mould, acute and delicate,
Initiates high progress to eternal truth
Rests for a space, in fairy bowers entranced;
And loves the softened light and tender gloom;
And, pampered with most unsubstantial food,
Looks down indignant on the grosser world,

And

And matter's cumbrous shapings. Youth beloved
Of science----of the muse beloved, not here,
Not in the maze of metaphysic lore,
Build thou thy place of resting ! lightly tread
The dangerous ground, on noble aims intent;
And be this Circe of the studious cell
Enjoyed, but still subservient. Active scenes
Shall soon with healthful spirit brace thy mind:
And fair exertion, for bright fame sustained,
For friends, for country, chase each spleen-
fed fog

That blots the wide creation—
Now heaven conduct thee with a parent's love!

SONG.

THINK no more, my gentle maid !
To withhold the promis'd treasure ;
Can thy tongue delay persuade,
While thine eyes persuade to pleasure ?
Long, too long, thine arts have strove
'Gainst my love to arm my reason :
Pleading youth in bar of love
Is in Cupid's court a treason.

While from day to day I spy
Some new charm its sweets disclosing,
Thought presents to fancy's eye
What from day to day I'm losing.
Shall the budded rose expand
On the air its beauties wafting,
Cropt by no desiring hand,
None its early fragrance tasting !

Gentle maid ! resign thy fears ;
Or, if fears thou must be feeling,
Dread the silent theft of years,
Youth, and joy, and beauty stealing.
Shield thee, shield thee, in my arms,
From the fiend all bliss destroying ;
Make me guardian of thy charms ;
I'll secure them—by enjoying.

LOGOGRIPHE.

INSPIR'D by me Anacreon sung,
And laugh'd intruding cares away,
In myrtle bowers the lyre he strung,
Close shelter'd from the fervid ray.
Behold me, and by magic skill
At once appears a wondrous change ;
No more a slave, where'er I will,
Wing'd with new life the groves I range.

In attic shades, my blest'd retreat,
I hail mild Cynthia's rising beam ;
Or seek Minerva's rocky seat,
And threatening, from her helmet gleam.
But if, fair maid, with timorous hand
You doubt to do the work of death ;
If unresolv'd you lingering stand,
Nor take my head to give me breath ;

Fear not to amputate my tail,
Spare not the more ignoble part ;
This operation cannot fail
To give a proof of fairy art.

I then no more, inspiring song,
Adorn the Teian's festal board ;
To warlike chiefs I then belong,
Companion of the murderous sword.

The laurel wreaths which Henry gain'd,
And Edward's palms to me are due ;
Those wreaths at Cressi blood-bestain'd,
Where wing'd with fate each arrow flew.

Yet oft, retir'd from goary war,
I gladly serve the god of love ;
And wielded in the dove-drawn car
Still, as before, unerring prove.

A. A.

ELEGIAC ODE.

WHEN the stroke of the woodman had
ceas'd in the vale,
And the sweet Philomela had finish'd her song ;
A sage child of sorrow repeated his tale,
And sigh'd to the stream as it murmur'd
along.

“ I have seen the glad prospect which led me
astray,
Change its lustre, and fade like the tints of
the morn ;
I have seen the meridian splendor of day,
But night has succeeded, and found me for-
lorn.

“ I have seen, as I pass'd, how the rose blush-
ing gay,
To the gale of the morning its bosom dis-
play'd ;
I return'd,—but its beauties had faded away,
And the pride of the morn e'er the ev'ning
was dead.

“ I have seen (oh how lovely !) the maid of
the dale,
Flush'd with health and with beauty tri-
umphantly tread ;
But alas ! neither beauty nor health could avail,
For all that was lovely, with Laura is dead.
“ How delusive is hope !—oh how transient
the stay
Of the sun-beam that gilds our terrestrial
scene !
How short is the pleasure of man's brightest day,
And the blasts of misfortune how piercingly
keen !

“ How blank is the prospect, how gloomy the
day,
Which is clouded with care, and o'er-sha-
dow'd with woe ;
How dreary, unfocial, and cheerless the way,
Which the children of sorrow must wander
below !

“ Oh ! when shall the pilgrim arrive at his
home,
And man to his parent in gladness return ;
Oh ! when shall our sorrows be lost in the tomb,
And the wretched forget with the wretched
to mourn.”

Thus nightly he sang, and the swains lov'd to
hear,
For his accents were gentle and mild as the
dew ;
Till they dropp'd o'er his tale of misfortune a
tear,
And shrunk from the world and the picture
he drew.

P. H. F.

VARIETIES, LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

••• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE plan for an Institution for the application of philosophy to the improvement of the mechanical arts, which was announced in the last number of our Magazine, is, by the active and patriotic zeal of some of the most eminent persons in this country, now advancing, with surprising rapidity, into full accomplishment. Its author is COUNT RUMFORD; a man who has visited various parts of the world, and to every one he has visited, has been a distinguished benefactor. Nearly three thousand pounds sterling have been already subscribed for the purpose of defraying the expences of the establishment. The contributors are to consist of three classes; subscribers of fifty guineas each; subscribers of ten guineas each; subscribers of two guineas each. The subscribers of fifty guineas are to be managers and hereditary proprietors of the establishment. Subscribers of ten guineas are to have for life, free access to all the uses of it. Subscribers of two guineas, are to have similar access but for the space of a year only. The establishment is to consist of a *Repository* for the preservation of models of all new inventions in the arts,—of an office of correspondence for receiving and communicating new information concerning all improvements which the arts receive in every different part of the world—of an institution of *Lectureships* for the application of science to the improvement of the arts. The subscribers of fifty guineas each, already amount nearly to the number of sixty. They have had one or two meetings, have elected a Committee of managers; and have agreed to apply to the crown for an incorporating charter. The following are the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who have been chosen as the first managers of this institution: EARL SPENCER, COUNT RUMFORD, RICHARD CLARK, Esq. for three years.—The EARL of EGREMONT, the Right Hon. Sir J. BANKS, RICHARD JOSEPH SULLIVAN, Esq. for two years.—The EARL of MORTON, the Right Hon. THO. PELHAM, THO. BERNARD, Esq. for one year.

Dr. BEDDOES announces for publication in two or three weeks, an essay on Pulmonary Consumption for the use of families.

Dr. GARNETT professor of natural
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philosophy and chemistry in the academical institution founded at Glasgow, in consequence of the will of the late professor ANDERSON, has been for some time laboriously engaged in the composition of a work upon the Topography, the Antiquities, and the Natural History of the Highlands of Scotland. It will fill two volumes in quarto; and will be accompanied with maps and other illustrative engravings. It is now nearly ready for the press.

The Rev. Mr. TOOKS, formerly Chaplain to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, is now employed in the composition of a *Topographical Work* upon the Provinces of the Russian Empire, which will shortly be given to the public.

The publication of the *Works* of Sir WILLIAM JONES which the public were led to expect in the beginning of the month of March, has been delayed in consequence of the communication to the editor, of genuine materials for an additional volume. It will take place, early in May. The editor is the Dean of St. Asaph's.

There has been lately communicated to the Royal Society of London, a very curious anatomical paper which accounts, by a theory of great ingenuity and simplicity, for the origin of whatever is peculiarly and strikingly *masculine* in the appearance and manners of any individuals of the female sex, in any species of animals; and, on the contrary for any thing remarkably *feminine* in the appearance and manners of individuals of the male sex.

Dr. GUTHRIE of Petersburg, has recently communicated to his friends in this country, a diversity of remains, apparently of Egyptian Antiquity, which were found upon the shores of the Euxine sea. The Doctor, has for some time, taken pains, at a very considerable expence, to form a collection of remains of ancient art from the banks of the Euxine. His object is to ascertain, if possible, some capital historical facts concerning that *Egyptian Colony*, which some hints in ancient Grecian history, represent, as having formed a settlement in Colchos. He is exceedingly desirous to be made acquainted with any new facts

concerning that obscure portion of ancient history, which may have become known to the learned in this country.

The Rev. Mr. LAFSLIE minister of Campsie, a Scottish Clergyman, who has greatly distinguished himself in the general assembly and other courts of the church of Scotland, by copiousness and parade, if not by pointed propriety and true persuasiveness of eloquence; has been for several years employed in the composition of a *History of the Church of Scotland*; which will also, necessarily involve much of the Civil History of that country, during the last century; which would have been ere this time, ready for the press, had not his house been some time since set on fire, by the malice of a militia mob, and his manuscripts reduced by the conflagration, into the state of the *left precious* ones of Herculaneum; but which will now, at last be speedily sent forth, to gratify the impatient curiosity of the public.

Dr. JENNER, to whom the world is indebted for the important information relative to the preventive uses of the cow-pox, has in the press further observations on that disease, which will speedily be published.

At Guy's Hospital the following are prize questions for the present year.—What is the origin of the cow-pox—and in what does it differ from the small-pox—are its effects on the human constitution milder than those of the inoculated small-pox—and is a patient who has been inoculated for the cow-pox, and experienced its constitutional effects, equally secure from the contagion of the small-pox?—

How do the vegetable and mineral poisons act upon the body?—and what are the best means of preventing their deleterious effects?

Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON, of Scotland, the author of two poems entitled, "*The Paradise of Taste*," and "*Whisk*," has in the press, we understand, a poetical work of some considerable extent, to be entitled, "*Pictures of Poetry*."

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, of Edinburgh, is also printing a poem entitled, "*The Pleasures of Hope*," in two parts, with engravings, designed by GRAHAM.

The new edition of *Biographical Memoirs of Public Living Characters of 1798-9*, has been deferred by the quantity of new and original materials that have been communicated to the Editors.

A letter from Dr. EUSTIS of Boston which appeared in the first number of

the *Medical and Physical Journal* confirms by new and strong cases, the usefulness of the application of cold water in fever lately developed by Dr. CURRIE of Liverpool.

The apple-trees in the English orchards having been much injured of late years by an insect appearing like a white efflorescence, which, being bruised between the fingers, gives out a blood-red fluid, Mr. FORSYTH has discovered a remedy for this disease, which consists of a mixture of human urine and cow-dung, of the consistence of paint, wherewith the infected trees are to be anointed about the end of March.

A magnificent work is now announced at Paris; "*Picturesque Travels into Syria Phenicia, Palestine, and Lower Egypt*." The celebrated French painter CASSAS, in the course of his travels in the above countries, having executed a great number of designs, has procured the assistance of several eminent literary characters, particularly DUTHELL, LEGRAND, and LANGLES, to introduce this work to the world in a shape that will do honour to himself, his associates, and the nation. This will be the more readily believed, when we learn that the French Government, seconding the efforts of the author, have undertaken to furnish the whole expence required for the splendid engravings, as well as printing the text.

A singular coincidence has lately taken place in respect to an extraordinary publication. Two authors, Mr. WOLKE, a German professor of the institute at Dessau, and the learned citizen MEYVIEUX, of Paris, have almost at the same time announced the discovery of an universal symbolical language, which all nations may readily understand, without the necessity of translation from the language of the writer to that of the reader. The German calls his system *Pasigraphia*, and the Frenchman styles his *Pasigraphie*. Which of these ingenious men has the best title to originality may be worth enquiry. The idea is far from being new, but it has never been reduced to practice. Bishop WILKINS, in 1668, published "*An Essay towards a real Character, and a Philosophical Language*." And about the same time Professor BECCHER, the celebrated chemist and physician to the elector of Bavaria, published a book entitled "*Character pro notitia linguarum universale*." And in the year 1772, a noble and learned Hungarian writer, GEORGE KALMAR, wrote an ingenious and elaborate treatise

treatise; which, from the distressing famine which that year pervaded the country, never got properly into circulation. It was called "*Præcepta Grammatica atque Specimina linguæ Philosophicæ sive universaliis, ad omne vite genus accommodatæ.*" This work contains general rules for an universal symbolical language, illustrated by a great variety of examples, which the inventor has selected from physical, mathematical, juridical, medical, chemical, metaphysical and moral works of different writers; he has also added one of the plans of David expressed by symbols, to prove how concisely every idea and sentiment may be represented by means of characters, the construction and use of which may be easily retained in memory, and applied to practice.

The Jena Reviewers state a request that has been made them by a clergyman, to give the review of books of religion not in the vernacular, but the Latin language, in order that the comments and observations sometimes necessary to be made on sacred subjects, may not be made too familiar to the vulgar, the rage for investigation into matters of religion, having begun to extend itself through Germany in an alarming degree.

The Imperial Free Economical Society of St. Petersburg, have lately presented one of our most eminent artists and manufacturers (Mr. BOLTON, of Soho, near Birmingham) with an Imperial diploma, which has been transmitted to him by the hands of the Russian ambassador.

There has been lately published at Copenhagen, in the only Norwegian Journal printed, a discourse delivered to a party of patriotic friends at Christiania, by I. N. WILSE, a respectable and learned clergyman, "*On the national inactivity and apathy that prevails in places far from the Capital; chiefly applicable to Norway; with a view of the progress and impediments to the formation of a national Academy.*" The sentiments contained in this discourse, by a person so much respected; the patriotism it inculcates, and the energy of its language, are said to have produced a very sensible effect upon the Norwegians, attached as that people are to ancient opinions, and who, of all the nations of Europe, retain most of original character.

By a late ukase, all private printing offices in Russia are suppressed, except such as are in the largest cities; in five only of these, tribunals of censure are to be erected, and persons inclined to print

their works, must send their manuscripts to the distance of two or three thousand miles. All foreign publications which may appear dangerous to the censor, are to be burnt on the spot; and, in order that they may come under the immediate notice of the censorship, they are to be translated previously into the Russian language. Many numbers of the *Universal Gazette of Literature of Jena* have been already prohibited at Riga, and among other books, the German work of Madame MEREAU: *Das Blüthen alter der Empfindung*, that is, *the age of sentiment, or when sentiment flourishes.* It was reserved for the Russian censors to inform the rest of Europe that this is a very dangerous work, and which truly would hardly have been deemed so any where else. Thousands of persons who lived by their typographical labours have been reduced to indigence by these new arrangements.

Among other works, which have not yet been burned, but have been confiscated, are the following: *The Livonians*, by M. MERNEL, in German; the *Spectator of the North*, in French; of the works of VOLTAIRE, his *Correspondence with the Empress*; *Le Salon*, of DIDEROT; and the *Universal German Library (Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek)* one of the most ancient, complete and best literary gazettes in Germany.

The society of natural history of Bourdeaux, has been lately created into a society of sciences, Belles Lettres and Arts; it is divided like the National Institute, into three classes; the Mathematical and Physical Sciences; the Moral and Political Sciences; and Literature, and the fine Arts.

Citizen HUZARD, in a literary and bibliographical history of a disease in horses, viz. an involuntary spermatic running, designed to be a sequel to a similar work published by him in 1787, and wherein he sets aside the only means of cure, hitherto employed among all nations, as astringents and corroborants, and recommends, what has never yet been suggested by any author, the application of a cautery; among other curious literary researches, advances and proves, that the Spaniards, whose scientific works and labours are but little known in Europe, possess a well-founded claim to a very distinguished rank among authors who have treated of the veterinary arts.

LAHARPE, whose name is so well known to the learned, by his *Course of Literature, Philology*

Philæteus, &c. has lately published a droll Hudibrastic work, the *Psalms of David*, in the Capuchin stile.

A society of Agriculture, and Rural Economy, has been lately formed at Paris, in which are the names of Citizen CREUZE LA TOUCHE, GILBERT, THOUIN, DESFONTAINES, DUBOIS, CRETTE-PALLUEL, TESSIER, CHABERT, and many others, well known in the annals of French agriculture.

The celebrated painting in fresco of Correggio, representing in varied compartments, adorned with garlands and festoons, Diana returning from the chase, seated on a gilt car, drawn by two fauns of a dazzling whiteness, groupes of cupids, some carrying the instruments of the chase, others trailing the head of the stag, which Diana has pierced with her arrows, &c. a temple of Jupiter, with a priestess sacrificing at the altar; Vesta giving suck to Jupiter: the Fates cutting the destinies of men; the Graces; Fortune mounted on a globe, with a rudder and a cornucopia at her feet, &c. lately found in the monastery of San Paolo at Parma, and concealed for about two hundred and eighty years, will be soon exposed to the public eye, so as to become a new school of taste, and a new object of emulation for artists. In the mean time, and till this object can be accomplished, the celebrated BODONI of Parma, so well known for his masterly execution in typography, and whose sagacious activity extends to every branch of the arts, has procured designs from this painting, made by the most celebrated artists, and proposes to engrave them in thirty-four cuts, to be executed in the crayon manner, by FRANCESCO ROSASPINA, an able and eminent engraver of Bologna. A first essay calculated to gratify the impatient curiosity of the public, and to exhibit an idea of this beautiful work, has just appeared, and has been received with all the lively interest which the name of Correggio must ever inspire.

The famous colossal bust of Jupiter attributed to the statuary MYRON, an Athenian, taken from the garden of Versailles by order of the minister of the interior, has been lately added to the grand collection of antique statues in the museum, it is deposited in a niche, in the middle of the hall of entrance.

The following new and simple method of cleaning and bleaching copper-plate prints has been discovered by an Italian chemist, Signior FABBRONI. Fill a strong glass bottle half full, with a mixture of one fourth part of red lead or mi-

minium, and three fourths of the muriatic acid, and stop it closely with a glass stopper. Let the bottle stand in a cool and not too light place, until a certain degree of heat, which the mixture produces of itself, indicates its forming new combinations. The minium loses a considerable part of its oxygen, which remains united with the liquor; and the liquor acquires a rich gold colour, and the smell of the oxygenated muriatic acid. It holds in solution a small part of the lead, which no wise frustrates its effects. To use the liquor thus prepared, get a large plate of glass, and form around it a border of white wax, about two inches high, and very even. On this, the prints must be laid in lye, with a little fresh urine, or water mixed with some bullock's gall. After three or four hours, replace this liquor with warm water, which must be renewed every three or four hours, till it pours off clear. When this liquor happens to appear resinous after soaking the prints, they should be steeped in a little alkohol. They should then be drained of all their moisture, and afterwards covered with the oxygenated muriatic acid liquor. Upon the wax border should be placed another plate of glass, of the same size as the lower plate, to prevent the dangerous effects of the smell of the acid. In one or two hours the most discoloured prints will thus be restored to their original whiteness. After pouring off the acids, wash the prints two or three times in pure water, and let them dry in the sun. To oxygenate the muriatic acid for the above purpose, manganese may be used instead of minium, in the same proportion, and perhaps with better success.

Russia has made as yet small progress in the Fine Arts. They serve, however, for amusement and subjects of conversation. A Tyrolese named LAMPI, a very indifferent artist, in a short time realized 150,000 roubles in painting portraits: he was all the fashion, and nobody cared what they paid to have their portraits executed by him. His pictures have a softness disgusting to men of taste; his colours are all alike fine, without regard to situations; he pays no attention to light and shade; he has none of the variety and boldness of pencil which characterize a great artist. While this painter's reputation was at the zenith, there arrived at Petersburg the celebrated DOYEN, the historical painter, one of the first artists of France; but, whether from an excess of modest reserve, or from whatever other cause it proceeded, this eminent and ingenious

ingenious painter met with no success. It is even said that he has not been paid for the four cielings which he painted for the winter palace of the Emperor, a work worthy of a reward truly imperial. There is also at present another eminent foreign artist at Petersburg, M. LE BRUN, first statuary to the late king of Poland, whose works were so much in estimation at Rome in 1766 and 1767 that his busts were put in competition with those of BERNINI and LE MOINE. The Pope and several of the cardinals had busts modelled by LE BRUN. But at Petersburg his works attract no notice: he has never been able to procure a sitting of the Empress; and it was very lately that he was allowed the honour of standing behind the famous Madame LE BRUN while she painted her Majesty. Madame LE BRUN, for a female artist, is certainly not without talents; but she has little depth; her pictures will not bear

examination, either close or at a distance. The designs are pitiful, their colouring like chalk; and defective as they are, they appear still worse when placed, as we find them, in the collection of the Grand Dukes, by the side of the masterpieces of Vandyck, Rubens, and Rembrandt. The only other artist of eminence to be mentioned is M. KLAUSER, Professor in the Academy of Petersburg, &c. one of the first engravers in Europe. He had several works of consequence proposed to him, which have been prevented by the death of the Empress. He has engraved a portrait of the Emperor after a very indifferent French painter; the King of Poland after Madame LE BRUN; and very lately the Grand Dukes Elizabeth after the same, which will be published. How can we be surprised at this corrupted taste in the fine arts in a country where the libraries of most of the nobility are furnished by the carpenter!

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March 1799.

FRANCE.

THE important event of his Neapolitan majesty's being driven from his capital and his throne, was noticed in our last; since which, some interesting particulars relating thereto have transpired. The situation of general Mack in Capua becoming desperate, a great multitude of peasants and lazaroni assembled in Naples, where the French troops were expected soon to arrive, and proclaimed prince Militorni, who had gained their confidence by his vigorous defence of Capua, captain-general: he for some time endeavoured to restrain the unbridled violence of this banditti, who, under the name of defenders of religion, royalty, and order, committed the most horrid acts of injustice and barbarity upon all those whom they suspected to be friendly to the French cause; but, finding all his efforts fruitless, humanity dictated to him and to some of his friends, that it would be better even to deliver Naples into the hands of the disciplined troops of the French republic, than suffer it to be pillaged by so ungovernable a rabble. In this state of things, therefore, he went in secret to Caserta, to concert measures with Championnet for saving the city from destruction. All the subsequent events were the result of an agreement between them. A great number of the

lazaroni marched in a body to the very walls of Capua, which they attempted to take by assault. The 19th and 20th of January were spent in fruitless efforts to this end, in which they were dreadfully cut up by case-shot. Hearing, at length, that a French column was at the gates of Naples, they marched rapidly back to assist their comrades, who obstinately defended the avenues of the city. After blocking up the streets with the furniture of the houses, they divided into several bodies, the better to repel the French, and fought the whole of the 22d, and part of the 23d, when the republicans at length forced a passage. On their entrance, the castles Novo, St. Elmo, and Del Uovo, surrendered without resistance, but the citadel of the Carmelites, occupied by the lazaroni, stood a siege of three hours. Meanwhile, the lazaroni and the peasants, who retired fighting from street to street, were driven to the gate, where they rallied for the last time, and were defeated. At night, general Championnet entered the city to the inexpressible joy of the peaceable citizens. In consequence of this happy deliverance by the French, *te deum* was celebrated with great solemnity. As soon as tranquillity was restored, those who, whom the French called Neapolitan patriots, so long restrained, were re-animated

mated with fresh vigour, their voice was heard, and united with the conquerors, they assisted in forming the *Neapolitan republic*, and organising a provisional government.

His Sardinian majesty, also lately deposed by French republicans, was escorted to Tuscany by French dragoons. He then went to Poggio-Imperiale, a summer palace of the Grand Duke, accompanied by Chiffault a French officer, in whose presence he had a conference with the Pope. This officer was directed to ascertain the health of Pius the VIII. but found him too weak to travel, especially by sea. The titles of the Piedmontese nobility were burnt on the 21st of January, under the tree of liberty.

Prince Frederick of Orange, who had a command in the Imperial army in Italy, died on the 6th of January of a contagious fever.

General Jourdan is said to have passed the Rhine on the 1st of March at Kehl, with an army of 25,000 men; the right wing immediately proceeded through Offenburgh into the Brigau. The same morning, the French ministers at Rastadt, delivered a note and two proclamations to the deputation of the empire, to the following purport:

"That the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, appointed to negotiate with the German empire, had received orders from the executive directory, to communicate to the deputation the subjoined proclamation. They acquitted themselves of this business, by adding a copy, certified by them, of this proclamation, and of the address of general Jourdan to the army under his command; that they had orders to declare, that the march of this army ought only to be considered as a measure of precaution which circumstances required. That the desire of peace on the part of the French government, still continued to be lively and sincere, and that it continued in the resolution to conclude a peace with the empire, promising that the empire would declare itself against the march of the Russian troops.

The proclamation of the executive directory stated, that the Emperor, regardless of the convention made at Rastadt on the 11th of Frimaire (6th year), had passed the river Inn and marched out of the hereditary dominions—that this movement was combined with the march of the Russian troops who loudly declared to have come to attack and combat the French republic, and who were actually

stationed in the territories of the emperor—that, always inclined to make peace, the French republic had demanded a satisfactory declaration respecting the march of these troops, but the emperor had not given an answer. The executive directory saw itself therefore under the necessity of a lawful defence by making the French armies take a position which circumstances required, but declared at the same time that as soon as the Russians should have quitted the dominions of the emperor, the armies of the republic should resume the position fixed in the convention of Rastadt.

The proclamation of General Jourdan to his army, was in the usual file of exhortation to discipline and good order, by the observance of which the soldiers of the republic had already required so high a reputation.

These measures of the French government were in a few days succeeded by more decisive ones.

In the council of five hundred on the 13th of March Dillbrecht the secretary, read several messages from the council of ancients, containing the resolution of that council on the subject of the message of the directory, stating that the French republic was at war with the *Emperor*, *King of Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and with the grand duke of *Tuscany*.

The directory in that message explained at length the complaints of the republic against those two powers. It declared, with respect to the emperor, that the treaty of Campo Formio was misunderstood in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principal articles, and that the conduct of the Austrian cabinet had been always in opposition to peace. It reverted to the cold reception of the French ambassador Bernadotte at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; to the hypocrisy of that court in the negotiation of Seltz, which was the more evident because Baron de Degellmann did not repair to Paris; to the sending of Count Cobentzel to Berlin and Russia, and to the difficulties raised at Vienna to receive the Cisalpine ambassador. It finally demonstrated the hostile disposition of the emperor with regard to the march of the Russians across Moravia and Austria, and who were then on the confines of Bavaria already occupied by an army of 100,000 Austrians.

The directory in the same message, accused the Grand Duke of Tuscany of perfidy towards the republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France.

It exposed his secret negotiations with the cabinet of St. James's, particularly by the possession of Leghorn by the English, against which, he merely opposed ill-disguised efforts. The message concluded with a formal proposition of declaring war against the Emperor and the Grand Duke. It was ordered to be printed, and was received with shouts of long live the republic!

It is said, that general Massena entered the Grison country on the 2d of March, and took 5,000 Austrians, 24 pieces of cannon, together with general Auffenburgh and Chur the capital of the Grisons.

The following appear to be the situation of the French armies that have crossed the Rhine. The column under general Bernadotte which crossed near Mannheim, of which it took possession, continued its route with the utmost rapidity by Habelberg and Heilbron. It is said that the general made this haste for the purpose of being before-hand with the Austrians, and to form a line from Philingen to Heilbron, along the Neckar, on both sides of which river are high mountains and advantageous positions. The same general, after crossing the Rhine, summoned the fort of Philipsbourg to surrender, which the governor refused. The army under general Jourdan marched directly into the interior of Swabia, leaving a garrison in Offenburg. His principal head quarters were on the 5th of March at Villingen, in the Black Forest. General St. Cyr, who commands the left wing of the French army, has entered the dutchy of Wurtemberg by the Kniebis mountains, and is said to have taken possession of Stuttgart. The Duke, who had been for some time at open war with the provincial diet, has repaired to Louisbourg.

General Championnet, after having commanded at the conquest of Naples, has been put under arrest on the charge of having infringed upon the power of the civil commissioner, appointed by the government to act with the army, and having thereby been guilty of open insurrection against the government. The commissioner Faypoult is his accuser.

HOLLAND.

According to intelligence from Constantinople a note was transmitted from the Sublime Porte to the ambassador from Holland, dated the 16th of January, stating that the present government of France, entirely disregarding every law of nations, having adopted as a principle

to attack all powers without distinction, whether friends or enemies, and every where to disseminate disturbance and confusion, had, in consequence of this principle, secretly prepared to subjugate Egypt, the most valuable province of the Sublime Porte, and which is the gate of the most sacred and revered cities of Mecca and Medina; that, therefore, the Sublime Porte had found itself under the necessity of repelling force by force; that the Sublime Porte was the ancient friend of the Republic of Holland; and that the Dutch, who carried on a very lucrative commerce with the Ottoman empire, had always endeavoured, during the time of their independence, to render themselves agreeable to the Sublime Porte. But since the entrance of the French into Holland that Republic was deprived of its independence, and reduced beneath the yoke of the French Directory, and, like the provinces of France, its inhabitants were, in fact, become their subjects; that the Dutch ambassador was therefore enjoined to quit his residence within a week, and informed that the ancient amity would be re-established between the two countries as soon as Holland should be separated from the French.

GERMANY.

His Imperial Majesty may now say with Cæsar, when he passed the Rubicon, "*Jacta alæ est.*" The march of the Russian troops, and other obvious indications of an hostile disposition, having at length induced the Executive Directory of the French Republic to declare war against him.

The mission of Mr. GRENVILLE to Berlin is said to have brought to light some secret articles in the treaty of Campo Formio, between the Emperor and France, the history of which is as curious as the articles are interesting. The Abbé Seizers, fearing that the proposals of the British missionary might be accepted, presented his Prussian Majesty with a copy of the above-mentioned treaty, by which it appears that his Imperial Majesty had betrayed the interests of the Empire by agreeing to surrender to the French Republic the most important fortresses on the banks of the Rhine, the possession of which had facilitated the march of the French army into the heart of Germany.

TURKEY.

It appears by intelligence from Constantinople dated the 15th of January, that a defensive treaty was concluded on the 23d of December 1798 between Russia and the Porte. By this treaty both

both parties guarantee the empire of each other and the possession thereunto belonging. In case of hostilities by sea or land against either of the contracting parties, they are to fly to the aid of the party attacked with men, arms or money. The assistance in men to be within three months after the requisition.—The contracting powers are to have in future the same friends and the same enemies, and both parties have agreed to invite the Kings of England, Prussia, and other powers, to accede to this treaty.

Sir Sydney Smith arrived at Constantinople in the *Tyger* towards the latter end of December last, and by desire of the Porte took possession of the beautiful palace of Boglos, with some French emigrants, and a guard of marines. He was soon after complimented with a Turkish title of honour and assumed the character of accredited naval minister of Britain. It was supposed he would direct the operation of the Turkish navy.

AMERICA.

The whole expence of the government of the United States, including the contingent expences of the several departments and offices amounts to no more than 504,206 dollars. The expence of the army is 4,202,005 dollars; the expence of ships ordered to be built by congress 671,504, arms and military stores 233,000: maintaining the present naval establishment for an entire year 2,420,180; for eight revenue cutters during the year 1799, 117,501 dollars. The whole sum required for the service of the year is about 6,524,617 dollars.

The loan of five millions of dollars, lately opened by the American government, was filled in the course of a few days. Petitions continue to be presented to the American government, praying the repeal of the acts generally known by the titles of the sedition and alien laws.

The American congress are about to pass a law to prevent the interference of private individuals in cases relating to the concerns of the United States with foreign countries.

EAST INDIES.

It appears by intelligence from the East, that the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultan, had for three months last past, been exceedingly busied in depositions to his highness the Nawaub Assofah Jah. Independent of this, they had endeavoured to establish a communication with the nabob and Mahfatta, and to open an intercourse by no means with a good view. It was generally believed in India,

that Tippoo's intention was to make some sudden and hostile movements as soon as events afforded him a favourable opportunity. But at the same time, no fears were apprehended by the English, on account of a firm persuasion that not one of the Indian princes would be found inclined to make an alliance with him. An expedition generally supposed to be against Japara, which is situated two hundred and fifty-three miles east of Batavia, was much the conversation at Madras, as well as against Java, which lies to the south of Sumatra, being only separated by the straits of Sunda, under the direction of the Batavian government. These Islands were reported to have harboured all illicit traders, and to have warehoused a great part of the produce of Europe, which is said to be carried out in fictitious bottoms.

IRELAND.

The sister kingdom is still in a state which excites the fearful anxiety of every friend to order and good government. The enormities daily committed by a barbarous banditti on the one hand, and the unparalleled latitude about to be given to military power by the legislature on the other, become alarming to humanity.

The principal objects which have lately engaged the attention of the Irish parliament are the finances, and a bill for the suppression of the rebellion.

Lord Castlereagh, on the 18th of February, in a committee of supply, detailed to the house the military estimate for the year ensuing, of which the following is a recapitulation.

<i>Military Strength.</i>		<i>Expence.</i>
Regulars,	32,281	£.1,218,955
Militia, - -	26,634	769,012
Yeomanry, -	52,174	687,485
British, - -	23,201	666,799
Artillery, -	1,500	Included in the ordnance estimate.
Drivers, &c. -	1,700	
Total		137,590
Serving abroad,		3,234
		140,824
Ordnance, - - -	-	£.442,659
Barracks, - - -	-	350,000
Commissionariat, - -	-	132,000

Expence, 4,266,910
Miscellaneous including
£.98,327 for troops serving } 349,457
abroad, - - -

Total expence, 4,815,367

The resolutions for the above estimates were agreed to.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought forward his budget on the 25th of February, and after some prefatory

matter proposed the following *Ways and Means* for bearing the expences above-mentioned. The whole sum to be raised he said was five millions and a half.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Taxes.

Ten per cent. on impost duties,	£.260,000
Six-pence per barrel on malt,	26,000
Stamps, additional duty,	50,000
Six-pence per gallon on spirits,	100,000
Regulations on wine,	50,000
Additional window tax,	60,000
Additional game licences,	10,000
Surplus of funds,	100,000

Total by taxes, 656,000

The general principle of these taxes met with almost universal approbation, except from Sir J. Parnell, whose opposition to the window-tax was rather polite than strenuous.

It is generally understood that the loan wanted to make up the ways and means, will be £4,800,000.

The attorney general introduced a bill into the house of commons for "suppressing the rebellion at present existing in the country." This bill places in the hands of the Irish government an absolute power; the powerful plea of necessity is advanced, as the only apology for this unexampled measure. The attorney general contended, in a very long speech, for the co-operation of parliament with the measure of summary punishment, adopted by the executive power and inferred from a continued necessity, a continuation of power, but so defined that the civil should not clash with the military law. Mr. Barrington, in a long and spirited speech went through the clauses of the bill, commenting on their tendency; and urged with great energy that the three principal features of it were calculated to go to the extinction of the constitution in *Magna Charta*, the bill of rights, and the *Habeas Corpus* act. He made some severe observations upon the measures pursued by Lord Cornwallis, and said that they were such as would deservedly withdraw the confidence of parliament from him.

General Hutchinson entered into a spirited defence of Lord Cornwallis, and advocated the necessity of the bill.—Among several others who spoke on both sides, was the new prime sergent, (sergent George Daly,) who, as a motive for passing the bill, stated that an organized rebellion and armed body existed in the province of Connought, and also in Dublin.

Mr. Dubbs opposed the bill, and gave

notice of an important measure which he intended to bring forward.

The Lord Chancellor on the 9th of March, the house of Lords having formed themselves into a committee on this bill, moved, among other clauses, that courts martial should be empowered to punish with death or otherwise, persons *suspected* of aiding, assisting or abetting, rebellion, or injuring the persons or property of his majesty's loyal subjects, in furtherance of such rebellion. Lord Farnham approved the principle of the bill, but thought it was going too far to try persons on suspicion. The lord chancellor expressed his regret at the necessity of so severe a clause, which he yet deemed indispensable as a new rebel directory in the country were inciting to massacre and devastation, by a promise of aid from France, for which the lurking traitors only waited, as a signal for general insurrection. The several clauses, one of which exonerates persons acting under the bill from the operations of the courts of law, passed the committee, and on being reported to the house, the duke of Leinster said the executive had before possessed abundant power and he was ashamed to see such an unconstitutional act upon the statute books. Lord Almont said he was not ashamed of the bill but of the necessity which called for it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal subjects which have occupied the attention of parliament since our last are the civil list, an amendment of the income bill, the slave trade, the treatment of prisoners in cold-bath fields prison, and some affairs of finance.

Mr. Pitt, on the first of March, delivered to the house of commons a message from the King, stating, that his Majesty being desirous of making a competent provision for his beloved children Prince Edward and Prince Ernest Augustus, and not being enabled to do so from the money applicable to the civil list, and also being desirous to make a provision for the Princess Amelia; his Majesty relied on the affection of the commons, to make such provision as the circumstances of the case required.

This message was taken into consideration on the 8th, when Mr. Pitt observed to the house, that from a perusal of the civil list it would appear that there was not enough to defray the accounts. In consequence of the arrangements made in 1782 under Mr. Burke's bill, the civil

list was divided into eight classes. The first appertained to the personal convenience of the sovereign and the dignity of the crown. He next adverted to the provision made for the judges, Lord Chamberlain, the master of the horse, the steward of the household, the expences of messengers, ministers, &c. With respect to the household establishment of the crown he asserted there was a saving, which must be an object not only of applause, but surprise to parliament.

He next adverted to the salaries of foreign ministers in which from the situation of affairs there was a decrease of

In the lord stewards' bills there was an increase of	£ 27,000
The actual expenditure was from £0 to	36,000
Under the head of occasional payments there was an excess of	90,000
	74,000

This excess was occasioned by the present state of foreign affairs and the number of messengers necessarily employed. He then stated the law charges which increased in proportion to the number of state crimes, by which the civil list incurred an expence of 10,000*l.* per annum. The next head of expence was the police which was naturally connected with the latter and this amounted to the sum of 25,000*l.*

It appeared from these statements, he said, that the expences of the civil list could not be augmented; he therefore moved "that it was the opinion of the committee that a sum not exceeding 12,000*l.* per annum be granted out of the consolidated fund as a provision for Prince Ernest.

MR. TIERNEY said he wished to see every branch of the royal family to be put upon an happy and comfortable establishment, but he at the same time thought that the civil list ought to bear every expence attending such establishments. He expressed his surprise that the charge for foreign messengers should be greater now than when we had ambassadors at all the foreign courts, and contended that the items ought to be furnished. The present measure he declared was calculated to cast odium where no good subject would wish it to attach, and was sufficient, in spite of all the anti-jacobin speeches made in that house by the right honourable gentleman, to procure for him the thanks of every jacobin in the kingdom.

MR. PITT in reply said that the honourable gentleman had charged him with uttering anti-jacobin speeches in the house

of commons, but he was sorry that he could not return him (Mr. Tierney) the compliment. His last speech he contended, to have a quite different tendency, or he misrepresented public facts, merely for the purpose of casting public odium in that quarter to which the honourable gentleman just adverted. Mr. Pitt then recapitulated his former statements; he asserted that the civil list did not amount to more now than it did twenty years ago, though in the household expences there was a considerable increase. The house divided on the motion, when there appeared ayes 83, noes 4.

On the 12th, the bills for granting an annuity of 12,000*l.* per annum to Prince Edward and Ernest Augustus, and for establishing his Majesty to provide equally for the Princesses Elizabeth Sophia, and Amelia out of the hereditary fund of 30,000*l.* granted by parliament for the maintenance of his Majesty's daughters, were read a first time. In the course of discussing these bills it appeared that the civil list notwithstanding the utmost economy had fallen 40 or 50,000*l.* in arrears and therefore wholly incompetent to support the proposed and necessary establishment for the two princes. It also appeared, that besides the permanent 100,000*l.* a year granted to the civil list, between two and 300,000*l.* arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, during the minority of the Prince of Wales, had not been refunded to his Royal Highness.

MR. WILBERFORCE on the first of March, addressed the house and said, he had so frequently brought the question of the slave trade before them, that he did not think it necessary to go to any great length into that business. Since the first time he had addressed parliament on this subject he observed that events had occurred which had a material effect on the habits and temper of his mind. Twelve years had elapsed since he first moved for the abolition of the African slave trade: the question then excited a considerable share of interest both within and without the walls of that house; but he was sorry to remark from what had since occurred that he was inclined to believe that much of that interest was created by the novelty of the question. Days, weeks, and years he had given up to the investigation of the slave trade and waited patiently since the year 1791, in the hope that his exertions would be followed up by the abandonment of that abominable and iniquitous system.

MR. PITT supported the motion,

Mr,

MR. DUNDAS spoke against it.

Upon a division of the house there appeared for it 55, against it 84.

The question respecting the treatment of the prisoners in the Coldbath Fields prison has been brought before the house of commons for the purpose of a fair investigation.—MR. DUNDAS laid on the table the examinations taken before the magistrates at the last quarter sessions respecting this business. This and several other papers relative to this subject were afterwards ordered to be printed, and also a Committee appointed to examine into the state of that prison, who were empowered to send for papers, persons and records.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT withdrew the notice for his motion for the 7th of March, on the subject as he wished to avail himself of the information that would arise from the above arrangement.

[In our next we shall be enabled to give the result of this enquiry.]

On the motion of Mr. Pitt on the 8th of March, the house in a committee of supply agreed to grant 150,000*l.* for foreign secret service money for 1799, and also that an aid of 5000*l.* should be granted to the Turkey company.

MR. DUNDAS on the 12th of March, the house having resolved itself into a committee on the state of the finance of India, gave an elaborate detail of what is generally called the *India budget*. After going through the various calculations usual on these occasions, he observed to the committee that the affairs of the company were better on the whole than they were in the preceding year by 413,220*l.* But he did not mean to give this in an unqualified way, for there was a disputed article between the nabob of Arcot and the company, which amounted to no less than one million sterling. The company were trustees for the creditors of the nabob who claimed their instalments as usual during the last war in India. The revenues appointed for the payment of these instalments had unavoidably been employed in defraying the expences of that war. If the company were now to make good this sum they would of course stand in a worse situation by 600,000*l.* But when he recollected that since the year 1786 at which time the accounts of the company had been first put into a proper train, their capital had been increased in no less than eleven millions, he could look without any dismay on this deficiency or on any stagnation which might occur during the present war. He

also observed that he felt it his duty, as looking to the general interests of the empire, to see that the directors in Leadenhall-street should make compensations, either by exporting bullion or otherwise, for the increased imports which they drew from India. This was the more necessary at a time when the company, however opulent, felt it beyond their power to import the superflux of Indian wealth into the ports of these kingdoms. The sum remitted annually to Europe from India amounted to no less than *five millions*; but of this sum the means and capital of the company did not permit them to import more than *two millions*. He was determined to try in some shape to bring this wealth into the ports of this country. and before the end of the present session he should certainly submit the matter to the serious consideration of that house, and crave their advice as to the best means of securing to this country that pre-eminence to which it was entitled. The resolutions were read and ordered to be reported the next day.

MR. DUNDAS on the 15th of March, after stating that our volunteer cavalry amounted to 30,000 which rendered the provisional cavalry not yet called out, no longer necessary, moved that such of the latter as were embodied should be put on the establishment of fencible cavalry which was agreed to. On the motion of the same gentleman, the bill for reducing the militia from 106,000 to 82,000 was ordered to be printed and a committee appointed.

On the 16th of March the resolution of the committee of supply for granting 226,000*l.* for the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France now in this country and the American royalists, was agreed to by the house.

It appears by a proclamation issued from the court of St. James's on the 15th day of March, that some attempts have been making to organise rebellion in this country. This proclamation states, "that there is reason to apprehend that divers persons engaged in treasonable conspiracies in the kingdom of Ireland in concert with our foreign enemies are endeavouring to incite and stir up rebellion and war in this country.—That for the reason the privy council do strictly order and charge, that from and after the 20th of March no person whatsoever be permitted to pass from Ireland into this kingdom, except persons in the public service and such persons as shall obtain a passport for that purpose from the Lord Lieut-

tenant or from other persons qualified for that purpose in Ireland."

During several days the public and particularly the friends of the honourable Mr. Grenville were kept in the greatest anxiety for the safety of the *Proserpine* frigate, in which that gentleman and *suite*, charged with an important commission to the continent, had taken their passage from Yarmouth. On the 31st of January, two days after she sailed, she came close up with Heligoland, from whence she procured a pilot. The same night she lay

at anchor at the mouth of the river Elbe; and the next day proceeded for some way up the river, but from the great quantity of ice flowing down, she was obliged to return, but had not gone far before she struck on the sand abreast of the Scarborough Beacon, about two miles from land; all endeavours to get her off failing, it was resolved on the 2d of February that all hands should leave the ship and endeavour to reach Newark Island, which was with great difficulty effected, with the loss of 15 lives.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] At St. George the Martyr, H. Carrington Bowles, esq. of St. Paul's Church Yard, to Miss Garmault, of Red-Lion Square.

Mr. Shirley Forster, of Holborn, to Miss Sibley, of Islington.

At St. Paul's Deptford, Mr. Finch, wine-merchant, to Miss Rolt.

At Shoreditch church, W. Rocke, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Jenkins, of the City-road.

At St. James's church, John Weyland, jun. esq. son of J. Weyland, esq. of Wood-eaton, Oxford, to Miss Keene, daughter of W. Keene, esq. M. P. and niece to the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Walthamstow, W. B. Tarbutt, esq. of Gould-square, to Miss Freeman, only daughter of J. Freeman, esq. of Cornhill.

Mr. Reynolds, author of several dramatic pieces, to Miss Mansel, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

At St. Paul's, Deptford, Mr. T. Dowley, of Bankside, to Miss Nicholson, daughter of R. Nicholson, esq. of Kent.

Died.] At Clerkenwell, Mrs. Foot, wife of Malachi Foot, esq.

At his lodgings in Princes-street, Hanover-square, W. Lemon, esq. eldest son of Sir W. Lemon, Bart.

At Limehouse, John Fowler, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house.

In Coventry-street, suddenly, Mr. Faulding.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Coghlan, wife of Mr. Coghlan, bookseller.

At Bermondsey, Mrs. Charlotte Field, wife of Simon Field, esq.

At Highbury-Place, Islington, Richard Lee, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of London.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. West, widow of the late Temple West, esq. formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the first regiment of Guards.

In Queen-street, Westminster, Mrs. Auriol, aunt of the Earl of Kinnoul.

In Queen-street, Mrs. Hardy, relict of the late Robert Hardy, esq. purveyor to the board of works.

In Fenchurch-street, Abraham Newman, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 78, W. Hopkins, esq.

In Welbeck-street, Mrs. Lukin, wife of R. Lukin, esq.

In Frith-street, Soho, Mrs. Chamier, widow of A. Chamier, esq. of Epsom.

In Goodman-fields, Mr. John Hammond, sail-cloth maker.

In Bloomsbury-square, aged 73, Mrs. Prescott.

At Walthamstow, Mrs. Bennett, relict of J. Bennett, esq.

In Cannon-street, W. Stonehewer, esq.

In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Wegg, wife of Samuel Wegg, esq.

In New North-street, Mrs. Dignum, wife of Mr. C. Dignum, of Drury-Lane Theatre.

In Great Russell-street, Thomas Williamson, esq.

At Piclico, aged 92, Mr. B. Tolley.

In Bruton-street, Richard Hopkins, esq. member for Harwich.

At Greenwich, Miss Susannah Innes, daughter of the late Col. Innes, of the royal regiment of artillery.

In Edward-street, Mr. Hawkins.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Goodwin.

At St. James's Place, the Right Hon. W. Hollis Capel, earl of Essex, Viscount Malden, Baron Hadham. His Lordship was born October 7th, 1732, and married first Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir C. Hanbury Williams; by whom he had issue George Viscount Maldea, who succeeds to the title and estates, and one daughter, Lady Elizabeth, who married Lord John Mounson. His Lordship married secondly, on the 3d of March, 1767, Harriet, daughter of Col. Thomas Bladen, by whom he had four sons, now living. The Earl was Lord of the bed-chamber to the late king, and held, at the time of his decease, the same appointment to his present majesty.

At her father's house, in Aldersgate-street, Miss Sedden, daughter of Mr. Sedden; a most amiable and accomplished young lady, who was reading by the fire side, when her dress caught fire, and she was so dreadfully burnt that she died in consequence.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, John Spedding, esq. of Kelwick, to Miss Gibson, sister to T. Gibson, esq. of the Newcastle Bank. C. Dodgson, esq. captain of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Lucy Hume, daughter of James Hume, esq. secretary to the customs. Captain Griffiths of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Brandling of Gosforth.

At Alnwick, Mr. W. Kirkby, attorney, to Miss Wilson.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Swinburn, to Miss A. Richardson.

At Hart, Mr. Trizel, of Elnwick, to Miss Martindale, of the same place.

Died.] At Newcastle Mrs. Bolam, wife of Mr. R. Bolam, joiner,

At Darham, aged 96, Mrs. Jane D'Arcy.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Hedley, butcher. Mrs. Margaret Potts.

At Sunderland, Mr. Watson, apothecary.

At Byker, Mr. J. Johnson, coal-viewer.

At Shiremoor, John Maddison, who was killed by falling into a lime-kiln, near White-hill Point.

At Darlington, Mr. Francis Thomson of the talbot inn.

At Stockton, Mr. R. Grange, late a brewer.

At Norton, T. Wainwright, esq. late of Graveley, near Stevenage.

At Durham, W. Alderson, esq. of the Durham armed association.

At Newcastle, aged 48, Mrs. Greenwell, widow of the late Mr. Greenwell, tallow-chandler.

At Boonwood, near Dissington, Miss E. Lock, daughter of Mr. S. Lock.

At Frankland, near Durlam, aged 89, Mr. Gilbert Snowden.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. S. Holker, of Bury, Lancashire, to Miss C. Wilson of Carlisle.

At Bridekirk, Mr. G. White, of Talentine, to Miss Fearon, of Becks, in Embleton.

At Warwick, near Carlisle, Mr. E. Tomlinson, of High Eskett, to Miss Hetherington of Warwick-bridge.

Died.] At Carlisle, after a short illness, Mr. Milburne. Mr. Thomas Little, Attorney. Aged 77, Mr. T. Hodgson, manufacturer. Aged 90, Mr. Alexander Gracey, a Chelsea pensioner.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mrs. Spittle, wife of Mr. A. Spittle, grocer. Miss Gibson, late of Barfield. Mrs. R. M'Combe, widow. Mrs. Steel, widow of Mr. Seei, brewer. Mrs. Frewin, wife of T. Frewin, esq. one of the commissioners of the customs.

At Cocker-mouth, aged 37, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Steel, attorney. Mr. J. Sim, dyer.

At Newingham, aged 56, Anthony Benn, esq. one of the justices for the county of Cumberland.

At Kendal, aged 21, Mr. John Atkinson. Mr. William Hargroves.

At Little Brompton, aged 72, Mr. Robert Lowther.

At Seatonworks, Mr. W. Dickinson. At Braystone, aged 23, Miss Ann Ruffel.

At Drig, aged 29, Mrs. Mary Singleton Spinster, lady of the manor of Ulpha.

At Workington, Mr. Sewell, sen. Mr. J. Smith, Schoolmaster.

At Claybrook, G. H. Hodgson, esq.

At Bolton, near Wigton, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, thirty-nine years rector of Bolton, and formerly master of the grammar-school at Cocker-mouth, whose literary productions are numerous and highly respectable, as well as generally useful. As a divine his talents were splendid, and his labours unceasing. He was bigoted to no party, but sought truth alone; in the search of which he was constantly directed by great goodness of heart. In him were united the firm friend, the good and generous master, the kind and tender parent; blest with a mild and forgiving spirit, he passed his long life in peace with all good men; and borne above the fear of death, by the consciousness of a well spent life, he endured his last affliction with tranquillity and resignation.

At Langton, aged 85, Mr. C. Harrison, the oldest common-council man of the corporation of Appleby.

At Kendal, Mrs. Hancock.

At Challen-hall, Mrs. Mary Dickinson, wife of R. Dickinson, esq. captain of the Westmoreland militia.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately at Sheffield, the house of Signior Petro, the celebrated maker of fire-works, unfortunately was set on fire, and the explosion was so very sudden and so extremely dreadful, that an officer in the Somerset fencible cavalry and several other persons, who happened to be present, unfortunately lost their lives.

Married.] At York, Richard Kentish, esq. captain in the Cambridgeshire militia, to Mrs. Remington, widow of Richard Remington, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Brant, of York, to Miss Gascoigne, of Malton. Mr. Moxton, surgeon, to Miss Hall.

At Alaborough, near Boroughbridge, Mr. Jacob Smith, of Givendale, to Miss M. Fretwell, an amiable young lady with a handsome fortune.

At Hull, George Uppley, esq. merchant, to Miss Eliza Fowler, daughter of W. Fowler, esq.

At Scarborough, Mr. W. Noble, of Alnwick to Miss Sharp, daughter of Mr. Sharp, shop-keeper.

Ship-owner. Mr. John Parker, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Beilby, of Scarborough.

At Wakefield, Richard Bailey, esq. of Broomfield, to Miss Haist of Wakefield.

At Malton, Mr. Temple, surgeon, to Miss Blackburn.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Croftard, to Miss Bettye, of Finney.

At Barnsley, Mr. Keir, attorney, to Miss Mallison. Mr. Handley, of Wakefield, to Miss Lydja, of Pontefract.

Died.] At York, Mr. Matthew Cockin, one of the common-council men for that city.

Mr. W. Clayton, twenty-two years goaler of York-Castle; a situation which enabled him to exercise his well-known benevolence, by a humane and equitable indulgence to those unfortunate, and often criminal members of the community, who were his prisoners, not one of whom has ever been heard to complain of his treatment.

Mr. William Stavers, formerly of Northumberland. At an advanced age, Mrs. Teafdale, wife of Mr. H. Teafdale. Mrs. Dodsworth, wife of J. Dodsworth, esq. Mr. Robert Robson, of the white-horse inn. Aged 86, Mrs. E. Battie, a maiden lady.

At Benafsee, near Catterick, Miss Carter, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Carter.

At Thornton, near Bradford, aged 71, the Rev. Joseph Thwaites, many years curate of that place.

At Whitby, John Mellor, esq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Milnes, relict of Robert Milnes, esq.

At Foston-Hall, aged 53, Mr. William Shayler, late of Poppleton.

At Barwick-in-Elmet, Rev. R. Deane, B. D. rector of Barwick and of Kirkbram, within the deanery of Doncaster, who, from the general confidence in his great integrity, by means of small sums entrusted to him, is supposed to have released more debtors from prison, than any other individual in the kingdom.

At Notton, aged 84, Mr. Robt. Foster, late of Fryton.

At Crosby-Grange, aged 76, Mr. Giles Fall.

At Hull, aged 81, W. Jarratt, esq. Aged 86, John Hall, esq.

At Leeds, aged 56, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. Sharp, of Gildersome.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Clemisba, wife of Mr. R. Clemisba, woollen-draper. Mrs. Holby, widow of the late Captain Holby, of Hull.

At Thirsk, aged 65, Mrs. Leife, mother of John Leife, esq. of Sowerby.

At Stokesley, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. W. Lee, merchant.

At Middleton, near Pickering, aged 93, Mr. J. Boys, brother to the late Mrs. Drinkrow, of Driffild, who died in her 90th year, in November last.

At the Deanery, Ripper, aged 17, Mr. T.D. Waddilove, eldest son of the Dean.

At Field-house, near Halifax, Mrs. Stanfield, wife of G. Stanfield, esq.

At Wharham, in her journey home from Beverley, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. F. Taylor, of the east-riding bank, Malton.

At Whitby, John Mellor, esq.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, Mrs. Lee, wife of Captain James Lee, of the West-York militia.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, Rev. A. Chambre, to Miss Ruffel.

At Liverpool, Captain Inglis, to Miss Kendall. Mr. R. Wicksteed, merchant, to Miss Tatlock, of Richmond. Mr. W. R. Anderson, to Miss H. Corfe. Captain Powditch, to Mrs. Jackson. Mr. G. Turner, gun-maker, to Miss M. Roberts. Mr. Z. Matthews, to Miss F. Gibson. Captain Pince, to Miss E. Jackson, of the Tide Mills.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Syers, merchant. of Liverpool, to Miss Wright, of Manchester. Mr. J. Baron, manufacturer, to Miss S. Entwistle.

At Chorley, Mr. W. Heugh, attorney, to Mrs. Winstanley.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Captain William Kellett, to Miss Mellor.

At Cartmel, Captain Carter, to Miss Jepson.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, Mr. John Dixon, of Bolton, to Miss Margaret Hartley.

Died.] At Lancaster, aged 85, John Barrow, esq. late alderman of that place. Mr. John Gardner, soap boiler. Aged 67, Mr. William Parkinson, clock-maker. Aged 80, Mr. George Parkins. Miss Howson, daughter of the late Mr. W. Howson. Mr. James Dearden. Mr. R. Townly, who was killed by falling under a cart.

At Manchester, Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. T. Holland, jun. Mr. Thomas Rothwell. Aged 69, Mr. Benjamin Wildsmith.

At Liverpool, aged nearly 100, Mrs. Park. Aged 55, Mrs. Waring. Mr. John Cadz. Mrs. Ann Brooks. Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of Mr. J. Metcalfe. Mr. H. Baldwin, brasier. Mr. James Hales, cooper.

At Preston, aged 38, James Moore, esq. alderman and banker, who is universally regretted as an upright magistrate, an honest tradesman, a sincere friend, and a benevolent benefactor to the poor. At Newby Bridge, near Ulverton, James Machell, esq.

At Warrington, Mr. John Fallows, iron-founder. Aged 66 Mrs. Knowles.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Berrett, wife of the Rev. Mr. Berrett. Mr. John Clarke, brewer.

At Heysham, James Greenalgh, esq.

John Booth, of Wearden-Fold, near Leyland, and Ellen Derbishire, midwife, of Strawhill, were frozen to death on their return home.

CHEESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Morgan, supervisor of Excise at Northwich, to Mrs. Boyd. At

At Prestbury, Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Weeton, both of Macclesfield.

At Farndon, Lieutenant Colonel Nelson, of the 111th regiment of foot, to Miss Catherine Carroll, of Ireland.

Died. At Chester, aged 89, J. C. Worsley, esq. formerly of Platt, near Manchester. Mr. T. Pickmore, sword-bearer.

At Macclesfield, Thomas Wardle, esq. Mrs. Hodgkinson, wife of Mr. Hodgkinson of the old Angel-Inn. Mrs. Orme.

At Upton, Mrs. Brittain, wife of Mr. J. Brittain.

At the seat of George Smyth, esq. near Chester, Henry Venour, esq. formerly of Birmingham.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Derby, Mr. Clark, maltster, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss R. Bromley, of the former place.

At Thorpe, near Ashborne, Mr. P. Harding of Ashley-Heath, Staffordshire, to Miss M. Borton, of the former place.

At Winster, Mr. William Marsden, of Crich, to Mrs. Mason, of the former place.

Thurleston Grange, Samuel Fox, esq. to Miss Darwin, of Stamford.

Died. At Stavely, Joseph Sales, a lunatic who destroyed himself by cutting his throat. Martha Key, who had been lost 13 days, notwithstanding the most diligent search, and who was at length discovered in a hedge, where she had perished in the snow.

At Pington, Joseph Cocke, a collier, who was killed by the falling of a large coal in a pit.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Newark, Mr. John Topley, of East Bridgford, to Mrs. Martha Innocent, of the same place.

At Bunney, Richard Cole, esq. of Nottingham on the Wolds, to Miss S. Parkins, of Bunny Park.

Died. At Nottingham, Mr. Hind, Taylor, Mrs. Lowne, wife of Mr. Lowne, ironmonger. Suddenly Mr. Richard Shelten, one of the loyal Nottingham infantry. Mr. John Fletcher, formerly a draper.

At Crosswell-butler, near Bingham, aged 92, Mr. Thomas Bell, formerly a respectable farmer and publican.

At Arnold, aged 75, Mrs. Sherbrooke, widow of the late William Sherbrooke, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Deeping Bank, nearly opposite the point between Crowland and Cowbit, has been destroyed by a flood, in consequence of which, 30,000 acres of land were inundated.

Married. At Little Grimby, near Louth, the Right Honourable Lord William Beauchamp, to Miss Nelthorpe.

At Spilsby, Mr. Edward Micklethwaite, inn-holder, to Miss Elizabeth Culley. Mr. George Enderby, cordwainer, to Miss S. Day.

Died. At Lincoln, Mrs. White, late of Bridlington. Aged 63, Mrs. Kent, widow

of the late Alderman Kent. Aged 81, Mrs. Hide, widow. Serjeant Roach of the 34th regiment.

At Spilsby, Mrs. T. Winship.

At Spalding, S. S. Ingram, esq. last surviving son of the late Captain Ingram. Mrs. Cookson, wife of Mr. Edward Cookson. Mrs. Faulkner, relict of the late Mr. Lyon Faulkner.

At Gainsborough, aged 81, Mrs. Fowler. Mr. Peale, of the Lamb.

At Louth, aged 64, Mr. John Grant, one of the largest farmers in Lincolnshire.

At Stamford, aged 78, Mrs. Sharrard, widow.

At Sleaford, aged 60, Mr. Robert Theckstone, of the Angel Inn.

At Beesby, near Louth, aged 95, Mr. John Walkerby, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Boston, aged 77, Mrs. Brackenbury, widow.

At Seaton, Robert Cobley, servant to Mr. Skelton, who dropped down dead as he was threshing in his master's barn.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. At Manton, Needham Chiselden, esq. to Miss Slater.

Died. At Eppingham, Mr. John Bland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Leicester, John Hawksley, esq. of Arnold mill, to Miss S. Arnold, an amiable daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Leicester.

Died. At Leicester, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Lockwood, a gentleman deservedly esteemed by a numerous and respectable acquaintance, as uniting to a strong and cultivated understanding, the strictest probity and honour.—*Leicester Journal.*

Mr. W. Brown, hair dresser. Mr. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby Inn.

At Cotes, near Loughborough, aged 68, Mr. Francis White, a respectable grazier.

At Easby, aged 21, Miss Flude, eldest daughter of Mr. Flude, of that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Norman, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Chapman, of the former place.

At Cheadle, Mr. Bakewell, to Miss Keys. At Eccleshall, the Rev. R. W. B. Hill, of Hough, Cheshire, to Miss Green, of Lawford Hall, Essex.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. John Greaves, to Miss Wilson, both of that place.

At Leek, W. Pepps, jun. architect, of Newcastle, to Miss Ashton, of the former place.

Died. At Shelton, in the Staffordshire Potteries, aged 35, Mr. William Smith, manufacturer of earthen ware, who had served in the capacity of a lay-preacher for several years; and a few days after, Mrs. Smith, his wife, aged 27.

At Eccleshall, Miss Painter.

At Tamworth, Mr. Samuel Freeth, formerly of Birmingham.

War

WARWICKSHIRE.

The advantages derived by the inhabitants of Birmingham from the erection of the Union flour mill, may be seen by the following statement. In London the quarter loaf 4lbs. 5oz. 8dms. was sold on the 2nd, of February for 8½d, equivalent to a loaf of 6lbs. 2oz. 7dms. for 1s. for which the Birmingham mill sells to its subscribers a loaf of 9lb. 3oz. Its second flour is sold at 35s. per sack. Thus Birmingham is supplied with 3lbs. 9dms. of bread more than London for the same money.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Howes, baker, to Miss Mary Downing, of Belbroughton. Mr. Samuel Raven, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Badger, both of Digbeth. Mr. Samuel Rowney, to Miss Elizabeth Bratt.

At Manfetter, Thomas Freer, gent. one of the coroners of this borough, to Miss F. Wilday, youngest daughter of John Wilday, esq. of Atherstone.

At Aston, Mr. William White, bitt maker, of Birmingham, to Miss Martha Green, of Deritend.

At Handsworth, Mr. Thomas Butcher, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Jukes, of the Red Lion Inn, of the same place.

At Cannock, Mr. James Bailey, grocer, &c. to Mrs. Talbot, milliner of the same place.

At Colehill, Mr. T. Wallis, alderman of Tamworth, to Miss Drakeford, of Colehill, niece of Charles Oaks, esq.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. C. Webb, attorney, to Miss Ann Mortimer of Devises.

At Harborne, Mr. William Warden, draper, to Miss Bradley, both of Birmingham.

At Aston, Mr. Joseph Meddows, of Soho, to Miss E. Bragg, of Wilton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Carver, of St. Paul's square. Aged 63, Mr. Joseph Robinson, late of Temple-street. Aged 81, Mr. Robert Wheeler, senr. gun-maker. Mr. Richard Hughes, book-keeper, at the Dog Inn. Mr. William Ward, steel toy maker. Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Lloyd, factor, of Prospect Row. Mrs. Heath, of Great Charles Street. Aged 83, Mrs. Florry, formerly of Cleobury Dale, Shropshire. Mr. Bennett, shoemaker, late of Shrewsbury. Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Young, minister. Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. E. Webb, draper. Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Lane, spur maker.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mrs. Alice Lucy Nason, widow of the late Stephen Nason, vicar of that parish many years.

At Solihull, after a long and painful illness, and much regretted, Miss Wood.

At Ryton Mill, near Coventry, Mrs. Beck.

At Hill Brickenhill, Mr. Samuel Swinburne.

At Rugby, — Hawkins, esq. first major of the Warwickshire militia.

At Tamworth, Mr. Thomas Jackson. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Harding.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, William Ofwell, esq. to Miss C. Bafnett, of Yarlham.

At Wrockwardine, the Rev. Lawrence Panting, minister of South Lambeth Chapel, to Miss Martha Pemberton, of the former place.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Holland, of Wigland, to Miss Gill, of Burney. Mr. John Clay, to Miss Jane Dod, daughter of R. Dod, esq.

At Bishop's Cattle, Mr. James Walters, postmaster, to Miss E. Beddoes, of the same place.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Bucknall, cork-cutter and hop merchant. Mr. Probert.

At Whitchurch, Miss Jane Liverage, of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Loppington, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Price.

At Minsterley, aged 63, Mr. William Dawes.

At Broughall, near Whitchurch, Miss Brookes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Abraham Ludlow, esq. late of the royal greys; and son of Dr. Ludlow, of Bristol, to Miss Gibbs, sole heiress of Gaisford Gibbs, esq. late of Heywood House, Wilts.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Curtis.

At Kidderminster, aged 33, of a decline, Mr. Abraham Turner, attorney at law.

At Stourbridge, in the prime of life, Mr. John Whitgrave, youngest son of the late Francis Whitgrave, esq. of Mosely Hall, Staffordshire. Aged 69, Mrs. Richards.

At Dudley the wife of Mr. Rann, bookseller.

At Martley, Mr. Spilby, of that place.

At Hanley Castle, aged 80, Thomas Hornold, esq. universally respected.

At the Park, near Kidderminster, Mrs. Chellingworth, wife of Mr. H. Chellingworth.

At Impey, near Droitwich, Miss Wall.

At Bellington, Mrs. Pratt, relict of James Pratt, esq.

At Churchill, near Spetchley, the Rev. John Apedaile, a catholic clergyman.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Robert Harrison, esq. captain in the 29th regiment of foot, to Miss M. Chambers, of Whitbourn.

At Leominster, Mr. B. Caldwell, of Bewdley, to Miss Hayling, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, aged near 100, Mrs. Frances Rodd. Mrs. C. Mainwaring, eldest daughter of the late Cavendish Tyrril, esq. member of that city. Aged 87, Mrs. Walker, a widow lady.

At Leominster, Mr. John Rogers, watch-maker.

At his seat at Nether Hall, near Ledbury, the Rev. Mr. Powles, one of the justices of the peace for Herefordshire.

At the Hill, near Ross, (the seat of Mrs. Clarke,

Clarke) Mrs. Jane Hoskyns, daughter of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart. of Harewood.

At Benhill Farm, in the parish of Bridgford, Mr. Humphry Lycett, formerly of the Swan Inn, Rofs.

At Derndale, aged 56, Mrs. Jay.

At Mawfield, Mrs. Badger.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Chepstow Castle, aged 81, the wife of Mr. Williams.

At Rockfield, in the prime of life, after a short illness, most sincerely regretted, the Rev. John Harding, rector of Wiverton, Norfolk.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, captain Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, late commander of the *Leander*, to Miss Raikes, daughter of Robert Raikes, esq. of Gloucester. Mr. Daniel, hatter, to Miss Whittand.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. James Atkins, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Milward, of the former place.

At Dursley, Mr. John Moore, to Miss White, only daughter of Mr. White of Draycott-mills.

Died.] At King's Newnham, Mr. Brierly, an opulent farmer.

At Twining, near Tewkesbury, John Embury, esq. late of the bank of Glover and Co. Worcester.

At Doynton, aged 93, the Rev. Thomas Coker, more than 50 years rector of that parish.

At Bantrop, Miss M. Knollis, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Knollis, who was accidentally drowned in the river.

At Marshfield, Mr. Wm. Smith, farmer.

At Tilscloun-house, Miss Jones.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. W. R. Anderson, to Miss H. Corse. Mr. James Badcock, of Newbridge-Mill, to Miss Bullock, of Fife-field-Wick, Berks.

At Woodstock, Mr. Prickett, of Chapel House, to Miss E. Bradford, of the former place.

At Woodeaton, John Weyland, esq. to Miss Keene, daughter of Whitshed Keene, esq. M. P.

At Steeple-Aston, Mr. Wing, to Miss Millachin.

At Churchill, Mr. John Davis, to Miss Ann Brooks.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Beckley, serjeant major of the Oxford volunteer corps, who cut his throat in so dreadful a manner as to occasion his immediate death.

Aged 76, Mrs. Cookson.

At Shotts, the Rev. Mr. Archibald Bruce, minister of that place, who went that morning in ordinary health, from his own house, which is a mile distant from the church, and retired as usual into an apartment previous to the sermon, where he had scarcely been five minutes, when he fell down and expired without a groan.

At Whitney, aged 66, Mrs. Hoskins, widow of the late Rev. Charles Hoskins.

At Bicester, Mr. William Muffelwhite, one of the Bicester loyal volunteers.

At Chalcombe, near Banbury, aged 26, Christian King.

At Withycomb Farm, near Banbury, aged 94, Mr. Crois, many years occupier of that farm, and one of the oldest inhabitants of that part of the country.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 20, Miss Duke, daughter of Mr. Duke, wine merchant. Mr. Trotter, of the Excise Office.

At Slapton, John Winkles; as he was firing off a gun, the breech pin flew out, penetrated his forehead and killed him on the spot.

At Yardley-Hastings, aged 60, the Rev. James Gardiner, M. A. rector of that parish, cum Denton and chaplain to the Earl of Suffex.

At Borough-Fen, aged 40, Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. Henry Walton, farmer and grazier.

At Daventry, Mr. Aicken, comedian, who by his great exertion, in performing the part of *Osmond* in the *Castle Spectre*, burst a blood vessel, and languished in much agony, for some days, when he expired.

At Welliborough, Mr. Peter Barker, attorney, late of Huntingdon.

At Peterborough, Mr. Crane, formerly an eminent farmer and grazier.

Thomas Jackson Serrecol, esq. a gentleman of great benevolence to the poor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Mr. Charles Tinson, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Salthill, aged 79, in his way to Bath, for the recovery of his health, John Micklethwayte, esq. of Beeston St. Andrew. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Swyne, in Yorkshire.

At Eton, Mrs. Dickenson, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dickenson, well known for his performances on the violoncello.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Aspley-Guise, Mr. William Reey, who was killed by a blow from one of the sails of Aspley windmill, from which he had just descended at the moment, when a violent gust of wind blew the sail over the mill, which struck him on the head.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Ramsay, Mr. Charles Montague Ridlington, to Miss E. Gore, of the same place.

Died.] At Huntingdon, the wife of Mr. Alderman Slow, much lamented by an affectionate husband, and all her acquaintance.

At Ramsay, aged 26, Mr. Thomas Rose, cooper, after a lingering illness; he was a man much respected.

At Yaxley, near Scole Inn, Bartholomew Plumstead, driver of the Ipswich mail coach, who was suddenly taken ill on his journey, conveyed from the box, and died in less than four hours.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Swaveley, Mr. William Carter, to Miss M. Hether, of the same place.

At Balfham, T. Ramsden, esq. to Miss Fenn, of that place.

Died.] At Cambridge, the wife of Mr. Lovelock, patten-maker. Mr. Townsend, an ingenious painter. Mrs. Grondon, the mother of the late Mr. Grondon, apothecary. Aged 65, the widow of Mr. Anderson, formerly of the Blue Boar Inn.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Filby, woolcomber, to Mrs. Gant, of the White Horse, Hautboys. Mr. Heafell, baker, to Miss Watfon.

At Peckenham, Mr. Robert Clarke, to Miss Hanlon.

At Starston, the Rev. Robert Etheridge of that place, to Mrs. Law, of Pulham Market.

At Sparham, Richard Lloyd, jun. esq. of Bawdeswell, to Miss Elwin, of Booton.

At Seething, Mr. Leefet, farmer, at Rackheath, to Miss Letitia Crabb, of the former place.

At Wells, Mr. Adam Burrell, of Flitcham, to Miss Astley, of the former place.

At Flitcham, Mr. P. Bell, of Castleacre, to Miss M. Burrell.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 36, Mr. William Marks, plumber, &c. Aged 59 Mr. Richard Gidney. Aged 61, Mr. John Taylor, coal merchant, after a long and painful illness.

Whilst upon an afternoons visit to his daughter in King-street, Mr. Keymer, shawl-maker. Aged 67, the wife of Mr. William Foster. Aged 68, Mrs. Judith Roper. Aged 72, Mrs. Ann Fell, sister to the late Mr. William Fell. Aged 80, Mrs. Paterfon, relict of the late Mr. Edward Paterfon. Aged 31, the wife of captain John Simpson, of the marines. Mrs. Clova, wife of Mr. Joseph Clova, an eminent veterinary surgeon, in this city.

At Aylsham, aged 89, the relict of Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, one of the ministers of the independent congregation, and afterwards a physician. Mr. Thomas Green, shopkeeper.

At Falkenham, Mrs. Woodgate, wife of Mr. Woodgate, farmer.

At Sparham, aged 83, Mr. Fisher, an eminent farmer.

At Loddon, aged 17, Mr. John Gibbs, son of Mr. Gibbs.

At Downham, Miss Chapman, daughter of Mr. William Chapman.

At Yarmouth, the wife of William Fisher, esq. one of the receivers general for this borough. Aged 82, Mr. William Mully, 55 years one of the organists of that place.

At Alphenington, aged 75, Mr. William Nicholls, a respectable farmer.

At Lynn, Mrs. Allen, mother of J. W. Allen, esq. of Bury.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 75, Mrs. Moxon, wife of Mr. Moxon, grocer.

At Downham, Miss Chapman, daughter of Mr. William Chapman.

At Ahill, near Swaffham, aged 64, Mr. Edmund Bulcall.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Icklingham, Charles Gwilt, esq. to Miss C. Stephens, of Kencot, Oxfordshire.

At Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Thorby, haberdasher, of Colchester, to Miss E. Maw, daughter of Mr. Maw, tallow chandler of the former place.

Died.] At Bury, aged 52, Mrs. S. Woodroffe, sister of Mr. Woodroffe, miller.

At Beccles, Mr. Savage, baker, who fell from a cart, and fractured his skull so dreadfully that he instantly expired.

At Wattisfield, aged 91, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. Smith, oil man of London.

At Sproughton, aged 36, Mr. Durrant, farmer and grazier.

On the road leading from Bury to Saxham, John Lydall, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

At Sudbury, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Godfrey, one of the principal burgesses of that borough.

At Lowestoft, aged 79, Mr. James Richmond.

At Long Melford, Mr. Z. Lungley.

At Woodbridge, Miss Walford, the youngest daughter of Mr. Walford of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. P. Lewis, to Miss H. Hollingsworth, of Chelmsford.

At Thaxted, Mr. Willes, to Miss E. Count, daughter of Mr. Count.

At Dunmow, Mr. B. Stubing, salesman, of Leadenhall, to Miss S. Spooner, of Great Bad-dow.

At Chipping-Ongar, John Hughes, esq. to Miss Walker, daughter of Mr. Thomas Walker, surgeon.

At Saffron Walden, Hollis Clayton, of Great Dunmow, draper, to Miss Impey, of the former place.

At Burnham, Mr. Henry Banks, surgeon, to Miss Sharp, of Holkham.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Collis, many years governor of the poor house in that parish, and who by his industry, care, and cleanliness, gave much satisfaction to the parishioners.

At Hasted, — Edwards, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, for the county of Essex.

At Uxminster, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, rector of Latchingdon.

Erratum in our last.

In the article of Mrs. Isaac's death, that lady is said to have been the daughter of Mr. Bailey, it should have been—"Mr. Bailey Tailor."

KENT.

At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, in the family of Mr. Thomas Chatwine, shop-keeper, the following distressing circumstance took place. The man, his wife, and three

three children, each in the morning, took what was supposed to be cream of tartar and brimstone as physic; the effect, however, soon proved deleterious, as the whole family were affected with such alarming symptoms, that the most skilful medical assistance proved ineffectual; one of the children died in the afternoon, in the evening another, and at night their mother. The father, after lingering eight days, also expired. The infant having taken but a very small quantity of the mixture, is the only one expected to survive. This melancholy event was occasioned by a fatal mistake in mixing sugar of lead with the brimstone, instead of cream of tartar; the sugar of lead having very imprudently been kept in the house among some other articles.

At Town-Malling and Wrotham, they have lately cleared the roads by means of a new-invented instrument, called a snow plough; which is pointed in front and shod with iron, and gradually increases to something more than three yards in width, continued in length to about six yards; and so contrived, that without disturbing the surface of the road, to throw up the snow in ridges on each side, leaving a clear space sufficient for two carriages to pass each other.

Married.] At Margate, lieutenant-colonel Anstruther, of the 68th regiment, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of Jacob Hamilton, esq. Mr. Knott to Miss Wiles, both of that place.

At Orpington, T. S. Salmon, esq. M. D. to Miss Pratt, of the same place.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Edward Miers, clerk of the Hampshire fencibles, to Miss E. Ann Sayer, of the same place.

At Deal, Mr. Thomas Forward, to Miss E. Durban.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Mayo, of London, to Miss Anne Chandler, of Canterbury.

At Darington, H. W. Brooke, esq. to Miss E. Tucker.

At Barham, Mr. Vincent Page to Miss Mary Fox, of Breech.

At Ashford, Mr. J. Barnikel, book-binder, to Miss Wollmanton.

At Saltwood, Mr. John Plumb, musician in the East Suffolk militia, to Mrs J. Taylor, widow of Mr. Taylor, of Lydd.

At Stone, near Dartford, Mr. Benjamin Tanner, woolstapler, to Miss Russell.

At Whitstable, Mr. William Kemp, one of the company of Dredges, to Miss Mary Turner, of the same place.

At Smeeth, Mr. Fenner to Mrs. Jones, of Hythe.

Died.] At Ramsgate, a soldier belonging to the West York militia, coming from Dumpton along the cliff to the barracks, at the back of Alkin Place, Ramsgate, unfortunately fell over, broke both his legs and arms, and died in about half an hour afterwards.

At Canterbury, aged 38, William Carter, esq. M. D. many years a physician of this city. Mr. Charles Dent, eldest son of Henry Dent, esq. collector of the excise. Mr. John Hanree, formerly a baker.

At Margate, Mr. Randell, of the Bell public-house. Mrs. Wiles, the wife of Rd. Wiles, bricklayer.

At Eastry, Thomas Finn and his son, who were digging chalk in a pit, the earth suddenly fell in, and crushed both to death; another man and boy narrowly escaped the same fate.

At Doddington, Mr. Beard, a wealthy farmer, after a few days illness.

At Folkeston, aged 52, the widow of the late Mr. Henry Bayley. Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Thomas Carter, grocer.

At Swalecliff, Miss Lacy, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Lacy, farmer.

At Sittingbourn, aged 74, Mr. William Leney, killed on the spot by a fall from the top of a loaded cart.

At Cherry-orchard, near Maidstone, aged 72, Mrs. Parks, wife of Mr. Thomas Parks.

At Tenderden, aged 66, Mr. Richard, Clark, many years master of the Woolpack inn.

At Sheerness, Mr. James Fuller, chief clerk in the master shipwrights' office of that dock-yard.

At Dover, Mr. Jeaken, brewer, sincerely regretted.

At Leigh, Miss A. Fry, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Fry, butcher of that place.

At Ashford, aged 73, Josias Pattison, esq.

Lately at Smeeth, Mary Farris, who was bringing some wood-ashes for a neighbour's house in a pail, when the wind being high, the fire caught her apron, and so dreadfully burnt her, that she expired within four hours.

SURRY.

Died.] at Norbikon Hall, aged 71, Thomas Lintall, esq.

At Ripley, aged 61, Mr. Joseph Geale. Mr. T. Harbroe.

At Baadam Hill, Miss M. Allan, daughter of G. Allan, esq.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Bognor, in an advanced age, Sir Richard Hotham, formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark. To the liberality of this gentleman, this country is indebted for the establishment of the new and fashionable watering place called Hoathampton, but better known by the name of Bognor Rocks, which was built entirely at his expence, and was his sole property. He is succeeded in his estates by his great nephew W. Knott, esq.

As two of the Kent provisional cavalry were patrolling the coast, one of them in passing the flood at White Rock, near Hastings, was washed from his horse and was drowned. The other with difficulty saved himself.

At Brighton, aged upwards of 80, Mr. F. Carter, formerly carpenter and joiner.

At

At the Cliff, near Lewes, Mr. J. Lambert, an ingenious painter of that place.

At Steyning, as Mr. Gates, brewer and butcher, was returning home from Horsham market, in company with his father-in-law, his horse suddenly started, and threw him with a degree of violence on the turnpike, that occasioned his immediate death. Mr. Gates was a young man, and has left a wife and several children to bewail his loss.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, John Manley, jun. esq. late captain in the 33d regiment.

At Hurst, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalby, second daughter of the late John Dalby, esq.

At Abingdon, aged 90, Mrs. Turner, relict of the Rev. D. Turner, formerly minister of a dissenting congregation at that place.

At Inglewood-house, near Newbury, Mr. Brunfden.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Butcher, woollen-draper, of Devizes, to Miss Terry, of Winchester.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Jeffreys, relict of the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys.

At Portsea, Mr. W. S. Green, a respectable shoemaker, who undertook for a wager to drink three pints of brandy in half-an-hour, in consequence of which he became almost immediately convulsed, and died before any medical assistance could be procured. He has left a wife pregnant and eight children.

At Andover, aged 94, Mrs. H. Child.

At Weston, near Southampton, Miss E. Moffatt, daughter of W. Moffatt, esq.

At Kings-clere, aged 82, Rev. Thomas Obourn, A. M. rector of Lowerstock and Bwhurst, and many years an active and able magistrate for the counties of Hampshire and Berks.

WILTSHIRE.

At Purton fifteen two years old heifers having broke from their pasture ground, went into a field, where some yew-trees grew, and in three days eight of them died, in consequence, as it is presumed, of their having eaten the branches of those trees.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Charles Webb Atty, of Broomsgrove, Worcesterhire, to Miss M. Mortimer, of the former place.

At Salisbury, Mr. Andrews, jun. of Weymouth, to Miss Snook, of East Harnham.

At Westbury, Abraham Ludlow, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Gibbs, of Haywood House. Mr. Bromley, butcher, of Yockleton, to Miss Gardner, late of Venington, Salop.

Died.] At Salisbury, where she was on a visit, Miss Mary Ann Wenyewe, aged 24, daughter of John Wenyewe esq. of Brettenham. She was a young lady possessed of every endearing quality, which renders her loss truly afflicting to her parents, and to her friends in general.

At Hannington House, aged 59, the Rev. hn Ficke, a justice for Dorset and Wilts.

At Tilticad, Mr. James Compton, farmer.

At Donhead St. Mary, aged 64, Mrs. King. At Alderbury, aged 88, Mr. Thomas Goodwin.

At Downton, Edm. Wagg, esq. only son of George Wagg, esq. of Burton House, near Christchurch.

At Amesbury, aged 68, Mr. John Asher.

At Fisherton, near Salisbury, Mr. R. Sirman, an eminent plasterer.

At Corsham, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Hibberd.

At Calne, Mrs. Jane Oriel, a respectable maiden lady, far advanced in years.

At Pewsey, Wm. Butcher, esq. of Shercott-house, to Miss Gilbert.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shaftsbury, Mr. Coopes, ironmonger, to Miss Ains.

At Netherbury, Mr. Francis, of Castle Cary, Somerset, to Miss Convey, of the former place.

Died.] At Dorchester, aged 77, John Hawkins, M. D. Mr. James Parsons, glover, &c. the oldest tradesman of the town.

At Poole, Mrs. Lester, the wife of Benj. Lester, esq.

At Sherborne, the Rev. William Glasspool, rector of Newton Longville, in Buckinghamshire.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Brickley, relict of the late — Brickley, esq. of that place.

At Beaminster, Mr. Dunning, surgeon and apothecary, a gentleman of extensive practice in his profession, whose loss is sincerely felt and greatly lamented.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Some of the most active members of the Bath and West of England Society have again taken into consideration the most effectual means of checking the advance of butchers' meat. On account of the late sudden severity of the weather it is supposed a more than usual mortality may have taken place among the young lambs, the effects of which may, without due caution, be much felt at a future day. They have therefore suggested to the most public spirited breeders, and other farmers, a sparing sale of ewe lambs for slaughter, because they will be wanted, and be likely to pay much better, in the end, as stock; and to observe in general, a more than usual abstinence, from purchasing lamb for food this spring, and in the approaching summer. They have also again, as in 1796, strongly recommended all possible multiplication of pigs, by breeding on farms, wastes, in inn yards, in villages, even among cottages, and in all situations where a litter of pigs can be reared, preferring, where a choice can be made, the smaller races, which may come most speedily to pork. This provident care seems particularly important, when it is considered how increasing may be the demands, and how precarious the public supply in a distant country.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. C. Smith, to Miss Beck. Mr. Wm. Wiltshire, to Miss Stuker.

At Frome, Mr. Chapman, tanner, of Simington, to Miss Fords.

Died.] At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Tracy, relict of T. Tracy, esq. of Saddiwell Park, Gloucestershire. Mrs. Shepherd, wife of ——— Shepherd, esq. of Styles'-hill, near Frome. Mrs. Harriet Le Merchant, daughter of the late Mr. Le Merchant, of Guernsey. Alexander Bailey, esq. In the prime of life, Miss Parsons, second daughter of Mr. T. Parsons. Mrs. Key. Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Gandsey.

Aged 89, William Melmoth, esq. the elegant translator of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles, and author of the celebrated letters published under the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne. Mr. Melmoth was the son of the pious author of "*The Great Importance of a Religious Life*." During the last thirty years of his life, he constantly resided in the house where he died.

At Bristol, Mrs. Gingell, widow. Mr. T. Thomas. Mrs. Britain, wife of Mr. Britain, porter-brewer. Capt. G. Greenway. Mr. Wilkinfon, gun-maker. Aged 74, Mr. W. Long, custom-house officer. Mr. T. Woodward, timber-merchant. Miss Mary Rice. Mrs. Hurley, wife of Mr. Hurley, wine-merchant. Mrs. Dolman. Mrs. Batten. Aged 71, General Skinner. Aged 81, Mrs. Beck.

At Redland-Court-House, near Bristol, Lady Holt.

At Urrington, Mrs. Webb, relict of the late Rev. S. Webb, rector of Wingford and Box.

At Martock, aged 86, Rev. W. Baker, many years minister of a dissenting congregation.

At Broom-hills, in the parish of Newland, aged 84, Mr. George White, who had lived tenant under three generations.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Thomas, near Exeter, Lieutenant Watkins, of the Wiltshire militia, to Miss Otto, daughter of the late John Otto Baijer, esq.

Died.] At Exmouth, Dr. Ford, an eminent physician.

At Tiverton, Mr. Gideon Acland, many years a respectable tradesman.

At Norton, near Taunton, in the prime of life, Miss Norman, daughter of Mr. Norman.

At Exeter, Mr. John Hern. Miss Collier. Rev. John Vye, late rector of Rockbear. S. Weymouth, esq. many years an eminent wholesale druggist. Mr. Parker, sen. Miss Mare, daughter of Mr. Mare, of the white-lion inn. Mr. Dingles. Mr. Sanderfon, surgeon of the Somersetshire militia.

At Tavistock, Mrs. Branscombe, widow of the late Mr. Branscombe.

At St. Thomas's, near Exeter, aged 89, Mr. Ash, a respectable gardener and seedsmen. At Charleton, Mrs. Tickell, wife of the Rev. W. Tickell.

At Chumleigh, Sebastian Watkins, mu-

sician in Col. Haler's regiment; who was crossing Rastleigh Wear with his daughter on his back, when he fell into a deep part of the stream, and they were both drowned.

At Sidmouth, Mrs. Osborne, the wife of Mr. James Osborne, of Birmingham.

At Berry-Pomeroy, near Totnefs, aged 25, Miss Fowler.

At Pickwell-house, J. R. Middleditch, esq.

At Barnstaple, Mr. S. Roberts, surgeon.

CORNWALL.

In Gwinear parish, a vein of silver of considerable value, has been discovered in Harland mine, commonly called the old manor mine, in which the miners are at present at work.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. W. Garland, to Miss E. Jenkins, both of that place.

Died.] At Penzance, aged 22, Miss Baines, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Baines, esq.

At Trevice, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Johns.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Martha Russell.

WALES.

Married.] At Denbigh, Mr. Daniel Jones, woollen-draper, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Evans, daughter of Mr. William Evans, of Park-y-Twil, Denbighshire.

At Baidgend, Glamorganshire, the Rev. Mr. Griffith, to Miss K. Paterfon, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Paterfon, physician, of Margam, and formerly of Bristol.

Died.] At Llanrhaiadarn, Mochnant, aged 108, Marriat Lewis, who retained her mental faculties till within a few days of her decease.

At Gregynog, Montgomeryshire, Francis Lloyd, esq. M. P. for that county.

At Cardigan, Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of William Williams, esq. of Trevaich.

At Hay, in Breconshire, Mrs. E. Davies, of the black lion inn.

At Tenby, Mr. John Lock. Mr. William Harris, of the ball inn.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Harcherfield, near Haddington, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, to Miss Nelbitt.

At Inverness, Major David Ross, of the 71st regiment, to Miss Catherine Smith.

At West Field near Dundee, James Watt, esq. to Miss Cornelia Aletta de Wilt.

At Gordon Mills near Aberdeen, William Anderfon, esq. merchant, to Miss Jane Still.

Died.] At Edingburgh, Duncan M'Millan, writer. George Halbank, esq. Aged 85, the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr. Alexander Smollet, esq. Aged 103, Mrs. Mary Anne Marine.

At Dumfries, aged 91, James Ewart, esq.

At Dailly, in Ayrshire, aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Thomson.

At Rothsay, aged 69, John Robertson, esq. merchant.

Lately

Lately at Glasgow, Mrs. Sinclair, who had served the public with integrity and zeal as matron of the Town's Hospital for 23 years. From Ayr, where she was born 1736, she was brought to Glasgow very young, and in 1754 married James Sinclair, burgher and freeman wright of that city. For some years they enjoyed prosperity, but lost all their children in infancy; and the husband having at last embarrassed his circumstances through dissipation, abandoned his wife, then pregnant with her fifth child. Stripped of every thing, she was left without necessities for herself, or the infant whom she bore soon after this cruel reverse: but instead of sinking under it, her erect, undaunted spirit rose superior to misfortune. Conscious of having done her duty, resolved to do it still, maternal anxiety for a destitute child, far from retarding, seemed to quicken her recovery; and as she was one of those who really believed that a gracious Providence, guarding all the upright, watches particularly over the orphan, she hoped, by economy and patient industry, to procure subsistence. Expert at every kind of needle-work, after a very short confinement, she laboured steadily from morning till night, and soon began to teach a number of girls, of whom many are now respectably settled in life, and all of them mention their old mistress with gratitude and veneration. From her earnings, scanty as they must have been, she supported an aged mother for many years. She never saw her husband again; and her last child, the companion of her solitude—almost the only joy of her heart—followed the rest to an early grave. In 1775 there was a vacancy in the Town's Hospital, and many applied with recommendations much more ample than Mrs. Sinclair's. Some gentlemen, however, with great good sense, resolved to examine the different candidates in a way admirably calculated to check the recommendations. For this purpose, without previous notice, they visited each pretty early, and found most of them in a situation which extorted apologies; but from Mrs. Sinclair they heard none. At an early hour they found her dressed; all her simple furniture perfectly clean, and ranged in exact order; herself sitting amidst her little scholars, who wrought around her. This determined their choice: the other managers, after a full investigation, confirmed it, and the event has proved the sagacity by which it was guided. The Hospital, over which she presided, contains at present 400 people, viz. 140 children, and 260 aged, of whom about 86 are too old and infirm to labour. There are besides at nurse about 100 children, for whom clothes are provided from the Hospital. For this establishment there are two servants only, a circumstance that astonished Mr. Howard, accustomed as he was to English hospitals, in which, if we are not misinformed, there is no instance of so much work

being done at an expence so trifling. Too much praise on this score cannot be given to the preceptor and other gentlemen, who visit the Hospital daily, to second and prompt the efforts of the matron; but much depended on herself. She went to every place; she saw every thing under her charge executed; she distributed proper employments to every person capable of labour; nay, with singular penetration, for of that she possessed an uncommon share, she trained to useful labours several idiots, whom others would have left in idleness, or doomed to a cell. Along with proper education, the children have always been inured to work (sometimes perhaps rather too much); and twelve years ago Mrs. Sinclair introduced among the girls the manufacture of lace. For some time it was unpromising, but she persevered with her wonted steadiness, and the profits from it now are sufficient to maintain and educate forty girls annually. Her attention to those who could work never made her neglect the sick, whom she treated with the utmost care and tenderness. I mention this particularly, because I have frequently witnessed it, though I have heard some, who did not know the people she had to deal with, censure her manner as severe and stern. Never was a censure less merited. Subordination and discipline, indeed, she enforced, because she knew them to be essentially necessary; and she set an example of obedience to superiors in her own conduct; for, notwithstanding the length of her services, notwithstanding the marked attention which she experienced from the preceptor, and all the managers; though she was ever ready to serve the house, whether in her own department or not, I know no instance of her making one innovation or exercising any power, without explicit authority. Her unremitting exertions at last overpowered a constitution, exhausted by the toils, perhaps, shattered by the calamities of her youth. She had a presentiment of her fate, which she mentioned with solemnity indeed, but with no improper concern, because it had been the great business of her life to prepare for that event. She was soon after struck with an apoplexy during the night, and, after languishing eight days, she expired in the 62d year of her age. Her character has been sufficiently delineated by describing her conduct, in which exaggeration has been so carefully avoided, that to some the colouring will appear faint, and the expression cold. For the correctness of the outline, an appeal to every gentleman who has interested himself in the management of the poor, will vouch for. So generally were the merits of Mrs. Sinclair known, that some years ago, when the Royal Infirmary was about to be opened, every one thought of her as the fittest person for taking charge of that institution; but she was too much attached to the managers, whom she had long served, to quit her place.

At one of their stated weekly meetings, the worthy preceptor, who had the most frequent opportunities of observing her merit, moved the following resolution:—"The Committee being of opinion, that some public testimony should be given of the sense they entertain of Mrs. Sinclair's great merit and usefulness in the execution of her office for upwards of twenty years, propose, that the expences of her funeral should be defrayed at the public charge." The motion passed unanimously, with expressions of sincere regret for the loss of such a matron, and ardent wishes that her successor might prove her equal.—*Glasgow Courier*.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Letters, both public and private, received from America, about a month ago, brought intelligence that Robert Merry died suddenly on the 24th of December, at Baltimore, in Maryland, of an apoplectic disorder, induced, as is apprehended, from a plethora and a want of due exercise.

The latter part of the life of this deservedly admired man, so far as it attracts the notice of the biographer, exhibits two colourings of nearly equal strength: viz. the poetical and political. The preceding, after his introduction into the world, was tinged with extravagance and dissipation; vices two general and fashionable at that period, to allow a lively turn and pliant disposition to be secure from their infection.

His father had acquired more than a competency by trade, and had a relish for its advantages and profits: but the aunt of our young hero, had sentiments of a loftier cast, and she prevailed on her brother to allow her to prescribe the regimen for her nephew's education. This proposal, which could not but be agreeable to puerile ambition, was no less readily acquiesced in by the father, from a well poised consideration of interest; and the first foundation of the gentleman, in young Merry, was laid by that great literary character Dr. Parr. From the Doctor he went to Christ College, Oxford, where he made an intimate acquaintance, which, at one time, was thought might have greatly aided his advancement in life. This acquaintance, however, did not ripen into the expected fruit; probably for want of cultivation.

The profession of divinity and law were canvassed by Mr. Merry's relations in order to make a choice for him. But as he was not grave enough in countenance for the parson, it was resolved, he should be a lawyer; and he accordingly entered a student of Lincoln's-Inn. Why this line was not pursued does not appear; as on the death of his father he purchased a commission in the horse-guards; and he entered into that corps at a period when it was difficult to decide whether its devotion to the rosy god, and cyprian gods, did not outdo its zeal in the service of Belshazzar. And gracefully

..... to entwine,
The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine,

was as favourable a recommendation to the officers of that mess, as any perfection in exercise could be to a martinet general. It is sufficient to say, that this young, this handsome recruit, was introduced to, and drilled by Captain Otgar and Co. and it must be acknowledged that a more *dashing squad* could not be found in any of the king's dominions.

A military life, however it might for awhile gratify the youthful vanity of our hero, did not long engage his heart.

To gain distinction as a soldier, a man must love the profession; he must give himself wholly up to it, as an art and science: this, cornet Merry could not do, and therefore he had no hope of ever attaining to an eminence in the career. A lieutenancy and adjutancy were the highest commissions he ever held in the army, and these he disposed of with the resolution to travel on the continent.

Like the bees on Hybla's banks our rover tasted of every sweet within his reach: but Florence chiefly engaged his attention, not to say his affection. The charms of a well known lady of quality fascinated his eyes, penetrated his heart, and for a time fixed him to the spot. Italy, in his mind, surpassed all countries under heaven for realising the pleasures of the imagination. And it might perhaps better become the vivid pen of an Ovid, than the cooler one of an historian, or writer of a memoir, to dwell on the voluptuous scenes in which he was so favoured an actor. As the lady was a married woman, delicacy forbids us to hint at what might be the probable consequences of those intimacies between the English Eneas and the Italian Dido. The discussion alone might lead, if not to the interruption of private happiness, at least to the suspicion, that the laws of primogeniture do not, in all cases, answer the intention of their framers. Let us therefore throw a veil over the picture which gives rise to such painful and scrutinising ideas. The inquisitive after records of gallantry may seek them on the spot. The waters of the gilded Po. and white stream Tiberis have often reflected the lovers images, and the banks of the swifter Arno, and all the haunts of voluptuousness with which that region of delights abounds, have heard their vows. Whether the first of these rivers, so famed of old for extinguishing the ambition of a Phœon, contributed to quench the flame of our hero, or whether sober reason took its turn to reign, we find literature began to exercise its wonted ascendancy over his enlightened mind.

Sensual pleasures had never so wholly possessed him as not to allow him leisure for intellectual improvement. By the engagingness of his manners, and the influence of the connexion spoken of, he had made an acquaintance with several persons, natives as well as foreigners, distinguished as *liverati* in the circles of fashion. He was elected a member of the celebrated Academy, *Dolla Crusca*, and was easily persuaded to engage with several of his country folks of both

sexes in the Florentine Miscellany, printed under the eye and superintendence of the judicious and learned Mrs. Piozzi. While wit and taste, were thus publicly diffused through the elegant part of the world, *private scandal* did not want for publishers. Tales were circulated, which, according to the late and learned Lord Mansfield's doctrine, could not fail to be deemed *great libels*. And these becoming every day more current, failed not to give great uneasiness to the enamourato as well as to his friends. Mr. Merry's indignation at the authors of these reports, which he found among his collaborators, urged him to take up the pen of satire in revenge. He employed it in ridiculing the greater part of the circle, and in some measure occasioned its breaking up. This incident hastened Mr. Merry's return to his native country, and gives a proper occasion to speak of his poetical taste and acquirements. That the subject of our memoir possessed a lively imagination, that he spoke the language of passion, every one who had the happiness to know him must bear witness; what is there then to wonder at that he afterwards appeared so capable of expressing himself in regular, in harmonious numbers? He had the qualities of a poet by nature. The company he had kept, the countries he had visited, the books he had read, all conspired to give those qualities every external aid. The approbation his first essays in the art experienced, fully justified the great expectation formed of his future productions. Many of his pieces have been rather impromptu flights to Parnassus, than studied compositions. They show, however, the author's powers, and while they give pleasure to the present age they will not fail to secure him the admiration of posterity. Of his beautiful verses and fugitive pieces published in the *World*, under the title *Della Crusca*, &c. it is unnecessary to speak; they are fresh in every one's memory. Of his satirical and witty epigrams published in the *Argus*, under the signature of *Tom Thorne* it is equally needless to make mention. During the last months of that paper's existence, it might be truly said, a certain *ROSE* was never without a *THORNE*.

As a specimen of the keenness of our poet's epigrammatic wit, we give the few following instances.

THE LONDON ROSE.

The *ROSE* is called the first of flowers
In all the rural shades and bow'rs;
But O! in London 'tis decreed,
The *ROSE* is but a DIRTY WEED.

TOM THORNE.

ANOTHER.

THE HOT-HOUSE ROSE.

From genial heat, the HOT-HOUSE *ROSE*
Expands and blushes, thrives and blows,
But the poor *ROSE* will fade and rot
When'er the House becomes too HOT,

A THIRD,

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT.

When truth her rending scourge applies,
The HIRELINGS roar with streaming eyes;
They crowd together and complain,
They cannot bear so GREAT A PAIN.

Upon a ministerial newspaper affixing his adopted signature to some verses of a very different nature and tendency, he wrote the following

IMPROMPTU.

The SLAVISH PRINT, that's dead to shame,
In fury for departed fame,
Has even robb'd me of my name:
Alas! my nose is out of joint;
Yet what's a THORNE without a point?

But these brilliant effusions like the cutting epigrams of Horace (which author our's so much resembled in indolence, and the love of refined pleasures); or like the satires of the last of the Roman poets, must in time lose their value, when the occasions which gave them birth are forgotten, however animated and well directed they might have been at the period they were written.

These *jeux d'esprits* are offered as proofs of his fancy and ready wit only. For his judgment and skill in versification we refer the reader to the reviewers of his works as they appeared; as well as to "Literary Memoirs of living Authors." His connexion with several persons concerned in dramatic affairs, possessed him with the idea of writing for the stage. He was not superficial enough to succeed in this walk. He declined to sacrifice judgment to perverted taste, and therefore was not calculated to please a vitiated palate. His tragedy of *Lorenzo*, represented at Covent Garden house, and his *Magician no Conjuror*; while they prove his various turn of mind equally manifest to those who knew the writer, that he was biased to the undertaking without due consideration.

His native fire flames out in his odes. Some of these give room to think that had he employed himself chiefly in the lyric species of poetry, he might have filled a most honourable place between Pindar and Horace. In confirmation of which assertion reference may be had to the odeic song he wrote for the fourteenth of July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, and which was repeated in full chorus, with so much applause, in the year 1791, at the Crown and Anchor tavern.

The Laurel of Liberty he wrote also, and presented it to the National Convention who did honour to the author by the manner in which it was received.

He had one of those susceptible minds, to which the genius of liberty instantaneously communicated all its enthusiasm, all its fire. He gazed with rapture on the sudden and promisingly beneficial change of condition in so many millions of his fellow creatures. He

would

would be a spectator of the scene; and accordingly in the summer of 1792, he visited Paris. While in that city, and under the invitation given by the French legislature to all foreigners, to favour them with their sentiments on the erecting a free constitution; he wrote a short treatise in English, on the nature of free government. It was translated into French by Mr. Madget*, and presented in the same manner as the Laurel of Liberty to the National Convention: "honourable mention" being made of it on their journals.

When Mr. Merry was making his tour in Italy, and especially while surveying that famous city, once the mistress of the world, and still the repository of all the great models of the fine arts; he met with David the celebrated French painter, who had repaired there with the view of further improvement. He had now in Paris an opportunity of renewing this acquaintance with his old friend, who had laid aside the pallet and taken upon himself the duties of a legislator. By David he was introduced to several members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Convention, and it was to this friendship he was indebted for a passport to return home when so many Englishmen applied for them in vain.

R. Merry was in Paris on the memorable 3rd of August, when the Parisians stormed the Royal Palace. He was there also on 3rd and 4th of September, of the same year, those *diés atroci* of that season of the revolution. He had a ticket presented to him, and a seat reserved for him in one of the lodges of the convention, now erected into a national tribunal; had he chosen to be present at the trial of the king; but he declined the offer; and it may be said of him with great truth, that however he approved of the principles of the French revolution, he turned his face from all the violences with which it was attended in its progress. Revolution upon revolution greatly affected his sensibility; for though he was robust of frame, his nerves did not correspond with his muscular strength. Thus alarmed he quitted the scene of sanguinary contention, although there were many of both parties and those of high consideration, willing to shew him every civility in their power.

Mr. Merry had always been a *bon vivant*; he had also a turn for play, and this with other fashionable propensities kept him for several years in an embarrassed state; so

that it is difficult to say whether at this period his inattention to money affairs had made him more the prey of unsatisfied creditors or of unprincipled lawyers.

Upon his marriage with the celebrated actress Miss Brunton, a prospect opened to him of living at his ease, by the joint production of that lady's talents and his own pen; but unfortunately the pride of those relations upon whom he had most dependence, was wounded by the alliance, and he was constrained much against Mrs. Merry's inclination to take her from the stage. This he did as soon as her engagement at the theatre expired, which was in the spring of 1792. They both returned from the continent in the summer of 1793 (for Mrs. Merry had accompanied him to France), and from that date they cannot be said to have formed any settled plan, unless their retiring to America in 1796 may be so considered. Occasionally in the above interval Mr. Merry wrote for a periodical paper; and some of the best poetry in the *Telegraph* was the production of his pen. His *Signior Pittaccio*, written at this period, must ever be deemed a most happy production of keen satire, unsurpassed by any thing in ancient or modern times. No minister in any age had been so ridiculed before. But our author had seen that the thunder of reason and truth had been as ineffectually tried to change the state of affairs, as his squibs of satire and ridicule; he therefore began to think of seeking in a distant country what he despaired of ever finding in this. He was not long in resolving. He snatched up a pen and wrote partly in tears, partly in ink, an adieu to his native land. These affecting lines are in print, and the occasion and subject of them are fresh in the minds of his dearest friends: to whom upon his taking leave he said, in the words of Oronoko.

— This last farewell,
Be sure of one thing that will comfort us,
Whatever world we are next thrown upon,
Cannot be worse than this.

Considering this a mere sketch of a life in what is called the *grande monde*; we have not touched upon any of the incidents of our hero's early age. Trifling as they may be thought by some persons, they will no doubt one day engage the pen of some abler hand, who shall undertake fully to satisfy public curiosity, by prefixing his whole life to a collection of his classical works.

Having then been in London, his fond aunt was afraid the country air might be too severe for the young cockney's tender frame, he was therefore never carried abroad unless wrapt in furs or other equally warm clothing. Notwithstanding all which, he appeared luckily to have escaped the dangers which J. J. Rousseau describes the children of great personages to undergo from too much parental fondness.

In a letter to a friend after his arrival in the new world, he speaks of the sublime emotions with which his soul was filled by the voyage across

* This is the Mr. Madget spoken of in the intercepted letter of Dr. Jackson, condemned in Ireland for high treason; and whose name for want of the real fact being known or credited, was represented in the *Inuendoes* of the Attorney General, as having a mysterious signification; whereas Mr. Madget was a real character, an Irishman by birth, but had fulfilled the functions of a clergyman above twenty years in France, and at the time of Dr. Jackson's trial, was a public translator of languages.

across the Atlantic Ocean. He said he had thoughts of beginning an epic poem on the French revolution. Perhaps he waited for its happy termination ere he could finally resolve on the plan of so great a work. His residence in America, is said to have considerably changed his disposition which was naturally lively. He found neither the politics, nor the people of the United States, to be what he had expected. He however derived all the comforts he could desire from the society of an affectionate wife, whom he dearly loved. Her good sense and regard for his welfare, made her not hesitate to accept of the offers made to her in the way of her profession, and she acquitted herself in America as in England, to universal admiration. Upon the melancholy death of her husband, she resolved to return to Europe, and her arrival in London is hourly expected.

Mr. Merry was in his forty first year when he died. He was of a genteel figure, inclined to corpulency, his height about five feet ten inches. His countenance expressed uncommon amenity and animation—the true index to his mind. He was a most agreeable companion, and although he enjoyed the glass, it was for the sake of company. His excess at table, if any, is more chargeable to the store of eating than of drinking, though after all, it is to be presumed his constitutional or habitual disinclination to bodily exercise, is the thing to be most regretted as the cause of his premature death.

In America, his loss is greatly deplored by many of the most enlightened inhabitants. In England, it is more so by a numerous acquaintance, who have long admired his talents, and esteemed his virtues. He was a cheerful and entertaining companion; his mind was as well stored with poetical images as his judgment was prompt to call them forth; on which account he was never at a loss for an elegant and apt simile, no more than for a pun or a jest. He had his moments of gravity also, and it might be said of him, as it has been of another literary character gone before him, that “no man ever uttered a moral sentiment with more dignity, or dressed a gay one in more happy colouring.” He could reason or trifle just as it suited the occasion or the company. He was always generous, though never rich, and his compassion for the distressed of others, has often been manifested to a great degree, by sharing with them what was scarcely sufficient for his own wants. He had many excellent and enviable qualities, and though resentful to a high degree, that resentment was unaccompanied by malice. His irascible temper was most discernible when he beheld the vicious in splendour, and rapacious in security. Against such characters, his shafts could never be sufficiently pointed and envenomed: and it may be said of him on such occasions, as Scaliger said of the Roman satyrists,

“Ardet, instat, jugulat.”

On the score of religion, Mr. Merry has been taunted at by the bigots of the age. This is a matter which wholly concerned himself; we have nothing to do with it. That he had singular opinions cannot be denied; and if he did not shew the same abhorrence many do, to the doctrines of Diogenes, Pythagoras and other heathens, it may be said for him as the first of those philosophers said for himself, that his want of faith was chiefly caused by the evidence of the successes of so many perjured men.

Whether the new world inspired him with new notions concerning religion, we are not able to say; but with regard to politics, his sentiments were stable as the foundation of the universe: for upon a learned friend asking him on his arrival, whether his opinions were the same as when he saw him last in England, he replied—*Cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*

At Konigsberg, October 3, M. Reccard; he had published a number of astronomical observations.

Jean-Francois Callet, born at Versailles, October 25, 1744; he made a rapid progress in his studies and had conceived an early taste for the mathematics. He came to Paris in 1768, where he had opportunities of making himself a still greater proficient. In 1774, he formed some excellent pupils for the school of engineers, where the examinations were severe and the receptions difficult. In 1779, he obtained the prize which the Society of Arts at Geneva had proposed relative to visitations in a landscape (*sur les échappemens*). In 1783, he finished his edition of the *Tables de Gardiner*, which was very convenient, useful and exact, and included several advantages which were not to be found in the others. In 1788, he was appointed professor of hydrography at Vannes, and afterwards at Dunkirk; he returned to Paris in 1792, and became professor of geographical engineers in the *dépôt de la guerre* for the term of four years. The place having been suppressed, he continued to give lectures at Paris, where he was always considered as one of the best mathematical masters to be found there. In 1795, he published the new stereotype edition of the *Tables de Logarithmes*, considerably augmented, with tables of logarithms of the sines for the new decimal division of the circle; these were the first which have appeared. Towards the end of 1797, he presented to the Institute the idea of a new telegraph, and of a telegraphical language, accompanied with a dictionary of 12,000 French words which were all adapted to it by a combination worthy of a mathematician. These labours had impaired his health; he had for some time past become asthmatical; yet, notwithstanding his infirm condition, he has published again this year an excellent memoir on the longitudes at sea, under the modest title of *Supplément to the Spherical Trigonometry and to the Navigation of Broun*. He died November 14, 1798, and has left behind him a daughter born at Vannes.

Vannes in 1793. According to a tradition in his family, he was descended from that of Descartes; the author from whom this memoir was translated has not been able to come at the genealogy, but he adds, it is sufficient for the glory of Callet, to have done honour to a name so celebrated.

At Padua, (November 18, year 5) Toaldo, a useful astronomer; he is succeeded in the observatory at Padua, by his nephew M. Chiniello.

On March 29, year vi. Bertrand Augustin Carrouge, a very celebrated astronomer. He was born at Dol, in the ci-devant Bretagne, October 8, 1741; he had calculated a thousand stars for the Celestial Globe, published by citizen Lamarche, successor of Fortin; he had made many calculations for the *Connoissance des tems*, and for the second edition of Lalande's *Astronomy*. He has printed several memoirs in the *Connoissance des tems*, and some days before his death had sent him some tables to calculate the phases of the moon, better than those which are in the *Elemens de Navigation* of Bouguer and La Caille; they are in the *Connoissance des tems* for the year 1801. Carrouge was very poor, when he became Administrator General of the Posts, from the consideration which citizen director Reveilliere-Lepaux had for his merit; this elevation however did not prevent him from still consecrating his time and talents to astronomy.

June 15, Alexis-Jean Pierre Pauton, born near Lausanne, February 10, 1732, and celebrated for his *Metrologie*; a vast collection of the measures of all countries, which appeared in 1780. This undertaking was suggested to him by Lalande, the astronomer, who also fur-

nished him with the greater part of the foreign measures; but he added to it a number of his own researches, together with dissertations and calculations on the ancient measures, population and agriculture. He had also exercised himself in other parts of mathematics, as the screw of Archimedes. In 1781, he published a *Theory of the Laws of Nature*, in which he refuted Newton and Nollet, and established a new geometrical foot of 123 lines and a quarter (a line is the twelfth part of an inch); in this work he treated of the pyramids of Egypt, &c. He was so thoroughly convinced of the importance of his discoveries, that he took for his motto, *E puto veritas*. He was last of all employed in reducing the immensity of foreign measures to decimal measures, when the economy of government suppressed his stipend, which plunged him in misery and despair and at length occasioned his death. The Institute is at present soliciting pecuniary aid of government for his widow and children.

Beauchamp, brother of Beauchamp of Arles, whom he accompanied in the expedition to Arabia, together with Hyacinthe Receveur, pupil of the latter, who had already given very prompt indications of zeal and capacity. This loss, which is a very great one for astronomy, had disgusted Beauchamp for the Arabian voyage and even thrown him into despair, so that he had quitted the same and returned to Arles; the minister however has sent to him to rejoin General Buonaparte and the learned men with him in Egypt, and he will doubtless contribute to the success of that important expedition, in whatever relates to the geographical and astronomical part of it.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE discovery of a supposed illicit trade carried on from Bengal to Batavia, thence to Europe; and also to Manilla, by a ship called the *Helsingoer*, has engaged much attention in the mercantile world; and in whatever light it is viewed, the matter certainly deserves investigation; but as several respectable names, particularly that of a director of the East India company, are implicated in a very great degree in the business, we decline entering into further particulars, till the publication of the papers moved for at the late general court at the India-house, shall have enabled us to form an impartial opinion on the subject.

From the report of a committee of the House of Commons on the state of the East India company's affairs, it appears, that the debts owing by the company in Great Britain, amounted on the 1st of March, 1798, to 7,284,694l.; that the effects of the company in England, and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in their treasury, goods sold not paid for, goods unfold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted at the same period to 13,211,370l.; and that the sales of the company's goods, which in February, 1793, were estimated on an average to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted in the year 1797-8 to the sum of 4,718,822l.

Some alteration is about to take place in the duties and drawbacks on East India goods of different kinds.

An act has been passed to continue to the 24th of June, 1800, the act passed in the year 1755, for granting a bounty on certain species of British and Irish linens exported.

A committee of the House of Commons has been some time engaged in considering the most effectual means for the improvement and extension of the British herring fishery.

It has been thought necessary to suspend the operation of the convoy act of the last session, with respect to a part of the Newfoundland trade, by permitting ships to sail from certain ports in the island of Newfoundland without convoy.

The present high price of copper has also been the subject of parliamentary interference. It has lately risen to 123l. and 124l. per ton, and as this unprecedented price, which is probably occasioned, in a great measure, by the increasing export by the East India company,

which

which now amounts to about 3000 tons per annum; and, perhaps in some degree by the new copper coinage, causes a great additional expence in the copper sheathing of all sorts of vessels as well as in various manufactures. The House of Commons on the 20th instant, resolved, That the East India company ought to be prohibited, for a limited time, from contracting for any copper ore or copper for the purpose of exportation, and from exporting, or permitting to be exported, any copper ore or copper, except such as has been already contracted for; also, that it is expedient that copper ore or copper should be permitted to be imported for his majesty's service without payment of duty.

Most kinds of leather are at a high price. The great consumption of calf leather for military accoutrements, has contributed much to advance the price of that article. Red Morocco skins have risen about 10s. within the last twelve months, being at present from 96s. to 144s. per dozen. Black Spanish have risen 3s. or 4s. in the last two or three months, being from 45s. to 114s. per dozen. Scotch white sheep are from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s.; and English white kids from 9l. to 15l. per hundred. Skivers, for bookbinders, are 2s. or 3s. dearer within the last two months, being at present from 14s. to 24s. per dozen. Calf, for ditto, are from 28s. to 54s. per dozen. Russia hides, rough, are cheaper than they were some time since, being at present about 2s. to 2s. 2d. per pound, for heavy skins; light ditto to 2s. 8d. Raw skins or pelts, have experienced a great rise on the last market, and are now 6l. 5s. per hundred.

The spring trade of the silk manufactory has been very good, having been assisted by considerable orders for exportation. There has been very little variation in the price of raw and thrown silk during the last three months, as most of the manufacturers supplied themselves about that time, but as the import has been very small, the market is scanty of the best filatures, and some inconvenience begins to be experienced from the detention of this article by the late frost, and since from want of convoy. A very considerable arrival of silk from Hamburgh, is expected shortly, in consequence of which, the present stock in the hands of the merchants is to be purchased at very moderate prices; but the manufacturers, aware of the daily expected fleet, avoid buying as much as possible. The Persian manufacturers have been destitute of white novi for some months, which has obliged many to substitute silk of an inferior quality.

The East India company have declared for sale on the 1st of May, 25,000 bags, 95 baskets, and 10 casks of sugar. Prompt day the 5th of July.

The total quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the West Indies in one year, from January 1798 to January 1799, was 2,361,715 cwt. the duty on which was 2,070,377l. of which, 305,354l. was repaid as drawbacks on raw sugar exported, and 216,659l. as bounty on refined sugar exported. The quantity of rum imported in the same period, was 4,196,193 gallons, the duty on which amounted to 95,996l.

Notwithstanding the large quantities of Stock now buying up by the Commissioners of National Debt, in consequence of the redemption of the Land Tax, in addition to their former purchases, the Public Funds have rather fallen than risen during the last month. The expectation of a deferred loan may probably be the cause.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather for the most part of the month has been unusually severe; cold northerly winds, attended with frosts, have almost constantly prevailed; and in some of the more northern districts there have been slight falls of snow.

The general business of agriculture has not, however, been much retarded by these circumstances; in many dry and warm situations, oats and even barley have already been sown, though not to any great extent.

The process of vegetation, especially in winter corn and grasses, has not proceeded with its accustomed degree of vigour. If fine weather should, however, soon take place, we are rather inclined to believe, that the check which has been given by the late severity of the season, may, in some measure, prove beneficial to the future crops. No material injury has certainly yet been done to the growth of any thing.

The few turnips which have escaped the severity of the weather, will soon be cleared off by the fattening cattle, many of which, in some places, still remain on hand.

Fodder is rather scarce in the northern districts; hay and straw have consequently increased much in price of late. The latter is, indeed, extremely high.

GRAIN. In many parts of the country is plentiful, and does not yet rise much in price. This is particularly the case with Wheat, which averages throughout England and Wales, 60s. 5d. Rye 33s. 8d. Barley 29s. Oats 20s. 5d. Pease 38s. And Beans 33s. 9d.

HOPS. Kent bags 9l. 15s. to 10l. 4s. pockets 10l. 16s. to 11l. 4s.; Sussex bags 9l. 10s. to 9l. 15s. pockets 10l. to 10l. 15s.

CATTLE. Beef in Smithfield market sells at 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per stone of 8l. sinking the offal. Mutton 3s. to 4s.

HORSES. Those for the purposes of the farm, have still an extremely dull sale; but good idle Horses fetch high prices.

HAY averages in St. James's Market 2l. 17s. per load. Straw 2l. 19s. 6d.



THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLIV.]

MAY 1, 1799.

[No. 4. of Vol. VII.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS concerned to see in your last Number an unfavourable representation given of that eminently good man Bishop KEN, more especially as it is exceedingly unjust. Your correspondent says, "that the Bishop had a very lively taste for music and poetry, and sang a hymn every morning to his lute, which he had composed the preceding evening. It seems that this chaunting of hymns was less an expression of his piety, than an exhalation of his bile, and a soother of his political disappointment." He thus alludes to his custom:

"Eas'd of my sacred load, I live content,

"In hymns, not in disputes my passion vent."

The writer should in justice have quoted the two preceding lines:

"I gladly wars ecclesiastic fly,

"Where'er contentious spirits I descry."

No man was of a more pacific, or less discontented spirit, than Bishop Ken; and though he could not bring his conscience to transfer his allegiance from his Sovereign, yet he took care to avoid giving any countenance to the warm non-jurors, and was held in such esteem by Queen Anne for his exemplary humility and piety, that she settled a pension of 200l. a year upon him.

The little poetical expression *passion*, seems to have put the notion into the head of your correspondent, that the Bishop felt his disappointment and loss; but when the good man adopted it, I am sensible he never formed the idea which is here attached to it. His meaning is, that while other divines are engaged in all the fury of religious and political controversy, he feels himself happier in his privacy and obscurity, amusing himself with sacred poetry.

The hymn which the Bishop constantly made use of in the morning, is that beautiful one,

"Awake my soul, and, with the sun,

"Thy daily stage of duty run," &c.

to which he added that elegant doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

&c.

Bishop Ken was a man of truly primitive principles and piety, and though a genuine ascetic, had no portion of super-

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stition about him. In early life, he was at the Hague as Chaplain to the Princess of Orange, whose esteem he obtained; but he lost that of her husband (afterwards King William), by a piece of conduct which, in my opinion, redounds to his honour. One of the Prince's particular favourites had seduced a lady in the train of the Princess under the pretext of a promise of marriage, which he afterwards refused to perform. Ken by his labours brought the seducer to fulfil his engagement, which so displeased the Prince that he threatened to discharge him from the service. Our divine, not brooking such usage, gave in his resignation, and certainly would have gone had not the Prince condescended to request him to continue.

On another occasion, his integrity was remarkable. While he was prebend of Winchester, the famous Nell Gwyn being at that City with King Charles II. the Doctor's prebendal house was pitched upon for her residence; but he refused her admittance, and she was obliged to procure other lodgings. The good-humoured Monarch was not at all displeased with his Chaplain's conduct, as he was convinced of his sincerity; and without any solicitation appointed him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. The Doctor's behaviour in the last illness of the King is universally known. Bishop Ken, though a firm advocate for episcopacy, was yet very favourable and friendly to dissenters; and the pious and ingenious Mrs. Rowe in particular was on terms of great intimacy with him. I am, Sir, yours,

London, April 10, 1799. J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT express how much I admire your Monthly Magazine; and I am glad to find that the sale is so considerable. You have obliged me by the insertion of the article I formerly sent you. With this I send a continuation of my discussion of the doctrine of phlogiston. The papers are to be printed in the Medical Repository, published at New York; but this work goes into few hands compared with the great number of your readers.

L I

Wishing

Wishing the continuance of the success you so well deserve, I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely, J. PRIESTLEY.
Northumberland, Dec. 22, 1798.

AS I have no other view in this discussion, than to discover the truth with respect to the question which I have brought before the Public, I shall communicate with the same freedom any thing that occurs to me in favour of the new system, as well as facts that seem to make against it. I therefore frankly acknowledge, that I have laid too much stress on the argument from finery cinder not dephlogisticating (or only in the slightest degree) marine acid; having thought this a proof of its containing little or no oxygen. For this effect is not always produced by red precipitate, which is known to contain a large quantity of oxygen, or pure air, nor by flowers of zinc, which is always taken for granted to contain much of it.

On the first pouring of spirit of salt on the red precipitate fresh made, I have had an evident smell of dephlogisticated marine acid, but not afterwards. Also the black powder of mercury and lead, which gives pure air by heat, does not dephlogisticate marine acid, though it makes it give an offensive smell. But then there is other evidence of these substances containing oxygen, not only when exposed to heat; but, with respect to the red precipitate, when it is even dissolved in the marine acid; and no evidence of any kind that finery cinder contains this principle. For this solution of the red precipitate, heated with a burning lens in atmospherical air, causes an addition to its quantity, from the dephlogisticated air expelled from it; whereas, when the solution of finery cinder is treated in the same manner, the contrary effect is produced. The quantity of air is diminished, and it is less pure than before. The same was also the consequence of heating a solution of iron in the same acid in these circumstances. I had the same result with a solution of finery cinder precipitated by caustic volatile alkali. This was also the consequence of heating a solution of iron in marine acid, treated in the same manner. Since, therefore, finery cinder, both in this solution, and without it, has the same effect on the atmospherical air in which it is heated that iron has; I conclude that they both contain the same principle, viz. phlogiston, though the finery cinder has much less of it than the iron.

Another proof of a calx containing pure air, or oxygen, is that, when it is revived in inflammable air, a quantity of fixed air

is produced. But this is not the case when finery cinder is revived in these circumstances, though I purposely prepared some by melting iron in the open air, in which case I imagined that some pure air would be attached to it. In making this finery cinder, I observed that steel gained no sensible addition of weight in the process, and iron much less than when it is made by means of steam; something, no doubt, being thrown off from it when it is heated in the open air, which cannot escape when it is surrounded by steam in a close vessel. When it was prepared in a close glass vessel with water in it, by means of a burning lens, it gained weight; but when it was done over mercury, the addition to its weight was little or nothing.

Since an iron tube is dissolved by heating manganese in it, I thought it very possible that the same dephlogisticated air from this substance might unite with the iron, and that the finery cinder made in this manner might be found to contain some. But when I lately heated iron affected in this manner in inflammable air, I did not find any fixed air in the residuum; so that it appeared to have got nothing but water from the manganese; being the very same thing with the finery cinder which is made by means of steam.

Though, therefore, finery cinder not dephlogisticating marine acid, is no proof of its not containing oxygen, no positive evidence has yet been produced that it does; and there is every presumption that it does not. And so important a thing as an entire new system of chemistry cannot be admitted on mere possibilities.

Whenever inflammable air is procured by means of a metal, since water is always present, Antiphlogistians say, that it comes from a decomposition of this water. But since they say that water consists of 85 parts in weight of oxygen to 15 of hydrogen, there ought to be some evidence of the production of this proportion of oxygen at the same time; and yet this has not been done by any proper evidence, which is the production either of some acid, of dephlogisticated air, or of some substance into which it is acknowledged to enter.

The only reply of the Antiphlogistians has been, that whenever inflammable air is procured by means of a metal, that metal is reduced to a calx, and this calx weighing more than the metal, *must* contain the oxygen required. And because the calx of mercury yields dephlogisticated air, and its additional weight is owing to it, they presume that *all* metallic calces derive their additional weight from the same principle; and therefore they do not hesitate,

tate, in their nomenclature, to denominate them all, without exception, *oxydes*. Thus they call finery cinder a *black oxyde of iron*, though they produce no direct evidence of its containing any oxygen at all. But it by no means follows, that because one calx of a metal owes its additional weight to oxygen, all the rest do so.

Indeed the calces of the same metal are in this, and in other respects, different from one another. Finery cinder, for example, is a very different thing from the common *rust of iron*, consisting of different principles. From finery cinder nothing can be got by mere heat; but from rust of iron a quantity of fixed air may be extracted.

From 1277 grains of the common rust of iron, I got 45 ounce measures of air, of which only about one 30th part was not fixed air, the remainder (of the standard of 1, 6) was slightly inflammable, probably from the gun barrel in which the experiment was made.

The addition that is made to iron by rusting in the open air, I do not find to be more than 30 or 40 grains to an ounce; whereas the addition made to iron, when it is converted into finery cinder, is near one half of its original weight. I find, however, much variety in this respect. When the finery cinder is made by a burning lens in the open air, the addition to its weight is the least, and when it is made in close vessels with steam, it is the greatest. Notwithstanding this very great difference between *finery cinder* and the common *rust of iron*, the Antiphlogistians scruple not to say, but without any examination, that finery cinder is an imperfect oxyde of iron, and the common rust a more perfect one. But if finery cinder ever be converted into rust, which I have never found to be the case, it must, by some process or other, natural or artificial, be first converted into iron, in which case it will lose much of its weight.

The only circumstance that gives any plausibility to the finery cinder being an oxyde of iron, is the addition that is gained to the weight of the iron. But when *zinc* is treated in the same manner, steam being sent over it in a red heat, though inflammable air is procured, the zinc gains no addition of weight; so that, in this case, there is no colour for saying that the water is decomposed. The substance that is produced in these circumstances I have called *flowers of zinc*, because it is a calx of zinc; and at that time I presumed that it must have all the properties of the common flowers of zinc, which may contain oxygen. But I have treated this peculiar calx of zinc, made without access

of air, in all the methods that I can think of, without being able to find any sign of oxygen in it, any more than in finery cinder. When I treated it in common air, the air was not increased, but diminished; the same effect that is produced by heating finery cinder.

As I could find no oxygen in the precipitate of iron dissolved in acids, I have not been able to find any in those of zinc. The most unexceptionable that I could think of, is that by caustic volatile alkali. This substance I heated in atmospheric air both when moist and dry, left exposure to the atmosphere should make some difference in it; but with the same result. The air in which it was treated was rendered much worse than common air, though in one case the quantity was increased from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ounce measures. Half an ounce measure was fixed air, and the rest of the standard of 1, 8, extinguishing a candle; so that it was almost wholly phlogisticated. It therefore seemed to have imbibed part of the pure air, and to have given out phlogisticated air.

Filings of zinc yield much inflammable air in pure water, though I do not find that they can by this means be reduced to a complete calx, at least in a moderate time. But the imperfect calx to which this metal is by this means reduced, does not appear to contain any oxygen. When it was heated in common air, the quantity of air was not increased, about one twentieth part of it was fixed air, and the remainder of the standard of 1, 5. The water in which the filings of zinc had been immersed, gave out air much worse than common air, and it was perfectly free from acidity. Iron filings will yield also inflammable air in water, and this water gives out air that is worse than common air, as does the water over which tin and other metals are calcined.

That the calces of metals do in general contain oxygen, I have no doubt; because the dephlogisticated part of atmospheric air disappears when they are calcined in it. But there is reason to think that a great part of the addition of weight which they thereby acquire is mere *water*, while the oxygen will attach itself to other substances in preference to the calx, if they be present. One evidence of this is, that when they are calcined over lime water, the lime is precipitated; whereas, if the calx had imbibed all the dephlogisticated air that disappeared, the lime water would not have been affected by the process; this precipitation of the lime coming, no doubt, from fixed air, which I have sufficiently proved, consists of dephlogisticated
air

air and phlogiston, or the base of inflammable air. I had this result when I calcined iron, zinc, tin, lead, bismuth, and regulus of antimony, in those circumstances. But when the process was made over mercury, I could not always find any, and therefore presume that all the oxygen was imbibed by the calx, though it may be impossible, in some cases, to extract it again in that form. For, when the quantity is small, it may be so united to the phlogiston remaining in the calx, as to form the basis of phlogisticated air, which I have proved to consist of dephlogisticated and inflammable air.

Lead furnishes an example of this. No oxygen can, I believe, by any means be got from *massicot*, though it has imbibed some; but when this calx is supersaturated with it, and becomes *minum*, it will yield the purest dephlogisticated air by heat only, and will likewise dephlogisticate marine acid; and since flowers of zinc will not dephlogisticate marine acid, I presume that this calx also is nearly in the same state with *massicot* in this respect, and that in any state it contains but little oxygen, or so united to phlogiston, as not to be obtained either in the form of acid, or of dephlogisticated air.

Though the flowers of zinc may contain some oxygen, I have not been able to discover any in them, by any process that I have made use of for the purpose. As this substance is made in a considerable degree of heat, I was not surprised to find that heat would not expel any thing from it; but I thought that when it was mixed with iron filings, it might with them give some fixed air, as red precipitate does. But this I found not to be the case—I got nothing in this process besides inflammable air, as I should have done with finery cinder: Also when mixed with perfectly made charcoal, such as gives no air by heat, a great quantity of both fixed and inflammable air is produced; which shews that, like this substance, flowers of zinc contain little or nothing besides *water*, which will have just the same effect.

To make this experiment with fairness, the iron filings must be heated till they give no air. They must then be well washed till the water put on them be quite clear, and they be again found to give no fixed air by heat. For foreign substances are very apt to be mixed with iron filings, which this process will separate. With iron filings thus prepared, red precipitate gave fixed air; but flowers of zinc none at all.

There is a *grey calc of zinc*, similar to that of lead, which Mr. Chaptal calls a

perfect oxide. This I found to be only zinc partially calcined, for, in heating it in atmospherical air, it became white. The air was diminished, was without fixed air, and considerably phlogisticated. The perfect flowers of zinc treated in the same manner made no sensible change in the quantity of air. But, as in the former case, there was no fixed air in it, and it was considerably phlogisticated.

The melting of *massicot* in these circumstances made no change of any kind in the air, which shews that it contains less phlogiston than flowers of zinc.

Oxygen in a calx is perhaps most easily detected by its forming fixed air, when it is heated in inflammable air. But I did not find this to be the result of an attempt to revive flowers of zinc in those circumstances. Owing to the whiteness of this substance, which disposes it to reflect, and not to absorb, the light that is thrown upon it, I could not revive any part of this calx completely. A black spot only was made in a part of it, and about an ounce measure of the inflammable air was imbibed; but I found no fixed air in what remained, any more than I did when I revived finery cinder in that process.

(The continuation of these interesting papers shall appear in our succeeding Number.)

The following Paper on a curious Etymological Subject has been transmitted to us by Dr. BEDDOES, to whom it had been communicated by an intelligent Friend.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAVING some reasons for believing *time* is originally the word *tyde*, used at present to denote the rise and fall of the sea—I wish them to be submitted to the curious in language.

I am aware of the illusions of fancy, to which the student of words is perpetually liable;—but as I desire nothing more than “to disabuse myself from error,” on all occasions,—my reasons, I hope, will be thoroughly examined;—for in what I now offer, the historian of mankind seems to have a concern; for an art or contrivance is attempted to be demonstrated as having an existence prior to the remotest antiquity which tradition can inform us of—I mean the use of the *tyde*, to reckon the progress of the common affairs of life among northern nations.

The word *tyde* is used with a little variation at present in the north of our island—

Vide, Grose's Glossary, —words *tider* and

and *afite*, "tider up caw;" let him that is up first, call the rest.—*Norib*.

The word *tyde* is used very generally over the island in some words, and means *time*, as Shrove-*tyde*, Whitsun-*tyde*, &c.

Chaucer uses the word *tyde*, for *time*, more frequently than our writers do at present.

"And by day in every *tyde*,
"Ben all the dores open wyde"

Third Book of Fame.

Again, in Thybe of Babiloyne,

"And, for the felde ben so brode & wyde,

"For to mete in o place at o *tyde*,

"They set markes,"

and not always for the purpose of a rhyme, for the following is from a prose translation—

"Thou devydest the swyfte *tydes* of the nyght, whan the hote sommer is comen."

First Book of Boecius.

The Saxon word *tid*, Mr. Grose says, means, in English, *time*.

The words *tyde* and *time*, have similar meaning—the difference between them in the spelling, is an objection to their having the same original derivation—and here is a want of proof, which might deter me from going further into this enquiry; but for reasons derived from the state of the people and the country, to whom I suspect the word belongs, I shall venture further.

The word *tid* is northern—the northern countries of Europe, next Britain, have much coast, and the inhabitants (perhaps originally in most countries fixed next the sea and great rivers) perpetually saw ocean rolling his *tyde* up and down their shores, and along their great rivers. Thus situated, they beheld the progress of the fall and rise of the sea—they fished for subsistence—the success and other conveniences of such an occupation, were influenced by a proper choice of the *tyde*—the choice of *tyde* regulated, and was extended to other occupations of life—regularity was introduced, and a proper *tyde* or *time* chosen—Life was improved; and the true *seavoir vivre* (not the brutal prostitution of appetite and sense of modern days) was thus begun.

It would be easy to mark the tide in its progress.—At Chepstow, for example, the *tyde* rises generally about 60 feet; that is, 10 feet an hour; by an upright post then, marked with foot divisions, I could find $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet washed by the *tyde* every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour—a division of *time*, or *tyde*, exact enough to regulate the commencement and duration of most of the common occupations of life in earlier ages.

Art has superseded nature—and the *tyde* no longer used to mark the fleeting course of things—the word *time* is now trans-

ferred to mean other *motions* than the waters of the ocean, as the dissolution of king Alfred's three candles, each of which burned 8 hours—the motion of the sun, marked by the shadow on the dial plate, and the motion of sand through an hour glass, and of the hands of a watch over a graduated circle;—but the end of all is the same, and must all coincide with the never ceasing retrograde and progressive *motions* of the *tydes*.—It is agreeable to the admirers of Nature, to find, if Art has superseded Nature, she is still founded on her institutions.

The frequent use of the word *betyde* in Chaucer, is in favour of the above conjecture.

Bath, 29, Rivers street.

M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS Mr. Hume retains a great reputation for the excellence of his style, and his political propensities would probably lead him to particular exertion in his character of Charles II. perhaps it may not be unentertaining to some of your readers, if I give a slight examination of the *composition* in his delineation of that monarch, in this and some future numbers. What is liable to no specific exception in point of propriety, but is merely insipid, inelegant, and slovenly, I shall distinguish by the Italic letter.

"If we survey the character of Charles II. in the different lights, that *it will* admit of, *it will* appear various, and give rise to different and even opposite sentiments."

Survey is an improper term in this application. Accurate writers employ it with reference to *large* and *extended objects*, not to the niceties of *minute inspection*. And is the reader much enlightened, who learns, that a character, that admits of *different* lights, appears *various*? How flat the sentiment! how meagre the composition!

"When considered as a companion, he appears the most amiable and engaging of men; and indeed, in this view, his deportment must be allowed altogether unexceptionable."

Appears, recurs too soon after its use in the former paragraph; but carelessness of this kind is abundant in this historian.

"His love of raillery was so tempered with good breeding, that it was never offensive."

This inharmonious clause proves the writer unacquainted with those charms of rhythmical cadence, that give exquisite delight to readers of sensibility, and are the criterion of true taste in composition.

Better

Better thus : — “ as never to become of-fensive.”

“ His propensity to satire was so checked with discretion, that his friends never dreaded their becoming the object of it.”

This sentence is the very extreme of all that is mean and pitiful ; nor reducible to the grammatical rules of any one language ever known at Babel.

“ His wit, to use the expression of one who knew him well, and who was himself a good judge, could not be said so much to be very refined or elevated, qualities apt to beget jealousy and apprehension in company, as to be a plain, gaining, well-bred, recommending kind of wit.”

Here is a fine exemplification of the poet's censure,

“ And ten low words oft creep in one dull line,” with a superabundance of native and adventitious meanness, both in composition and phraseology. Nor does the next sentence at all disparage it's predecessor in quitting the same pitiful and groveling character of diction.

“ And though perhaps he talked more than strict rules of behaviour might permit, men were so pleased with the affable, communicative deportment of the monarch, that they always went away contented, both with him and themselves. This indeed is the most shining part of the king's character ; and he seems to have been sensible of it : for he was fond of dropping the formality of state, and of relapsing every moment into the companion.”

No congruity of figure seems to subsist between dropping and relapsing ; especially between dropping in the active sense, and relapsing in the passive, with application to the same subject. Besides a quality in the former clause, (*the formality of state*) required a quality, not a person, (*the companion*) for correspondence in the latter : but how can we expect these delicate consistencies of fine writing from such a miserable artist as David Hume ?

“ In the duties of private life, his conduct, though not free from exception, was, in the main, laudable. He was an easy generous lover, a civil obliging husband, a friendly brother, an indulgent father, and a good-natured master. The voluntary friendship, however, that this prince contracted, nay, even his sense of gratitude, were feeble ; and he never attached himself to any of his ministers or courtiers with a sincere affection. He believed them to have no motive in serving him, but self-interest ; and he was still ready, in his turn, to sacrifice them to present ease or convenience.”

Nothing particularly exceptionable occurs in these sentences ; but, at the same

time, nothing, that can claim the most distant alliance with dignity or elegance ; nothing, but what the most humble adventurer in letters might easily have written.

“ With a detail of his private character we must set bounds to our panegyric on Charles.”

Not much detail and less panegyric, of such a conspicuous, experienced, and peculiar character, as that of Charles, has been given in the preceding sentences : so that the words in question seem employed with no discrimination on this occasion.

“ The other parts of his conduct may admit of some apology ; but can deserve small applause.”

Both idiom and harmony demanded — “ but small applause :” this, however, the preceding but proscribed. Thus then might the passages have been turned, I think, with more neatness and propriety ; though it is much easier to frame a new paragraph, than to model the language and construction of another writer.

“ With the commendation of his private character must we finish our praise of Charles. If his public conduct admit apology, it can deserve but small applause.”

“ He was indeed so much fitted for private life, preferably to public, that he even possessed order, frugality, and economy, in the former ; was profuse, thoughtless, and negligent in the latter.”

The words in Italics are either superfluous or mean : nor is an adequate opposition discoverable between order and economy, thoughtless and negligent ; as the character of the sentences required. No writer of the least dexterity could have failed in such an obvious and attainable proportion.

“ When we consider him as a sovereign, his character, though not altogether destitute of virtue, was in the main dangerous to his people, and dishonourable to himself. Negligent of the interests of the nation, careless of its glory, averse to its religion, jealous of its liberty, lavish of its treasure, sparing only of its blood ; he exposed it by his measures, though he ever appeared but in sport, to the danger of a furious civil war, and even to the ruin and ignominy of a foreign conquest. Yet may all these enormities, if fairly and candidly examined, be imputed, in a great measure, to the indolence of his temper ; a fault which however unfortunate in a monarch, it is impossible for us to regard with great severity.”

The last sentence alone, of all that have yet occurred, is entitled to approbation : it is perspicuous and pure, without vulgarity, without affectation, without redundancy.

“ It

"It has been remarked of Charles, that he never said a foolish thing, nor ever did a wise one: a censure which, though too far carried, seems to have some foundation in his character and deportment."

Why this perpetual loquacity and incompactness? Suppose thus: "a censure too severe, but not unauthorised by some peculiarities in his deportment."

"When the king was informed of this saying, he observed, that the matter was easily accounted for: for that his discourse was his own, his actions were the ministry's."

Exceed this, Vulgarly and Insipidity? if ye can. O ye admirers of David Hume, give me, as specimens of style, a single page in MILTON, or the controversial works of MIDDLETON, in preference to all the volumes, metaphysical and historical, by this object of your idolatry!

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, April 14, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A QUESTION of very great importance in the CRIMINAL LAW has been put in your Magazine:—Whether there be any case in which *killing*, in what is called a *fair duel*, has been ADJUDGED MURDER, and has had a CONVICTION of MURDER pronounced upon it.

There are many cases where the JUDGES have stated to the JURY, and indeed they almost always (perhaps always) do state, upon these unhappy occasions, that *killing*, on a deliberate *set CHALLENGE* is MURDER; but I know not *one* in which there has been a CONVICTION of Murder, which has not turned upon other circumstances of malice, than merely the general implied malice which the construction of the Law annexes to the Act of *Duelling*. The case of Major Onby, Tr. 13 G. I. and 1 G. II. is perhaps the nearest. The parties there, having quarrelled at a gaming table, and the deceased having offered to make it up, they staid an *hour* together in company, and *immediately after* fought, upon a *verbal challenge* given by the *prisoner*. The deceased received a mortal wound. The prisoner was left upon a *Special Verdict* to the opinion of all the Judges on his case. The Twelve Judges were unanimous, that the facts found upon the Special Verdict amounted to Murder. He was accordingly sentenced: and a pretty strong application was made in his behalf to his late Majesty on his accession. But the King declared, "that the Judges having pronounced the prisoner guilty of

Murder, the law must take its course." The night before his intended execution, the prisoner committed suicide.

But this case had strong circumstances beyond the duel. It had an act of great violence and insult; the throwing of a bottle at the head of the deceased. It had expressions of contempt, and of murderous hatred, after the offer of reconciliation made by the young man who fell in the duel. It had a circumstance in proof of the continuance of this state and disposition of mind, and of the deliberate purpose of gratifying this hatred, to the very instant before the duel. For these reasons, which the Judges declare expressly to have weighed with them in their resolution, I think this cannot be considered as coming up to an Adjudication and Conviction of Murder; for the killing of another in what is called a fair-duel, *with no other malice in evidence* than what the construction of law attaches to the Act itself of Homicide on *set challenge*, abstracted from any other circumstances.

Within these very few days, I have learnt that there has been a conviction at the last EXETER Assizes of Murder; founded on homicide, in a duel. I am wholly ignorant what the facts are in that case; and if I were otherwise, it would be improper to anticipate what remains for solemn determination. What I have here said, is without reference to that case; and in answer merely to the question as stated in the abstract. I remain yours sincerely,

Troston, Apr. 16, 1799. CAPEL LOFFT.

Small Stereotype Edition of Virgil by Didot.

If a faultless Edition of a Work of considerable quantity be possible, I had hope that at last it was effected. This elegant little Edition has proofs of uncommon attention to correctness. Yet one fault of the Press has already struck me: and I am sorry to say, that it is of the *Errata graviora*, as it violates at once quantity and mythology,

"Teque sibi generum Thetis emat omnibus undis." S. GEORGE. 39.

It is necessary to say for *Tetbys*.

If we happily were at peace, I should have taken a method more delicate than by this public notice, to have intimated the error. I have found no other yet which is not fairly referable to a various reading; though not every where the reading which I should have expected to have seen preferred. But in this no Editor can satisfy every individual.

C. L. Lord Raymond, 1485, 1500.—S. C. Strange.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a constant reader of the Monthly Magazine, I cannot be unacquainted with

with the laudable zeal you have always manifested to convey instruction, combined with amusement, to the many who peruse your sheets; therefore I send you an account of the TRIENNIAL MONTEM, performed at ETON; the more particularly so, as the next celebration will take place on the 14th of the ensuing month: and those whom it may suit, will have an opportunity of seeing this description realized, should they be as much inclined as myself.

The celebration of the Montem is a custom, time immemorial, performed by the scholars of Eton School, near Windsor, formerly *duennially*, but now *triennially*; i. e. upon the *Whit Tuesday* in every third year.

It commences by a number of the senior boys taking post upon the bridges, or other leading places of all the avenues around Windsor and Eton, soon after the dawn of day.

These youths so posted are chiefly the best figures, and the most active of the students; they are all attired in fancy dresses, of silks, satins, &c. and some richly embroidered, principally in the habits or fashion of running-footmen, with poles in their hands; they are called *Salt bearers*, and demand SALT, i. e. a contribution from every passenger, and will take no denial.

When the contribution is given, which is *ad libitum*, a printed paper is delivered with their motto, and the date of the year, which passes the bearer free through all other Salt-bearers for that day; and is as follows, viz.

“Pro more et monte,

1799.”

Vivat Rex et Regina.”

These youths continue thus collecting their SALT at all the entrances for near seven miles round Windsor and Eton, from the dawn of day until about the close of the procession, which is generally three o'clock in the afternoon.

The procession commences about twelve o'clock at noon, and consists of the Queen's and other bands of music; several standards borne by different students; all the Etonian boys two and two, dressed in officers' uniforms; those of the King's foundation wearing blue, the others scarlet uniforms, swords, &c.

The Grand Standard Bearer.

The Captain, or Head Boy of Eton School.

The Lieutenant, or Second Boy.

His Majesty, attended by the Prince of Wales, and other male branches of the royal family on horseback, with their suite.

* Or whatever the year may be.

The Queen and Princesses in coaches, attended by their suite.

Band of music, followed by a great concourse of the Nobility and Gentry in their carriages, and on horseback.

The Procession commences in the Great Square at Eton, and proceeds through Eton to Slough, and round to Salt Hill, where the boys all pass the King and Queen in review, and ascend the Montem; here an oration is delivered, and the Grand Standard is displayed with much grace and activity by the Standard Bearer, who is generally selected from among the senior boys.

There are two *extraordinary Salt-bearers* appointed to attend the King and Queen, who are always attired in fanciful habits, in manner of the other Salt-bearers already described, but superbly embroidered; these Salt-bearers each carry an embroidered bag, which not only receives the *royal salt*, but also whatever is collected by the out-stationed Salt-bearers.

The donation of the King and Queen, or, as it is called upon this occasion, the *royal salt*, is always fifty guineas each; the Prince of Wales thirty guineas; all the other Princes and Princesses twenty guineas each.

As soon as this ceremony is performed, the royal family return to Windsor. The boys are all sumptuously entertained at the Tavern at Salt Hill; and the beautiful gardens at that place are laid out for such ladies and gentlemen as chuse to take any refreshments, the different bands of music performing all the time in the gardens.

About six o'clock in the evening, all the boys return in the same order of procession as in the morning, (with the exception only of the royal family), and marching round the Great Square in Eton School, are dismissed. The Captain then pays his respects to the royal family at the Queen's Lodge, Windsor, previous to his departure for King's College, Cambridge; to defray which expence, the produce of the Montem is presented to him; and upon Whit-Tuesday in the year 1796, it amounted to more than one thousand guineas.

The day concludes by a brilliant display of beauty, rank, and fashion, a promenade on Windsor Terrace, bands of music performing, &c.; and the scene highly enlivened and enriched by the affable condescension of the royal family, who indiscriminately mix with the company, and parade the Terrace till nearly dark.

April 20th, 1799.

P. A. S.

To

ENQUIRER, No. XVII.

QUESTION. *What is the constitutional freedom of the press in England, and how may it best be preserved?*

Yet philosophic love of ease
I suffer not to prove disease,
But rise up in the virtuous cause
Of a free press, and equal laws.

GREEN.

THE *freedom of the press*, or, more comprehensively, the *freedom of publication*, is a topic which from its high importance has engaged the tongues and pens of Englishmen, ever since they have been free and enlightened enough to discuss matters of public concern. Though at all times interesting, at different periods it has proved differently so; but perhaps there never was a time in which the course of events has rendered it so important as the present. The liberty of writing, by some looked upon with fear and abhorrence, by others regarded as the only means of extricating mankind from their present troubles, and producing safe and lasting reforms; abolished in some countries, closely restricted in others, and suspiciously watched in all; now peculiarly claims the sober and intelligent support of its remaining friends. I shall therefore venture to call the attention of the readers of the Monthly Magazine to a few considerations on this subject, which, if not novel, may however suggest some ideas of practical utility.

I shall begin with admitting that those who have assumed, as a principle of free government, the unlimited license of publicly discussing all topics, in which the welfare of society is concerned, have spoken upon theory merely, and are as yet unsupported by experience as to the utility, or even the practicability of their system; for in no country, ancient or modern, as far as my knowledge extends, has there existed such an unbounded liberty. At the same time, the effects of an approach towards this principle have been such as to give probability to their arguments in its favour; for it cannot be denied, that in exact proportion to the exercise of such a liberty, science, truth, public spirit, and all that we deem most valuable among mankind, have spread and flourished. Nor am I acquainted with an instance in which this indulgence has produced any serious evils in a country governed, like ours, on a plan correspondent to the wishes and habits of a majority of its inhabitants. Existing authority, if exerted with any decent regard

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to the general good, will always have not only power, but opinion, on its side; and when the appeal is made to the people on any point, through the medium of the press, it is sufficiently evident which party will most possess the advantage of rewards to engage advocates, and of opportunities to circulate their pleas.

But I mean not to dwell longer on these general ideas. My purpose is to consider the freedom of the press as existing in this country, and defined by her laws. Justice Blackstone has said, that in England "every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public." This would appear as extensive as the most zealous advocate for a free press could desire; but he immediately subjoins, that "if he publishes what is improper, mischievous or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity." (*Blackst. Comm. book iv. ch. 11.*) We now seem to have lost all we had before gained; for what is a *right* for the exercise of which a man may be punished? But if there is an apparent inconsistency in the language of these two clauses, there is none in the meaning. Its purport is, that there exists no law in this country, as in many others, against the mere act of publishing a book without previous permission, and that its peculiar nature and effects alone are the objects of legal enquiry. It is obvious, however, that a liberty thus circumscribed may be reduced to nothing real in exertion; for if I have reason to believe that what I wish to publish will in fact subject me to severe punishment, my "temerity" must be great indeed to induce me to undergo the hazard. Yet it must be acknowledged that this mode of restriction is less injurious to the cause of freedom, though more hazardous to individuals, than the mode of submitting works to the judgment of a censor before publication. These censors being always appointed by the ruling powers, it is evident that all discussion thought dangerous to established doctrines and institutions will be strangled in the birth. Here, it may have attained its object before the author or publishers shall have been marked for prosecution. Moreover, a censor would suppress many sentiments, which a public accuser would not choose to prosecute. Of this we have sufficient proof in the only instance of licensing practised among us, that for the stage. What trifling objections have been made in that department against passages which would have attracted no notice in a pamphlet or a newspaper?

M m

Farther,

Farther, where the decision is committed to juries, conviction depends chiefly upon the *spirit of the times*. If that is favourable to free enquiry, in vain shall an officer of the crown declaim on the wicked and dangerous designs of an author. The juror, bound by no determinate rules of judging, may view the matter in a totally different light; and may in his own mind applaud, as a laudable employment of reason and argument, what the minister of power may consider as criminal presumption.

Not contesting, then, the propriety of making, as is done with us, authors and publishers responsible for the works they offer to the public eye, I shall next consider the mode in which such works, when of a suspected tendency, are to be brought to the bar of the country for the purpose of undergoing the ordeal which is to give the stamp of innocence or guilt. In this matter there are two objects in view—to suppress the progress of a dangerous publication, and to punish those by whose fault it has been circulated. Both these intentions concur in the person of the author; and perhaps, also, of his publisher, who may, if he pleases, require adequate proof of the character of a work to which he is to stand in a peculiar relation. But the first only, namely the suppression, seems to regard the mere vender, who, in common cases, cannot reasonably be supposed to have made particular enquiry into the merit of a book of which he receives a few copies in the way of trade. That there should be a power of stopping it in his hands, and preventing him by the fear of *future* responsibility from contributing to its further circulation, is obviously essential to that end of public utility which is the foundation of the whole process; but why should a power exist of inflicting more evil than the case demands, or of making that vindictive, which ought to be only remedial? Here then, it would appear, that the first fixed point should be established; and that the prosecutor of a libel should be obliged to call upon the *author* and *publisher*, when known and avowed persons, in preference to, and exclusively of, the common vender. But it must be confessed that this matter is not so clear as on a cursory view it would seem. That advanced state of society to which we owe our refinements in civilization has, in this, as in innumerable other instances, suggested the practice of so many tricks and evasions, that the real culprit might escape, while the thunders of the law were spending themselves upon

imaginary or impassible beings. An author may be one of *Curl's* *garreteers*, composing in a cock-loit whence his landlord has taken away the ladder of communication, in order to secure his weekly rent. The publisher may be an inmate of Newgate or the Rules, defended by poverty against fines, and by want of shame against the pillory. And both these gentlemen may be set to work by the snug reputable shop-keeper. I believe, therefore, that the honourable part of the profession, sensible of the existence of such practices among the dishonourable, are ready to acquiesce in the necessity of the *general responsibility of booksellers* with respect to all the works which pass through their hands in their way to the public. The consequences of this legal principle they know to be highly serious; but they trust to the good sense and justice of their countrymen to render them as little mischievous as possible. This important consideration well deserves to be fully opened, and placed in the clearest light.

The power of selecting at pleasure its victims in a prosecution for libel may, it is evident, be abused by government so as to become an engine of the most grievous oppression, and even to render the whole business of publishing so insecure, as to reduce it to mere connivance. Suppose a work of dubious character, but of considerable literary merit, to be sent abroad with its author's name. Cautious booksellers for a time refuse to admit it into their shops; but observing, that weeks and months elapse without any notice of it from the Attorney General—that it is honoured with replies by writers known to be attached to, or employed by Government—that it is warmly censured, indeed, but read and quoted, perhaps in the great senate of the nation—they begin to suppose that it is considered as within the limits of free discussion; and yielding at length to the importunity of their customers, procure copies of it for common sale. Meantime, the crown officers keep their eyes open—the law winks, but does not sleep—and obnoxious persons are closely watched till they are fairly got into the net. Then, on a sudden, come informations, indictments, prosecutions, and all the apparatus of legal warfare; and while the whole body of booksellers are within reach of the battery, it is directed against those only whom vengeance, not particular delinquency, point out as objects of destruction. I speak here solely upon *supposition*; yet in the case of the publication of the *Rights of Man* how nearly was it realized?

alized? I wish not to exaggerate, but I believe I may affirm that that work was allowed an unchecked circulation during a period of scarcely less than two years. Within that space it was printed in all sorts of forms, dispersed by all methods, openly sold in all shops, answered and commented upon by numerous writers, so that, at last, when prosecuted and condemned as a libel, there was scarcely a bookseller in the island who had not incurred the danger of being proceeded against as a publisher; nor, indeed, many private men in the kingdom, among those who were approvers of its general doctrines, who had not participated in the guilt of dispersion, by lending, recommending, or some other overt act. I do not in this instance accuse ministers of design in their long delay. I believe it was purely owing to hesitation and difference of opinion among themselves. But the effect was such as I have stated; and after the work, through their own neglect, had done all the mischief of which it was capable, a vast number of innocent persons were rendered obnoxious to punishment.

What then is the remedy against this possible, this actual evil? A JURY. This sacred institution, the only safe defence, perhaps, that human wisdom can devise against tyranny and oppression, is expressly designed to limit that *summum jus*, which is so often *summa injuria*. It is impossible to doubt, especially since the late decision of the highest legislative authority, that a jury has a right in matter of libel to take to itself the consideration of the whole case, and make *intention* the interpreter of *fact*. The Attorney General shall bring a man before them, and charge him in as gross terms as he pleases with being a wicked seditious person, because he has sold a copy of a work deemed to be a libel. He shall prove his facts; and with all the eloquence of real or affected regard for public justice, demand his victim. "No!" the jury may say—"the man you have chosen to bring to the bar is not the real criminal—he has no *culpable intention* about him to render him a proper subject for the severity of the law. What he did was through mere inadvertence—indeed, it was a necessary consequence of his following his profession. *We find him NOT GUILTY.*

I am aware that some late juries have not thought proper to determine in this manner. They seem to have conceived that the guilt of the vender followed as a corollary from the libellous character of the work sold, however complete might be his justification with respect to intention. They certainly had a right to decide

according to their own ideas of the case, nor do I mean to cast the slightest suspicion on their integrity. But it is manifest that nothing less can follow an adherence to their principle, than the utter extinction of the freedom of publication. Booksellers will themselves become censors or licensers of the press. To every offer of concern in a work which they suspect may prove disagreeable to the existing administration, they will say, "How can you be sure that it will not be construed a libel, and that I shall not be involved in its penalties?" Thus, none but the lowest in character and circumstances will be found ready to undertake the hazard of giving the public that instruction and those warnings on public topics which, under the best administered governments, it can never cease to want. The effects of this alarm are but too apparent at the present instant; and works, the innocence of which it is a libel on the times to doubt, are in actual want of a publisher.

I have dwelt more upon the case of booksellers than of authors, because it seems to be the policy of the day rather to direct attacks against the former than the latter. And indeed this is the true spirit of doing business by wholesale; since one considerable bookseller heartily frightened, may render abortive the schemes of a score of adventurous writers. To them, therefore, the protection of the public should peculiarly be extended, if the public really wish for a continuation of that rational freedom of the press, to which the constitution of this country is so much indebted. But if the prevalence of alarm, and the habit of confounding abuse with use, and associating bad causes with good, have taken such possession of men's minds as to make a majority really desirous of abridging the usual license of discussion, "*actum est de republica*," the cause of liberty is at an end! and its votaries have nothing to do but to wait in silent expectation of the return of a better spirit.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE result of M. Gulielmine's experiments on falling Bodies as stated in LALANDE's history of Astronomy for the year 1797, has been anticipated I presume for more than thirty years. In a small quarto, published in 1765, Mr. Dunn of London has laboured to prove the following observations. That tho' it has been the custom to adjust all kind of instruments for taking the altitudes of the sun, moon, or stars,

by

by the plumb-line, which has always been supposed to have a direct and invariable tendency towards the center of the earth, in all latitudes; and even since it has been discovered that the earth is an oblate spheroid, or the diameter of the Equator longer than the polar axis, it has been concluded that the direction in which bodies descend is accurately perpendicular to the surface of the earth and sea, yet it would be impossible, says Mr. Dunn, to find the longitude either at sea or land, within thirty geographical miles of the truth, without making use of such corrections as he suggests in his treatise. These corrections are deduced from the following principles:—1st, If the earth be considered as a perfect sphere or globe of solid and homogeneous matter and at rest, a body let fall towards the earth, will move in a right line towards the earth's center, because the quantity of matter and the quantity of attractions in the northern, southern, eastern, and western hemispheres are exactly mutual and equal to each other. 2d, Suppose this globe to continue solid and to have a motion round its polar axis once in 24 hours, then will this falling body be impelled by two forces, one tending towards the center, the other in the direction of the centrifugal force. But it is known that when a body is acted upon by two forces under different directions, it will describe the diagonal of a parallelogram between both these directions. Consequently the falling body, supposing the earth a perfect sphere in motion round its polar axis, would not move in a right line, towards the center of the earth, but towards a point situated to the eastward of that center, supposing too that the diurnal rotation is performed in a direction from west to east.—3d, Suppose the earth to be a spheroid, flat towards the poles and at rest, a falling body will not move in a right line towards the earth's center, because the quantity of matter in the northern and southern hemispheres will, except under the equator and at the poles, be unequal, and consequently the falling body will move in a line towards a point situated to the southward or northward of the center, according as the descending body was either in north or south latitude. That is, the point to which the line of direction tends will be to the southward of the center when the falling body is in north latitude, and to the northward when in south latitude.—4th, Suppose this Spheroidal earth to be turning from west to east round its polar axis, then will the falling body be impelled by two forces as before in the spherical earth

and will move in the diagonal of a parallelogram formed by these two forces. Hence a deviation not only in longitude, but also in latitude will take place from the true and absolute perpendicular.

On these principles Mr. Dunn founded those corrections already noticed; and he also found that the direction of a *plumb-line* at Greenwich is $14' 15''$ different from a *right line* drawn perpendicular to the surface of the earth.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

Edinburgh, April 5, 1799.

S. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent W. S. on falling bodies page 96, must have pleased many of your readers, but had he given an example by way of illustration he would have pleased them more; that task be mine.—247 feet French are equal to 263,433 feet English, or 43,3 fathoms, from which height a heavy body will fall in 4,045 seconds. Now supposing DE LALANDE made his experiments at Paris, the length of a degree of longitude there, according to Gen. Le Roy, is 40303,2 fathoms, and the semidiameter of a segment of the globe in the latitude of Paris is 2309233,3 fathoms, to which, adding the height of the tower 43,3 fathoms, gives the increased diameter 2309276,6 fathoms. Then, as 240 seconds, the time of revolution of one degree of the earth's motion, is to 40303,2 fathoms, or one degree in the latitude of Paris, so is 4,045 seconds, to 679,277 fathoms, the motion of a point on the earth at Paris. Again—as 2309233,3 : 679,277 :: 2309276,6 : 679,29 fathoms, the space a point will move through at the height of 263,433 feet, the point of suspension at the top of the tower. The difference of the motions on the earth and point of suspension is 0,013 fathoms or 0,936 inches, the quantity the body will fall to the eastward of a plumb-line, which reduced into French lines, is 8,77; and Mr. DE LALANDE by experiment makes it 8,5 lines.

EDMONTONIENSIS,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I FEEL myself much indebted to your correspondent (a Practical Farmer) for his valuable communication in your last Magazine, in answer to my queries.

He asks, "Is it the practice to winter sheep on wet clays?" I have and do practice this method, and I am by no means partial to it; but where good turnip land is not to be had; as in my case, it is perhaps the best way of keeping sheep especially

especially if they have a good *fall-back*, either on a sound clover-ley, or on grais. I do not think it the best management to winter sheep in yards, for, in my opinion, the litter might be made into much better manure by great stock, than by sheep, as I have seldom seen greater, or more lasting benefit from sheep yard dung, than from a good fold. If turnips are sown on clays, I would by all means advise a *fall-back* of clover-ley of one year's standing, meant for *beans*; it will materially benefit the crop and not rob the turnip-land so much as drawing off: by this means I am of opinion that a farmer, on strong land, may be enabled to keep his stock with nearly equal advantage to those on the lighter soil.—But, by my question (vide Magazine for March) I wished to gain some information of a substitute for turnips, the *keep* of which would be *above ground*, therefore much better for the sheep, and go farther than turnips, which on strong land are much wasted by being trod into the dirt. Cabbages seem to be the best adapted to this purpose.

With respect to the Ruta-baga, your correspondent allows that other turnips will not always stand the frost, even if very carefully stacked.—Now I can very safely affirm that no frost will injure these, nor do I think they draw the land any more than the common ones would do, if allowed to stand as long (from the end of May to the end of April), neither do I think the deficiency of quantity so great as is supposed: the turnips are certainly smaller, but then they do not require to be set out so far, and the difference in solidity will, I think, go a great way towards making up the deficiency of quantity, as one cubic inch of the Swedish weighs *one third more* than the same of the Norfolk white turnip. Draw them both off together, and I will allow the advantage to the common ones; and with regard to *nutriment*, when raised from good seed, of the *yellow sort*, they much resemble a *carrot*, both in *taste and texture*.

I have known *raw* potatoes given to *milking cows*, and they have considerably raised the quantity of milk. Where fuel is so very dear as with us, it would hardly, I think, answer to boil them.

As your correspondent keeps a large "pig-stock," he is doubtless able to give much useful information as to the breed, and their management. Yours, &c.

April 1st, 1799.

G. A.

Errata.—In the Magazine for March, page 131, line 9, from the bottom, for *stacked* read *stocked*—132, line 6, place the comma after "notwithstanding."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN your Magazine for September last (vol vi. page 169) are inserted a few observations which I sent to you on the subject of taken-work. I there stated at large the reasons which then occurred to me for giving it a decided preference to common day-labour, hinting, however, the necessity of taking into consideration one question, which, at that time, I wholly omitted noticing, namely, Whether the increased labour which taken-work invites is injurious to the constitution? whether it produces a prematurity of old age? It is of great importance that these questions should be solved, and I hoped that the solution of them might have engaged the attention of some of your correspondents: it is because I still hope so that I revive the subject, for I really do not feel myself by any means competent to form a decisive opinion concerning it: I am, however, on the whole, inclined to believe that it is not injurious. I do not intend to assert that excessive labour will not exhaust and wear out a man as well as a horse, or any other animal; of course I admit that a husbandman may injure himself by working. But I am of opinion that, from the nature of his employment, he is much less likely to do so than the manual labourer in almost any other occupation; and that, in the present state of society, the probability is, that, if he works by the piece, he will rather add to the number of his days than shorten it.

In the first place, let us for a moment contemplate the nature of the husbandman's employment: but look at his face—does not it bespeak health and hilarity? examine his limbs—do they not evince activity and strength? the first impression which the countenance and general aspect of that man make on you, is it not, that his work agrees with him? and well it may; the air which he breaths is pure and exhilarating; it is the untainted air of heaven. His work is hard—sometimes it is no doubt extremely hard; but remember this very important advantage which the husbandman has over almost every other labourer, that *his employment is perpetually varied*. If he threshes to-day he ploughs to-morrow: no set of muscles is exclusively and preternaturally exerted: by working *over hours* one day with another, he feels no partial debility, no peculiar infirmity, and in this respect differs from almost every other class of workmen: for they by excessive application, bring on some disease or infirmity

infirmity peculiarly consequent to their occupation. This fact is well known to the physician; and the anatomist is frequently enabled to detect the employment of a man by the dissection of his body. The husbandman enjoys another advantage from this variety in his employment, which, though perhaps not strictly connected with the subject of the present paper, yet well merits to be mentioned; it is this: *the faculties of his mind are kept in action*. He is in the habit of observing the effect of such and such husbandry; and though he cannot reason on the operation of manures with the science and acuteness of a philosopher, he learns from experience what crops exhaust them soonest, and what require them most: he learns what grain is best adapted to a particular soil, and what rotation of crops is likely to be most profitable. His attention is of necessity turned to cattle of various sorts; to the ascertaining what is the cheapest food for them, the best mode of managing them, &c. &c. The varieties of weather excite his remark, and a countryman will foretell its changes with a degree of certainty that astonishes a citizen.

It is to the varied nature of his employment that a husbandman is indebted for his mental activity, and I should add, acuteness; for I believe there is no class of labouring-men, who, to simplicity of manners, unite more solid sense, sound judgment and acuteness, than that of farmers and their workmen. Adam SMITH well observes, that "the understandings of the greater part of men are necessarily formed by their ordinary employment. The man whose whole life is spent in performing a few simple operations, of which the effects, too, are perhaps always the same, very nearly the same, has no occasion to exert his understanding, or to exercise his invention in finding out expedients for removing difficulties which never occur. He naturally loses, therefore, the habit of such exertion, and generally becomes as stupid and ignorant as it is possible for a human creature to become."

Now then, let us walk into the city: what sickly faces, what emaciated members do the manufacturing workmen in general present? pale, dirty, ragged,—they are the pictures of infelicity! Look at their children—the miserable miniature of their parents! But is this wonderful? what is the nature of their employment? sedentary, dull, and unvaried. Many of them breathe a close, damp, deleterious at-

mosphere, which he must have a strong constitution who supports without some injury.

But it is not my intention to draw a comparison between the labour of husbandmen and that of workmen in different departments of different manufactories: I have stated advantages which, I am afraid, are almost exclusive to the former, and which, I think, are sufficient to give some sanction to my opinion, that, from the nature of their employment, husbandmen are much less likely to injure their constitutions by working extra hours than manual labourers in almost any other occupation. Far from being tenacious of this opinion, however, I shall be truly glad to relinquish it on hearing from some of your correspondents that the latter enjoy advantages which counterbalance or outweigh those which I have stated as belonging to the former.

I shall be brief in considering the second part of my position, namely, that in the present state of society, the probability is, that if he works by the piece, a husbandman will rather add to the number of his days than shorten it.

But what is the value of longevity? to speak plainly, I think its *intrinsic* value is very questionable: where is to be seen a more melancholy and afflicting spectacle than that of an old man, whose daily bread was purchased by his daily labour, reduced by the infirmities of age, to the necessity of begging from a penurious parish a pittance for his support? In estimating the worth of many years to a man, the two things principally to be considered are, the share of health which he enjoys, and the share of happiness; they are commonly connected—and *ceteris paribus*—nothing is more likely to produce old age (and such an old age too, as is alone desirable) than cheerfulness and contentment. But how should cheerfulness and contentment be the companions of a man through early life, who is apprehensive that poverty and want will invade his dwelling, when he is no longer able by his own exertions to repel them? how shall that man's mind be at ease, whose labour has not anticipated the necessities of a single week, and whose family, in case of his sickness, must be *instantly* distressed? The common price of day-labour in that part of the country where I reside is nine shillings a week; I know some place, where it is less even than this. How shall a man, who pays, perhaps, three guineas, or three guineas and a half a year for his cottage, and earns only nine shillings a week; how shall

shall he feed and clothe himself, his wife and half a dozen children, and save any money to support him in case of sickness? I declare it baffles my discernment to find out. Misery must haunt such a man; it must follow him like his shadow: and with such a fiend by his side, gnawing his very vitals, old age is a punishment not very likely to be inflicted on him.

In my former communication on the subject of labour, I stated, that were the two workmen, whom I constantly employ at taken-work, reduced to labour by the day, they would lose about one fourth of their present earnings, which, on an average of the year, are, I apprehend, twelve shillings a week—they would lose, each of them, seven guineas a year, or thereabouts. The first and most obvious consequence would be, that they could neither of them be so fully fed, so well clothed, and so warmly housed, as they are at present: the consequence of this, again, might be, that they would not be so able and willing to undergo the fatigue of common day-labour then, as they are to undergo the fatigue of extra day-labour now; and whatever may be Sir MORDAUNT MARTIN'S opinion on the subject, I think another consequence is probable, namely, that they would be more frequently seen at the ale-house than they are at present. Indeed they are never seen there now, except at their purse-meetings, or on some such occasion of festivity; for each has a comfortable clean cottage to go home to after his day's labour. Deprive them of comforts at home and people must go abroad. Many a poor wretch is driven to the ale-house by the misery which inhabits his cottage; his earnings are insufficient for the maintenance of his family, and that very insufficiency is the ultimate cause why he reduces those earnings still less than they are: a tankard of ale is, to him, the only Lethæan cup in which he can drown his wretchedness. Whether the alternation of misery and intoxication is not more likely to bring a man untimely to the grave, than hard labour relieved by cheerfulness and supported by plenty, is a question on which there will scarcely be much difference of sentiment: in my opinion, there-

fore, the probability is, that if he works by the piece, a husbandman will rather add to the number of his days than shorten it.

In estimating the superiority of taken-work to day-labour, in point of advantage to the workman, I forgot to mention in its proper place one very important circumstance, namely, the employment of children. It were easy to declaim on this subject for half an hour, but I will not, Mr. Editor, thus trespass on your time and patience. Suffice it to say, that if a man *can* earn but eighteen pence a day, he will leave his boys at home, or they will probably be sent to pick up sticks and break hedges; thus will they tear their clothes, the mending of which, in all probability, will cost more money and more time than twice the value of the sticks. On the other hand, if a man's wages depend on the quantity of work executed, he will bring his boys into the field almost as soon as they can run alone, and although they can earn nothing till they are ten or twelve years old, it is something that they are kept out of mischief, and are training up to be useful, by habits of early industry. It is astonishing that this advantage belonging to taken-work should have escaped me, as it is daily and hourly before my eyes: but, in examining distant objects, it is no very uncommon thing to overlook those that are near us.

Your's, &c.

A FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH our contributions for the expences of government have risen to an enormous sum; the apportioning of these burthens, according to the real abilities of the members of the state, has been little attended to. The object of the proposers of our taxes has been an immediate increase of revenue, in the mode least obnoxious to the people; and with this view, taxes on articles of consumption have generally been resorted to, which, if they are not imposed directly on the necessaries of life, meet with little opposition, because they appear to leave an option of saving, or not paying the tax, by retrenchment or disuse, while they make the rich and poor contribute in proportion to their consumption of the article. But few comparatively of the millions who pay taxes, perceive the injustice of this mode of taxation, which favours the rich in proportion to the increase of their wealth; although, if

* Every farmer knows that there are, occasionally, jobs to be done which it would be impossible to put out; such as rising wood, topping trees, &c. My expression, however, though not rigidly correct, is sufficiently so, as I very seldom employ either of these men in day-labour.

any deviation from equity must exist, the rich certainly should not be the class favoured. The subject is less understood than perhaps any other branch of political economy; and, it is with pleasure I find that the abilities of Mr FRIEND have lately been employed in investigating "*the principles of taxation.*"

The foundation of his system is the same on which Mr. PITT pretends the tax on income rests, that "every man's contribution to the state ought to be in proportion to his means, and the relative situations of persons, the same before and after payment of a tax." The truth of this proposition will be disputed by none, except those who wish to see taxation made the means of introducing a greater equality of condition; an idea, the justice of which is doubtful, and which probably, will never be reduced to practice. Admitting the principle therefore, the point on which difference of opinion is likely to arise, is the mode of estimating the taxable means of individuals in different circumstances. Mr. FRIEND, in comparing the situation of two persons, the one deriving his income from landed estate, and the other from personal industry, adds to the income of the former, the value of his estate at a certain number of years purchase, and deducting in each case the amount of income absolutely necessary for subsistence, considers the respective remainders as the proportion of contribution. Thus, if an estate of 200l. per annum is valued at 20 years purchase, the property of the proprietor is 4200l. while that of the person whose income arises from industry is only the year's income; and 30l. being deducted from each, if the person with 200l. a year from industry is taxed at 20l. or 2.17ths of the taxable part of it, the proprietor of the estate producing the same income ought to pay 490l. If either possess unproductive property, its amount beyond 20l. is included in their taxable means.

It would be unreasonable to object to the sums which Mr. FRIEND has adopted as deductions for the untaxable part of every person's property, as they might be fixed greater or less; but it seems that it should by no means be the same in all cases, for the tax professes to leave the members of the state in the same relation to each other in which it found them; and it will not be pretended that the income absolutely necessary to enable a day-labourer and a peer to maintain their respective situations is the same, or with respect to a married man with a young

family and an unmarried man: the deduction should therefore be an increasing proportion accommodated to the situation of individuals. Again, if the tax leaves persons with equal incomes in the same relative situations in which it found them, it should at least permit the capitalist to expend the same annual sum as the person who derives his income from industry; if the latter is taxed at 20l. for 200l. a year, he has 180l. to spend, but if the former pays 490l. tax and spends 180l. it is evident, though the tax decreases, his capital will soon be annihilated; the progress of its diminution, upon the supposition that he continues to spend this sum yearly, will be as follows:

Years.	Capital.	Income.
1	£4000	£200
2	3529	176
3	3093	154
4	2689	134
5	2315	115
6	1963	98
7	1647	82
8	1349	67
9	1074	53
10	818	40
11	581	29
12	362	18
13	159	8

In the thirteenth year the capital and income amount to only 167l. so that whether the tax is paid or not there is not sufficient to spend 180l. and the whole of the property is consumed. Thus the person who by his industry has accumulated a capital which will produce an income that he judges sufficient to live upon, is not only to diminish his expenditure in the same proportion as others, but is also to pay much further tax upon the produce of his past industry, as will entirely deprive him of the means of subsistence at the very time when he will be the most unable to help himself. It is true, some variation is proposed in the mode of taxing income derived from capital when it is reduced to 30l. per ann. but the adoption of this alteration, according to which the income still diminishes, shews that a more general rule is desirable.

That persons deriving their income from capital, ought to be taxed much higher than those who derive the same income from industry; which, of course, if they spend the same sums, will generally intrench upon the capital of the former, cannot be denied by any who considers the subject. Many persons "see the effect of the tax in diminishing the

the capital and consequent income of the one, but do not reflect on the effect of the tax upon the other, in preventing him from realising the capital and increasing his income. Hence we hear terrible complaints continually in the world, when a man's capital is touched, not considering that the capital which another might by his industry have realised, if it had not been for the tax, is as sacred to him as the part of the capital which another is obliged to trench on to pay his tax." Still, however, it appears inequitable to deny the possessor of capital which he may have acquired by his labour, any advantage from it; in the instance given, the person whose income arises from industry spends 180l. per annum, the other spends no more; yet, if an alteration was not made in the mode of taxing, he would in a few years be left destitute: if it be said that the superiority of the latter person consists in having his income certain for a number of years, it may be replied, that his disadvantage is great in being equally certain of losing it if he lives beyond the term. It would, perhaps, be a more just mode of estimating the property of the person who derives his income from capital, to deduct his life interest in untaxable income from the full value of the estate or capital, and consider the remainder as the excess of his taxable means beyond that of the person deriving his income from industry: thus, in the above instance, if the life of the possessor of the estate is worth ten years purchase, deduct 300l. from 4200l. and the proportional tax on the remainder will be 458l. instead of 490l.; the deduction would diminish yearly, but the possessor would always be secure of at least the income for subsistence during his life. I am aware that some objections may be made to this modification, and this subject certainly admits of a greater degree of precision. Mr. FRIEND has done much towards elucidating the principles of equitable taxation, and perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to remove the objections to which his plan appears liable, or to suggest some improvements on it.

Your's, &c.

11th Feb. 1799.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE I approve Mr. KERSHAW's defence of the word *hitch* in your last number, I beg leave to give him the following information; which, perhaps, MONTHLY MAG. NO. XLIV.

may not be unacceptable to some other of your readers. I wish it may serve as an additional caution to critics, not to alter the words of an author because *they* do not understand them.

Hitch is in common use among seamen to signify a particular kind of knot, employed to fasten a rope over a pin. They also say *bitch* a hook into an eye, or a loop, or under any thing of which they want it to take hold. I believe, too, the word is still familiar in the west of England, at least with all the parts of it with which I am acquainted. Thus, if a lady's cloak, or gown, as she walks along, should be caught by a nail, a tenterhook, or the like, she will say it is *bitched*: or if Molly, when she takes her linen from the hedge, should find it held fast by the thorns, she will be vexed by its *bitching*. *Hitchel*, or *hatchel*, is the name given to a sort of comb, consisting of a number of sharp slender spikes, fixed on a piece of wood, with which flax-dressers *bitchel* their flax, or part the fibres into fine threads, and separate the bits of stalk, &c. from them. The Germans use *bechelen* for the same instrument and the same process. They also call the beard of corn *bitchel*. All these words, no doubt, are derived from the same root; and the expression of Pope always appeared to my ear, accustomed to nautical and west-country terms, as particularly appropriate.

Your's, &c. S.N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Mores hominum multorum."

WHAT a fortunate fellow, Mr. Editor, was that same scholar of Alcalá, Don Cléofas Léandro Pérez Zamullo! He would have known no more of what passed in Madrid than I do if he had not scraped acquaintance—and it was by the merest accident in the world too—with the renowned Asmodeus; who, in gratitude for his liberation from the astrologer's phial, perched with him on the tower San Salvador and uncovered the houses of the city, so that the scholar might see every thing within them, just as easily as he could see the contents of a pye when the crust is taken off.

Now, Mr. Editor, were I endued with the diabolic power of Asmodeus, I would seat you on the weathercock of the ca-

* "De même qu'on voit le dedans d'un pâté dont on vient d'ôter la croute."

N n Google thedral,

thedral, and show you every thing that is going forward in the city of Norwich; nor should it be an idle survey; I should address you as my friend Monsieur le Diable boiteux did his companion: "il faux que vous le rende utile" said he; "et pour vous donner une parfaite connoissance de la vie humaine, je veux vous expliquer ce que font toutes ces personnes que vous voyez. Je vais vous découvrir les motifs de leurs actions, et vous révéler jusqu'à leurs secrètes pensées." But after all, perhaps, this might have been a very ungrateful task; I should have the ill will of my neighbours for exposing their follies, without being thanked for displaying their virtues. So 'tis all very well as it is: instead of pointing out to you, therefore, this miser and that spendthrift, this rogue and that fool, that is to say, instead of particulars, I must deal in generals, in the following sketch of the state of the society in the city of Norwich.

It is now, I think, about fifteen years since the establishment of a public library in this city†: it contains a variety of valuable books, which, in the catalogue of it, are well arranged under the following heads: 1. Theology, Ecclesiastical history, Morality. 2. Metaphysics, Logic, Theory of Language, Criticism, Oratory. 3. Education. 4. Law, Polity, Commerce, and Art of War. 5. Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Medicine, Agriculture, Chemistry. 6. Natural History; Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy. 7. Fine Arts;—Agriculture, Sculpture, Painting, Music, Gardening, &c. 8. History, Biography, Heraldry, Chronology. 9. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels. 10. Antiquities and Mythology. 11. Poetry and Dramatic works. 12. Romances, Novels &c. 13. Greek and Latin books; and Translations from the Ancients. 14. French, Italian, &c. 15. Miscellaneous works; Dictionaries, Reviews, &c.

It is evident from this sketch of its contents, that the Public Library is adapted, not merely for the amusement of loungers and boarding-school young ladies, but for the instruction of students and the reference of scholars. Its concerns are managed by a committee, consisting of a president and vice-president, (both of whom are annually elected,) and of twenty-four other gentlemen, one half of whom

also is chosen annually by the subscribers at large; so that each gentleman on the committee sits for two years; he is not again eligible till after twelve months have elapsed. The committee meets on the evening of the second Monday of each month, when it takes into consideration the propriety of admitting into the library or rejecting, such books as have been proposed by any of the subscribers since its former sitting: the admission or rejection of a book is decided by the majority of votes. There are about five hundred subscribers to this library; and considering how easy are the terms of admission &c., it is wonderful that the number is not greater: the price of tickets (all of which are transferable) is two guineas and a half, and the annual subscription for supplying the library with books and for defraying all the expences of the institution is only eight shillings. For the accommodation of officers principally; it was agreed, that from the first of January, 1794, "temporary residents be admitted to the use of the library, on subscribing five shillings quarterly, and depositing a guinea, which shall be refunded when the subscription ceases, and the books are returned in good order to the library."

The effects which this library has produced are striking, and will, no doubt, be permanent; it is obvious, that antecedent to its institution there must have been some taste for literature among the citizens of Norwich, for if there had not, the library would never have been instituted; but an easy unexpensive access to useful and entertaining books of every denomination has widely diffused a taste for reading, and this again has had a favorable influence on conversation. We have among us some female circles, where it is more common to hear the merits of a new book canvassed, the truth of an author's theory or the solidity of his system, than the merits of a new fashion, the elegance of a cap, or the gracefulness of a gown.

Besides this public library, there are several book-clubs among the respectable tradesmen and shop-keepers, who find amusement for their leisure hours in perusing the publications of the day. We have also some circulating libraries; one is of considerable respectability, and from the circumstance of its procuring new books on their earliest appearance, and occasionally of its procuring half a dozen copies of them, it meets with very liberal encouragement. Our shops for second-hand books are not numerous: but a public

† So long ago as the year 1608, was established a city library, "*communis studiorum bono*:" it has long since dwindled into insignificance.

public library in such a town as this is no good friend to book-sellers; still, however, they are supported; for Norwich contains a great many literary and scientific characters; so many indeed, that it has been called—though in the language, less of truth than flattery,—the Athens of England. We have a numerous body of the established clergy, to a considerable portion of which, it would be highly illiberal not to ascribe a relish for the luxuries of literature; clerical gentlemen are men of leisure, and with the shepherd Tityrus may exclaim “*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*,” many of them, however, enjoy their *otium*, *cum dignitate*, and with the erudition of a scholar unite the urbanity and accomplishments of a gentleman. Among our dissenting ministers also, are some few of genius and learning: but the Dissenters lost one of their brightest ornaments in the death of Dr. Enfield. Dr. Enfield’s literary character is known full well: his domestic virtues, the benignity of his disposition, the mildness of his manners, his sensibility, and in short, the general excellence of his heart, comparatively can be known to few: to those few who enjoyed his intimacy and his friendship.

Ergo Quincilium perpetuus sopor
Urget? cui pudor, et justitiz soror
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?

From the clerical order if we pass on to the medical, we shall remark with pleasure a large proportion of its members, who are men of general science: men whose professional knowledge, rich as it may be, constitutes a small portion only of their intellectual wealth.

Norwich, I suppose, like every other place in the kingdom, contains some few political inebriates: now if a man is happy, good-humoured, and inoffensive over his cups, one is disposed to participate his hilarity, and rather to smile at his antics than frown at his folly; but if he grows furious when he is drunk, if he breaks the glasses, upsets the table, and, like the young officer who Fielding tells us threw the decanter at Tom Jones’s head in order to point out to him the weakness of his argument—puts every one who opposes him in fear of his life, it becomes necessary to turn such a man out of the room as a disturber of the company, without any regard to the nature of the beverage which intoxicated him; for in my opinion it does not signify one farthing whether he got drunk with *French* wine or with *English*, nor is it of any signification, that I know of, whether his toasts are

“the Brunswick march to the armies of all tyrants” and “our sovereign; the majesty of the people”, or whether they are “curse the council of five-hundred” and “damn the Directory.”

We have some of these drunken quarrelsome fellows in this city; among them too are men who, from their elevated situation in life, their education, and the company which we must suppose them to have kept, ought to know better, and should set an example of temperance and moderation to others who have not enjoyed their advantages; these gentlemen, however, serve as a *warning*, and though the alternative which they make choice of is certainly discredit to themselves, it is perhaps not very important to the public.

We are far more tolerant in matters of religion, than of politics: and certainly, if perfect toleration is not to be allowed in both, subjects of a political nature are more cognizable before a human tribunal than those of a religious.

It is an offence of the highest magnitude, with a violent and profane hand to still the throbbings of devotion; it is impious and arrogant to prescribe to a fellow reptile what sacrifice he shall offer unto the throne of the Almighty, and to say ‘thus only shalt thou worship him’: as well may we at once with an unhalloed voice say to the creator ‘thus only shall thy creatures worship thee’, what casuist can show the difference?

In Norwich we have churchmen, and dissenters of various denominations: Jews, Quakers, Catholics, and Protestants; each individual worships in his own way, and from a sincere belief, it is to be presumed, that “in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted with him,” there are few (if any) who think ill of their neighbours for worshipping in a manner different from themselves. If it be true that, “like the roots of corn, the spirit of religion becomes more productive by division*,” we may here look forward to an abundant produce of rich fruit.

In this ancient city are a Dutch church also and a French church: both of which were founded by those eminent philanthropists, Philip the second of Spain, and his illustrious general the Duke of Alva. Nay, smile not; for it is strictly true. It appears from Blomfield† that in the year 1565, “the city being in much distress

* Aikin’s Letters to his Son, xi. “On religious Societies.

† History of Norfolk. vol. ii. p. 200.

by the decay of the *worsted* manufacture, which was now at so low an ebb that many were forced to leave their houses and go into the country to get their bread," the mayor, sheriffs, &c., waited on the Duke of Norfolk then at his palace in the city, for the purpose of consulting with him, how they might remove it. They wisely resolved "to invite divers strangers of the Low Countries which were now come to London and Sandwich."—I am using the words of Blomfield—"for refuge from the persecution then raised against them by the power of the Duke of Alva, principal for the king of Spain; which strangers had obtained licence from the queen* to exercise the making of Flanders commodities of wool in her majesty's dominions." The consequence of this application was, that letters patent were granted, "for the placing of 30 master workmen, each of them to have 10 servants, being in all 330 Dutch and Walloons† who came to Norwich and set up the making of bayes, sayes, arras, mockades, and such like, which immediately employed a great number of hands, so that," &c. . . . "both city and country grew rich ‡." The Dutch congregation had the choir of the *Friers preachers* church assigned them for their religious assemblies: they used it by leave till the year 1619 and then it was leased to them at six shillings and eightpence per annum. The Dutch congregation had a renewal of their lease on the 15th of June 1713, for 200 years, on the same terms as before. The French church‡, like the Dutch, was, till the general dissolution of monasteries by Henry the eighth, the property of a convent.

The French congregation must, no doubt, have increased very considerably, immediately after Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantz; but notwithstanding that memorable event is of modern date, the families which emigrated hither are so completely anglicized that the descent of them is only to be detected by their patronymics. Service is performed in both these churches by the same gentleman.

I do hate, Mr. Editor, to hear such

* Elizabeth.

† "Norwich Roll."

‡ The strangers increased so rapidly, that in the year 1571 the number of them in the city was 3993, and in 1582 there were 4679. Blomfield, vol. ii. page 206 and 209.

§ The Church of "St. Mary the Less, at the Monastery gates."

characters as those of Philip, and Duke Alva, vilified and insulted by the same tender-hearted politicians of this day. Short-sighted beings! do they not know that almost all the European manufactories received a most extensive diffusion from the measures which these very men, prompted, no doubt, by the keenest wisdom and the noblest policy, pursued? Philip inherited from his father, Charles the Fifth, an implacable antipathy against the Lutherans; and to extirpate the protestant religion from his dominions was the object of his most ardent ambition. But religion and its professors must stand and fall together: during the first year only of Alva's vigorous, "just, and necessary" administration in the Netherlands, upwards of a hundred thousand persons relinquished their habitations. England, as it has been already observed, received many of the fugitive manufacturers, under the sagacious auspices of Elizabeth: hither they imported their superior skill and industry in the woollen manufactories: those fine ones of Wiltshire were erected on the ruins of the Spanish Netherlands, and the establishment of these, now become unrivalled, introduced various collateral branches more or less connected with them*. If I were disposed to digress still farther by enlarging on the beneficial consequences of what it is the fashion to call persecution, I could tell these timid politicians, that when Louis the fourteenth revoked the edict of Nantz, about half a million of subjects deserted France and carried their arts and manufactories into various countries which have been enriched by them: England is indebted to the revocation of that edict for its Spitalfields colony.

As it is with manufactories, so it is with science; violent oppression is equally favorable to the diffusion of both: when the Turks, under the command of Mahomet the second, reduced the city of Constantinople and destroyed the Roman empire in the east, many of the learned Greeks sought shelter under the auspices of Cosmo de' Medici, and became professors of that language in Florence. A spirit of emulation was excited between them and the Italian professors, and thus the efforts of each contributed to diffuse the sciences. Can there be any doubt but that the

* Millar on the English Government, B. ii. ch. viii.

† Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici.

French revolution has been the cause of diffusing the French language all over Europe, and some part at least of Asia? Thanks to those worthy men, Orleans, Robespierre, and Marat, cum multis aliis quæ nunc prescribere longum est.

Norwich, from its vast influx of strangers in the sixteenth century, must have had, one would think, a sort of polyglott dialect for a long time; and it is probable that the French and Dutch languages would become familiar to many of the citizens. But if the Norman conqueror was unable to uproot the language of this country and transplant into it his own, there would be no danger that a humbled set of refugees should discourage the cultivation of an indigenous tongue, and be able to naturalize their own exotics.

Norwich has been scandalized as a disloyal city. I am sure, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me, that such slander is very abominable. Norwich a disloyal city! Sir, every other man you meet is decked in regimentals:

—jam litui strepunt;
Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
Terret equos, equitumque vultus.
Videre magnos jam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
Et cuncta terrarum subacta.

Formerly the young men and maidens would rise betimes to usher in the first of May: Shakespeare tells us "it was impossible to make the people sleep on May-morning," but now-a-days we trouble not ourselves about such childish festivals; and if our 'prentice-lads rise an hour before their usual time—it is on a *field-day*!

It is difficult to conceive a more complete metamorphosis than takes place among some of these gentlemen: it would be scarcely possible to identify them; the shop-apron is indignantly thrown behind the counter, when lo!—the thigh displays a cream-white buck-skin, and the leg a jet-black boot; the sword dances valiantly by the side, and the richly-clustered feathers—if the wind proves high—wave tempestuously on the aspiring head, like the awful plumage of Alphonso's fatal helmet in the gallery of Otranto.

But the most unequivocal proof of that noble military ardour which has seized the citizens of Norwich, is the circumstance of their having of late years suffered the gates of their city to be destroyed, and the walls to remain in ruins: gates that would have resisted many a fierce assault,

and walls that would have stood the shock of many a deadly ball! This testimonial, I say, is unexceptionable: the people of Norwich are something like the ancient Germans—who by the bye had no cities at all—of whom we are told, that they regarded it as a badge of slavery to be surrounded with walls; to live in ignominious and timid security. This god-like notion they nourished with so much solicitude, that when one of their tribes had emancipated itself from Roman servitude, their countrymen required as a testimony of their liberty that they should demolish the walls which the Romans had erected. It appeared, however, in the tenth century, that the empire was invaded by Hungarians and other barbarous nations, and the prejudices of the Germans were overcome by their fears, for they secured their habitations with walls and ramparts! Now, Sir, it is very true that the citizens of Norwich, in common with their countrymen, were only *threatened* with an invasion from the French: but when that threat was apparently on the point of being executed, when the danger of incursion was most imminent, so cool and steady was the courage of our Norwich heroes—I do not mean the volunteers merely, and the fencibles, the cavalry, the militia, &c. &c. &c.—but of the citizens at large, that to the best of my knowledge there was not so much as a motion made in either of those illustrious and sapient assemblies, the court of aldermen or the court of common-councilmen, for rebuilding the gates or repairing the walls! Indeed, from the known valour and high-fed spirit of those two bodies, I question whether the consequence would not have been fatal to the mover of such an ignominious proposal: as it happens, we have not a Tarpeian rock in the town, but I am sure that the vile miscreant would have been instantly precipitated from the castle or cathedral summit, as a well-merited punishment for his cowardice.

I have thought it no more than handsome, Mr. Editor, to attempt this vindication of the calumniated character of my fellow-citizens; this repulsion of an imputed crime—which has certainly no parallel in the decalogue—the crime of disloyalty. If the corporation have any sense of gratitude, they will, I think, present me with the freedom of the city in a gold box: but many of them, I understand, have imbibed the Godwinean philosophy, so that it would be imprudent

to indulge very ardent hopes of such a compliment for my trouble.

It is time, Sir, that we should speak about the amusements of Norwich; but they are so similar, no doubt, to those which prevail in all other parts of the kingdom, that the subject admits but of little enlargement. I shall say nothing about the playing at soldiers, because that very fashionable game has already been noticed: I mention it pro forma. We have a theatre which is so much frequented, that, according to the new lease for fourteen years which has just been granted of it, and which is not to commence for more than a twelve-month from this time, the manager is to pay double the old rent and sink a considerable sum of money (1000*l.*) on the building: we look forward with no little expectation to a company of comedians, whose exertions and talents will secure to the new manager a perpetual succession of full houses.

A taste for music is very prevalent here: this may be readily accounted for. Among our professional performers are to be distinguished some few, to whose fine execution and rich tones, he must be dull indeed who is insensible. During the winter season, therefore, in addition to the periodical public concerts, we have frequently domestic music-parties, which are much indebted to the vocal and instrumental assistance of several private ladies and gentlemen. To cheer the long evenings too, "when icicles hang by the wall", we often join in the dance as well as the song, and, upon the whole, I suppose, live as merrily as our neighbours. Our modes of visiting are various: we have dinner parties, supper parties, sandwich parties, conversation parties, routs and routettes—hurricanes, tempests and tornadoes!

What sort of a character would be drawn of us by a stranger I cannot say: I think he would remark of the common people that they are peaceable and sober; the sight of many of them sunning themselves in the market-place and lounging about the streets, would not, indeed, afford him a very favourable opinion of their industry; but if he were a sensible man he would not form a hasty judgment: he would enquire before he condemned these poor fellows for idleness—whether they could get any employment? he would enquire into the state of our manufactory in particular, and into the state of our business in general: the result of his enquiries would probably lead him, ra-

ther to commiserate than reproach these emaciated and inactive wanderers; empty looms, uninhabited houses, and unwanted work-rooms would have given him sufficient information*.

A stranger would experience from the upper classes of our society much kindness and hospitality: if he cultivated a female acquaintance, after having tired himself with listening to the vacant prattle of some of the fair daughters of fashion, he might turn for relief to a circle of ladies in whose conversation are united sense, vivacity, and acuteness. The manners of our females are, in general, easy and familiar. I do not, however, know that they have formed among themselves any society corresponding to one which Mr. Gibbon, in his posthumous works, relates to have existed in Switzerland. "*La société du printemps*," so denominated from the vernal ages of its members, was a society which Mr. G. frequented, consisting of about twenty unmarried ladies, of easy but not splendid fortunes; they met at each other's houses, almost every day, without the control or even the presence of any elder matron: they received visits from a number of young men of every nation of Europe, and their own prudence was their only restraint. They laughed, they danced, they acted, and they sung; "but in the midst of this careless gaiety," says Mr. Gibbon, "they respected themselves and were respected by the men: the invisible line between liberty and licentiousness was never transgressed by a gesture, a word, or a look, and their virgin chastity was never sullied by the breath of scandal or suspicion. A singular institution, expressive of the innocent simplicity of Swiss manners."

A stranger would remark that the ladies of Norwich, as well as the gentlemen, speak their provincial dialect; many of them, no doubt, are insensible that the purity of their colloquial language is thus tainted: and such are the force of early habit and the influence of imitation, that others, aware of the vulgarity of provincialism, and, of course, eager to avoid it, are not at all times able to succeed: the streams of conversation will occasionally be impregnated with the soil through which it flows. There may be some few

* For a very able sketch of "the history of Norwich manufactures" I refer my reader to a communication in your *Monthly Magazine* Vol. vi. page 473.

persons, perhaps, of coincident opinion with the journalist of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Boswell, who, after relating that when the present lord Loughborough first crossed the Tweed he was taught English pronunciation by Macklin and Sheridan, says, (though I do not remember the exact words) that it may be all very well to rub off the coarseness of the Scotch accent, but as to those "native wood-notes wild" which serve to distinguish his country, he could heartily despise any Scotchmen who should affect to forget them. Boswell dared not have talked thus to Johnson. For my own part, I do not think there is any thing very musical in our "native wood-notes." I like them well enough at a sheep-shearing or a harvest frolic; they proceed in character from the wide open mouth of a great brawny countryman, but from the lips of a fashionable fair one, the sound of these wood-notes are too wild and immelodious to please my ear.

As it was no part of my plan, Mr. Editor, to trouble either you or myself with the topographical minutiae of Norwich, I shall say nothing about our churches, and our chapels, our prisons, our halls, and our hospitals: we take as much care of the souls and bodies of our citizens as other people. Our places of worship are very numerous, our prisons are strong enough to hold the hardest highwayman, and we have hospitals to relieve the decrepitude of age and employ the activity of youth: we have, moreover, a noble institution for the cure of sick persons and those who suffer from accidents, which receives support by the gratuitous attendance of our best medical practitioners.

You will recollect, Sir, that I professed only to give a *sketch* of society in Norwich; the outlines are rough, but they are taken from life: any body that pleases may complete the picture.

T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS the following method of assisting a weak sight may not be commonly known. I translate it from *La Nouvelle Bigarure* for February 1754.

"The author of this discovery was about sixty years of age; he had almost entirely lost his sight, seeing nothing but a kind of thick mist, with little black specks which appeared to float in the air. He knew not any of his friends, he could not even distinguish a man from a woman,

nor could he walk in the streets without being led. Glasses were of no use to him; the best print, seen through the best spectacles, seemed to him like a daubed paper. Wearied with this melancholy state, he thought of the following expedient.

"He procured some spectacles with very large rings, and taking out the glasses substituted in each circle a conic tube of black Spanish copper. Looking through the large end of the cone he could read the smallest print placed at its other extremity. These tubes were of different lengths, and the openings at the end were also of different sizes; the smaller the aperture the better could he distinguish the smallest letters; the larger the aperture the more words or lines it commanded, and consequently the less occasion was there for moving the head and the hand in reading. Sometimes he used one eye, sometimes the other, alternately relieving each, for the rays of the two eyes could not unite upon the same object when thus separated by two opaque tubes. The thinner these tubes, the less troublesome are they. They must be totally blackened within so as to prevent all shining, and they should be made to lengthen or contract, and enlarge or reduce the aperture at pleasure.

"When he placed convex glasses in these tubes, the letters indeed appeared larger, but not so clear and distinct as through the empty tube: he also found the tubes more convenient when not fixed in the spectacle-rings; for when they hung loosely they could be raised or lowered with the hand, and one or both might be used as occasion required."

Bristol, February 21.

T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE times are past, in which a person might have been liable to perish in the flames, for not worshipping God according to the custom of the country; or for worshipping the devil, and for a suspected participation in his conspiracy against the peace and welfare of mankind. But, the history of the intercourse, fancied or real, between men and evil spirits, still remains one of the most curious and the most obscure subjects of human investigation. It is horrible to reflect, how many poor wretches were, in the course of the last century, sacrificed, in both Scotland and England, by puritanical zeal, to the suspicion of witchcraft! it is inex-
pressibly painful to think how many murders

murders have received a fancied sanction from the scripture story of the witch of Endor!

I have sometimes been half inclined to think that I had discovered the origin of the popular notions concerning witches, wizards, and fairies.

Concerning witches and wizards, almost all the vulgar opinions and tales prevalent among christians, have, doubtless, originated from hints thrown out in the holy scriptures. What was accounted witchcraft among the ancient Israelites, seems to have been, a remnant of the mysteries of some superstition which had been anciently prevalent in the land, or had been recently introduced into it, but which was proscribed by the laws of the state, and was cherished only in secret, and under strong fears of detection and punishment. It does not certainly appear, that any people ever set themselves, knowingly, and directly, to cultivate the good graces of the devil, as such, in contempt of the favour of a better and more powerful divinity. But, it was sufficiently natural to represent, as the worship of the devil, any secret worship of Gods, not acknowledged by the state, nor generally known in the country. These ideas, having been once conceived concerning such secret worship, could hardly fail to maintain and propagate themselves, nay, even to give, at length, a new tone to the spirit of that worship which was the subject of them. One thing that considerably distinguishes conjuration and witchcraft from other practices and forms of superstition is, that the agents in them have pretended to have, by one means or another, attained to a commanding irresistible authority over the powers to whom they were wont to address themselves. This authority is supposed to have been attained, by compact, stipulating reciprocal conditions: by the interposition of some superior divinity, conferring a sway over the meaner demons; or by the offering of some sacrifices, so irresistibly grateful to the appetites of the beings whose services are wanted, that they are absolutely unable to refuse their presence and aid. It were easy to trace these fancies to their origin in the sentiments of nature. Conjuration and witchcraft were known also to the Greeks and Romans. Pontus and Thessaly were the regions from which these nations derived their rites of conjuration. The system of witchcraft, which has been received among christians, exhibits a sort of medley of that of the Jews, with that of the Greeks

and Romans. It has been, no doubt, in the lapse of so many centuries, variegated and improved by the differing manners of different ages, and by a genius and industry of the long succession of persons who have fancied themselves witches or wizards. Witchcraft seems likely to be very soon reduced into the situation of those lost arts of which the genius of a Pausanias or a Diderot is required to recognize the very existence. I fear for poor Satan, that, if he cease to roam the earth, and to deal with old women, men may soon presume to deny him any being at all.

Fairies are, in the conception of our rustics, beings of a very various character. Sometimes they are little tiny forms; light, airy, gay, and clad in green; who ride nimbly through the air, or dance in festive sport, on earth; and who, though they may occasionally exercise little teasing pranks upon mankind, yet regard them with no serious malignity; and by their kindnesses to the deserving, more than compensate the little ill they do to the fluttish, the idle, and the undeserving. In other cases, they are considered as malicious sprites, who owe a human being, as a septennary victim, to the devil, and who therefore occasionally carry infants away, to be devoted to this fate. At times, too, they are represented, as having power to guide the winds, to swell the billows of the ocean, to darken the earth with clouds, to laugh at the lightnings, and to excite the thunders' loudest roar. Often are they said to inveigle mankind into compacts, such as prove in the end fatally ruinous to the everlasting welfare of the unhappy wretches who are thus enticed into their snares.

Now these beings, to whom such various powers and so many incongruous attributes have been vulgarly ascribed, appear to me to be the genuine representatives of a mingled and very numerous host of the divinities of ancient polytheism, and even of the saints of the dark ages of christianity. The spirits of Ossian, inhabiting the airy halls of the clouds; the deities worshipped by Druidism; the rural divinities of the Greeks and Romans; with some part of the powers of the old Scandinavian mythology; are assuredly associated in one confused assemblage, in the common notions of our British rustics, concerning those beings which they call fairies. I suspect the saints of Popish christianity to be mingled in the same multitude; for the eve of the festival of all the saints, is one on which the fairies are believed to swarm about,

about in mighty numbers, and to exert themselves with extraordinary activity: but the fairies, who are thus busy upon such an occasion, can surely be no other than the saints to whom it has been consecrated. The notion of a human victim to be by those fairies sacrificed at the end of every seven years to the devil, has, in all probability, had its origin in the mysterious horrors of those rites of the Druidical and the Scandinavian worship, in which human victims were sacrificed, to avert the wrath of gloomy, malevolent divinities. It may be, that the Druids were accustomed to steal away infants for those horrid and barbarous rites, somewhat in the manner in which they have been said to be stolen away by the fairies.

As to the ideas entertained by the simple vulgar among us, concerning wraiths sometimes seen immediately before the death of the persons whom they represent; and concerning ghosts seen after the deaths of such persons; these seem to be almost entirely of Jewish and of Popish origin. It was a Jewish idea, that every human being is always attended by a good and a bad angel; that there is an incessant contest between these rival spirits for the mastery over the conduct of their charge: that, upon occasions of extraordinary temptation or danger, one or both of these guardians, will become visible, interposing in their ward's behalf, or departing for ever from him. This idea, perhaps, in its primary origin, rather Persian than Jewish, was from the Jews communicated to the christians; among them, has been handed down from age to age, in their traditions, in the bible, and in their other writings. The popular notions concerning ghosts, are precisely those which were taught by the Roman-catholic clergy, during the dark ages. They are those notions which originate in the natural sentiments of the human heart; modified and accommodated to the absurd views and interested purposes of the christian clergy in the times of the gloomiest ignorance. They retain their influence among our vulgar; because it is very, very long before a thorough change can be effected upon the vulgar creed concerning any system of subjects.

Yowland, near Kirkudbright,
April 9.

A. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent at p. 30, solicits information concerning a society of MONTHLY MAG. No. XLIV.

Jesuits at Avignon, (he should have said concerning a religious convention assembled by the Jesuits at Avignon) to whom he ascribes a secret connexion with various European courts.

Of the nature and quality of this convention, he may form some idea by the perusal of two pamphlets; "*Testimony of the Spirit of Truth*, by W. Bryan," and another by J. Wright, 1795, which contain memoirs of the journey of two of the English apostolic characters who attended.

Or the general views which animate the occult and superintending body, of which this convention was to have been an instrument, some idea may be collected from the 5th chapter of a German book entitled "*Vorläufige Darstellung des deutigen Jesuitismus, der Rosenkreuzer, Proselytenmacherey, und Religions Vereinigung*, 1786."

A connection still subsists between various superstitious societies in Great Britain, and similar combinations on the continent, which is conducted by the frequent deputation of missionaries.

I wish to direct the attention of the Abbé Barruel's commentators to a German novel printed in 1785, and called "*Saint-Nicolas*," which contains the history of a Quixote of free-masonry, and appears to have supplied the principal assumed facts on which the newest accounts of the interior structure of that order are founded.

Your's, &c. X. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I did not till very lately perceive an error which has accidentally crept into your excellent miscellany, in the department of retrospective literature, vol. 3, page 42: where you assert, in speaking of *Simeon's Skeletons*, that the same author "has lately given a new translation of *Claude's Essay on the composition of a Sermon*." Now, Sir, the translation that accompanies Mr. S.'s *Skeletons* is without any alteration or emendation whatever; the same which the late Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, made some years ago from the French, and which was published in two 8vo. volumes with the incumbrance of a copious, and (as the author justly entitles them) "odd sarrago" of notes, most of which are very foreign from the subject of the essay, and rarely illustrative of any thing contained in it.

Perhaps, Mr. WAKEFIELD (if he is not already apprized of it) may be glad to learn that there exists a rumour at St. John's

John's college, Cambridge, that the flagellatory discipline prevailed in that society till as late a period as the year 1684, when it is supposed the system expired with the flogging of the celebrated Mat. Prior over the hatchway of the scholars' buttery. As for the truth of this story I do not pretend to vouch, but that it is in circulation at St. John's, Mr. W. may satisfy himself by applying to any of the members of that college. From the dungeon-like appearance of the apartment in one of the turrets of St. John's, which is said to have been occupied by Prior, and which is now converted into a *gip-room**, it is evident he was allowed no great accommodation at college; considering which, and other circumstances, I think it not at all improbable that such a punishment might have at that time prevailed, both at this and other colleges in the university.

For the further satisfaction of the learned writer, for whom the above information is more particularly designed, I beg leave to observe, that there is a sense in which the word *bitch* is used in the maritime parts of our northernmost counties, different from any in which he or Mr. KERSHAW have explained it, but which does not throw any light on the meaning of the word as used by Pope. In the sense I allude to, it signifies the sudden act of catching hold of a person by surprize or unawares, and first introduced in this sense, as I conceive, by sea-faring persons, amongst whom the term is not unusual, as applied to the "catching hold of any thing with a hook or rope," see Bailey's dictionary, where the word is derived from the Saxon *hican* signifying "to wriggle, or move by degrees." If this be (as Bailey represents it) its real import, I do not see with what propriety, or peculiar aptness, Pope can be admitted to have used it in the passage referred to by Mr. WAKEFIELD. It is rather surprising that no notice is taken of this strange word by Junius in his "*Etymologicon*." Your's, &c.

April 8, 1799.

R. H. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH many law books have been lately published which have contributed but little to the advancement of knowledge, it does not follow that works of real utility may not still be ne-

cessary to complete the library of the student. Since the publication of Mr. BARRINGTON's observations on several old statutes, no book of that kind, to my recollection has appeared. I would suggest to your learned readers a book not formed after that model wholly, but one that should contain observations on all the statutes from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time, the history of their introduction, by whom, the characters of the proposers, the arguments pro and con, the common law as it stood before the statutes, the alterations in consequence of the new law, and the several subsequent determinations thereon. These should be the leading features of such a work, which, if well executed, I am confident would be of infinite use to the profession; would lessen the fatigue of searching into many books for the clear understanding of any particular statute, and would, I hope, facilitate the study of our statute law. There are, however, two obvious, though not unanswerable objections; I mean the labour of compiling such an undertaking, and the danger of its being handled by the unskilful; but he that hopes to accomplish it without insuperable courage and perseverance will deceive himself, and labour in vain—without deep research and profound legal learning will add little to his fame, and less to his fortune.

Newbury, Feb. 20.

C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE accounts just received of an attack made by the Spaniards on the bay of Honduras, the particulars of which we are however yet to learn, give some interest respecting the nature of a country almost unknown*. As from a residence there of several years, I have had an opportunity of being well acquainted with this settlement. I beg leave through the channel of the Monthly Magazine to give some information to the public upon this subject.

To this establishment we have improperly given the name of the bay of Honduras. It is not a bay; and Honduras is the name of the Spanish Province to the south and south east of the British settlement. I shall however adhere to the popular name.

*No Geographer has described this country. The only traveller that has given any account of it is Captain Nathaniel Uring, who, in a book of Voyages and Travels, published in 1740, gives some particulars of two trading voyages he made to this place.

* *Gip-room*, in the cant language of the University, signifies a small apartment allotted for the *Gips*, or men-servants, to clean shoes and perform similar necessities in.

This settlement is a part of Yucatan, a Spanish province which forms a Peninsula running out from the kingdom of Mexico to the northward, into the gulph of Mexico. Here and at Campeachy (on the western coast of Yucatan) the English have been in the habits of cutting logwood from an early period of the present century. At Campeachy, however, it has now been long disused, and there, as well as at the Bay of Honduras, it met with constant interruptions from the Spaniards; and it is well known to have been a principal cause of the war in 1740.

This establishment, however, never assumed a regular form until after the peace of 1763. The Baymen then became more respectable than they had formerly been, and besides their places for cutting wood in the river, formed a sort of town on a little island on the coast, called St. George's key (or according to the Spaniards *Cayo Cajina*) from which, as well as all the other parts of the district, the logwood cutters were expelled by the Spaniards in the American war. In fact, the Spanish government never acknowledged or allowed the right of the British to cut logwood in any part of this country previous to the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, and it was not till the convention of 1786, that the privilege was granted of cutting mahogany.

The Bay of Honduras extends along the east coast of Yucatan, for about sixty or seventy miles. The *Rio Hondo* (deep river) is the northern boundary; and there are also the new river, the river Belize or Wallis, and the river Sibun or Jabon, which is the boundary to the south—the intermediate space between Belize and Sibun being granted as an additional district, in consideration of the evacuation of the Mosquito shore, by the convention between Great Britain and Spain of 1786. These rivers are intersected by a bounding-line running at different distances, from twenty to eighty miles in the country. St. George's key is also included in the English settlement. The four rivers are all navigable for twenty miles and upwards, by vessels of considerable burthen, and much higher by canoes*.

The whole Peninsula of Yucatan is supposed by naturalists to have been for-

merly sea, and there appear strong grounds for their conjecture—1st. It is entirely a flat and very low lying land, while all the adjacent country is mountainous—2d. It every where contains in the interior salt water lakes, which have no visible communication with the sea—3dly, Through the whole country are to be found marine shells—and lastly, all along the coast are little islands, or keys as they are called, mere beds of sand, and having every appearance of being thrown up from the sea.

The ground is generally swampy and covered with wood. Mahogany as well as logwood, fustic and other dying woods, and also iron-wood, bullet-tree, lignum vitæ and other kinds of hard timber, grow in great abundance; and the remainder of the surface is filled with the different species of palm, cotton tree, and others; but principally by the aquatic shrubs, called mangrove and a variety of underwood. There are besides in some places barren plains, or which at least bear only a coarse and useless kind of grass. The rivers are the only highways.

Such a country it may be easily believed is not healthy. St. George's key and the other keys on the coast, however, are extremely salubrious, and form a desirable retreat to the sick and the valetudinary. The heat in Honduras is nearly the same as in the West India islands, and like them it enjoys the sea breezes, except occasionally during the winter, when the north wind blowing over the frozen continent of America, produces here a very pleasant temperature, sometimes even so cold as to make a fire comfortable.

On the banks of the rivers, and the neighbourhood of these banks, the settlers cut logwood and mahogany, which having now become pretty much exhausted immediately on the rivers sides, is obliged to be carried a considerable distance, frequently several miles, on roads made on purpose, and where it is dragged by oxen brought from England or Jamaica; for no cattle are bred in the district, or used there but for draught. In Belize the mahogany is floated down the river, and sent on board of vessels in the roadstead opposite to its mouth. From the rest of the rivers, the mahogany as well as other woods are carried in coasting vessels of from twenty to an hundred tons burthen, either to Belize river's mouth, or St. George's key, these being the only places where vessels lie to receive it.

At the mouth of Belize, which was the oldest

* The canoes generally used, are of a particular and very handsome form, to which they give the name of *Dories*. They have also a flat bottomed kind, shaped like Thames Punt—these they call *Pitpunts*.

oldest establishment, and is the principal river, both in respect to the length of its course, and the quantity of mahogany on its banks, the inhabitants have formed a town, not of extraordinary size or elegance, but which is their principal rendezvous, where the courts are held, &c.—and I may here mention, that in September 1786, a tremendous hurricane and inundation of the sea took place, which not only destroyed every house or hut in the town, but either sunk or drove on shore every ship and vessel in the settlement, and several hundred lives were lost at sea and on shore. So great was the influx of the sea, that I, who was upon the spot at the time, was up to the neck in water on the highest ground in the town, and might have been drowned, had I not, with a number of other persons, got into a large canoe which we fastened to a stout tree. As the greatest part of the town consisted of huts made of palmetto poles, and covered with palmetto leaves, it was easily rebuilt; and there have been since erected some more comfortable houses of wood and covered with shingles. The place has been also necessarily much enlarged to accommodate the emigrants from the Mosquito shore.

The trade of Honduras is of greater importance than is generally supposed: I had occasion to keep an account of it officially for several years. That account I have not now before me, but from memory I give the following statement of it, as it was in the year 1790, when I left the settlement.

It employed nearly one hundred vessels of all descriptions, (exclusive of the coasting craft of the country) to the amount of twelve thousand tons burthen, having on board about one thousand seamen. The exports were above four millions of feet of mahogany, and eight hundred tons of logwood, besides other articles of less consequence.—The imports were all the variety of European manufactures, and provisions. Besides the value of the exports, and the advantage to the mother country from the consumption of her manufactures; the reader will consider the number of seamen this trade employed—he will consider the number of artificers employed in England to work the mahogany, and he will consider the advantage to this nation from the exportation of it in its manufactured state. Of the dying woods the same may be observed, and as these are now in consequence of the war become much higher priced, a greater quantity will be imported; for during

my residence at Honduras, logwood was not imported into Britain as an article of profit, but merely as *dunnage* for the ships.

For the want of specie, payments were generally made in wood. The established price for that purpose was 15*l.* currency (10*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* sterling) per thousand feet for mahogany, and 4*l.* currency (2*l.* 17*s.* sterling) per ton for logwood, and these payments were not reckoned equal to above two thirds of payments in cash or bills*.

The number of inhabitants in the year 1790, amounted to nearly two thousand five hundred. Of these about four-fifths were negro slaves, and a great proportion of the remainder persons of colour, or *Mestees*, being a mixture of whites with Indians, or of whites or Indians with negroes. Of this population nearly three-fourths were emigrants from the Mosquito shore, who evacuated that country in terms of the convention of 1786. There are no Indians in the district†.

Captain Uring, whose voyages I have before mentioned, gives no very favourable picture of the Baymen. He pronounces them a savage set of people, all sailors and mostly pirates; who, while they could procure strong liquors, lived in the most beastly way, and gave themselves up to all manner of filthy debauchery. I am happy to say that there are now many instances of civilized, well behaved, and well-informed men among the wood-cutters‡, but, I must at the same time confess, that the race of *old Baymen* is not quite extinct. One class in particular comes nearly up to Mr. Uring's description, the turtle fishers, or turtlers, as they are called. These, (though not pirates) consist of some hundreds of old sailors whom idleness has led to this savage life. They inhabit the

* The price of mahogany in London was then from 4*d.* to 1*cd.* per foot, now it is treble—the price of logwood not 5*l.* per ton, and now it is nearly five times that amount. About the year 1720, logwood sold in England for 10*cd.* per ton.

† See more upon this subject, as well as on others respecting the Honduras settlement, in the "*Memoirs of Edward Marcus Desfords*," lately king's superintendant in that district, just published by Ridgway.

‡ The reader will understand, that this settlement has attained a considerable degree of civilization, when he is informed, that in 1789, an injured husband recovered by law damages against the seducer of his wife.

keys before spoken of, where they subsist mostly upon fish, and some salt beef and biscuit, which they purchase on the continent with the money they receive for turtle. This money, however, is mostly expended in rum, which is not allowed to grow old in their possession. It will be easily supposed that neither the males nor the females of this class are remarkably delicate either in person or behaviour*.

If I should be asked, what is the religion in this settlement? I must answer, none to my knowledge.—Here is 'no priest, no church, no public worship. It is a subject, in short, never thought of. What a happy opportunity for the missionary society to extend their pious labours†!

I am truly sorry to add, that in a country containing between two and three thousand inhabitants there is not a schoolmaster. One person attempted the task for some time during my stay at Honduras, but received little or no encouragement.

The political state of this settlement, and its natural history, will be the subject of a future letter. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. BANNANTINE.

Temple-street, St. George's-fields.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

PERMIT me to solicit the attention of some one of your many able correspondents to the following questions:—Upon what authority is the non-existence of venomous reptiles in Ireland asserted, and upon what denied? What is the most philosophical cause assigned for such non-existence, if that fact be acknowledged? What authors have best treated upon the subject? In addition to the individual obligation which answers to these questions would confer upon me, much plea-

* Here are a good many merchants and several medical men, but no lawyers, nor any artisans, except a very few carpenters and one or two tailors. They admit no Jews to settle among them. In Belize town there is one tavern, first established in 1786.

† While Colonel DESPARD was at Honduras, in the capacity of superintendent of his majesty's affairs, he made repeated and earnest applications to government to establish a clergyman in this settlement, but without success.

sure would, I am persuaded, result from the discussion to the public in general, and your readers in particular. I am, Sir,

Your's, very respectfully,

Manchester, March 31.

INSCIUS.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 34.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

NOVEMBER 13, went from Presteign to Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, 20 miles. I breakfasted at Knighton, a pretty little market town a few miles from Presteign. Before I reached Knighton I passed over a large common, which, by cultivation, might be rendered very useful. The town stands at the bottom of a deep narrow valley, along which a pretty rivulet runs: the road I passed to and from Knighton, has a very quick descent into the town, and a still more rapid ascent out of it: most of the banks are clothed with wood. I afterwards crossed a common of several miles in extent, and had a view of some others at a great distance. These commons are mostly dry, and naturally produce fern, and some whins or furze: the sheep depasture thereon are small. The soil of this district in general is gravelly and dry, but a part contains a strongish clay: the surface is hilly, but not mountainous: tracts of wood-land, chiefly small oaks, appear here and there. This district is very much a corn country. Bishop's Castle is a small ancient market town, poorly built, and has about 1100 inhabitants, who are farmers, common tradesmen, and mechanics: it stands in a pleasant farming country: the farmers are assembled here to-day at the fair, disposing of their cattle, and are as drunken and noisy as I generally found that class of men in other parts of the kingdom. Here was anciently a very large and strong castle from which the town took its name, but there is now scarce a vestige of it remaining. The average rent of land is between 20s. and 30s. per acre, and the common size of farms is about 100l. per ann.

Nov.

Nov. 15. went from Bishop's Castle to Shrewsbury in Shropshire, 20 miles. The surface for the first 12 miles is unlevel; and the soil rather barren, being generally a wettilsh poor clay, and naturally producing rushes: most of the hedges are rather naked, with, here and there, a few scattering trees. In this track there is much dry hilly common: and a little to the westward are some black rocky mountains covered with heath, and sheltering a few grouse. Buildings mostly thatched and very indifferent. The sheep of this country are small, but said to be profitable; their wool is remarkably fine; 8 or 10 fleeces will weigh a stone, which, a farmer tells me, sells for 27s. a very enormous price! a stock of 500 fetches about 300l. a number of them have lately been sent into Scotland, for the purpose of establishing the breed on some of the finest hills there, but with what success I did not hear. At the end of 12 miles I have a fine view of the country from a rising ground—The Cheshire hills appear at a great distance on the north, the Welsh mountains on the north west, and the Shropshire hills on the east; while the intermediate space presents a fine, fertile, extensive plain, with the city of Shrewsbury smoking in the center, and the Severn winding through it. The country along which the last 8 miles of the road goes is level and pleasant; inclosed with pretty hedges, and the soil a gravelly loam. Shrewsbury stands in a remarkably fine situation by the side of the Severn, which runs almost half round it: the streets are wide and clean, and the buildings elegant. It contains 5 churches, and 11,000 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in a woolen manufacture; but that business is rather on the decline. Part of the walls, and the castle, are yet standing. The famous house of industry, so noted for its fine regulations in the management of the poor, is erected on a beautiful eminence on the opposite side of the river, and has every appearance of a nobleman's seat.

November 19, went from Shrewsbury to Ellesmere in Shropshire, 16 miles. The road good; soil generally dry; surface pretty level; farms large; small, badly built cottages; and a few trees in hedges. I observed near the road several peat mosses; peats are here much used for fuel. I also passed 3 large lakes, the first I had seen since I left Cumberland: one of these comes up close to Ellesmere. Red free-stone, as well as blue slate, are got in this neighbourhood; the latter resembles the hazier sort of Westmoreland slate. This

morning the air was very misty, and afterwards a heavy shower of snow fell*, Shropshire is a fruitful and pleasant country, producing much corn, enjoys a mild air, and has plenty of coal and water. The interior parts of the county mostly level; but towards the confines more hilly and mountainous. Farms in this county and Herefordshire are increasing in size, and diminishing in number. Ellesmere is a small market town, but only like a large village: it is, however, pleasantly situated on the confines of a large and beautiful lake, to which most of the gardens on that side reach. On a rising ground near the end of this lake a house of industry has lately been built, but is not yet finished: the proprietors have already expended 8000l. thereon, and it is thought 2000l. more will scarcely complete the building. A house of that kind near Montgomery has also been lately erected and cost 12,000l. and it is thought 5000l. more will be necessary to finish it. Much may be said both for and against those large receptacles of poverty and misery, and wretchedness. I shall only, however, observe, that to frame laws and regulations for the best management of the poor, with a view to *humanity and economy*, a very minute and practical knowledge of their feelings, manners, tempers, notions, customs, and prejudices is absolutely requisite; and which I am afraid few of our legislators take the trouble of making themselves acquainted with. Those who will make it their business to enquire nicely into these matters, will find the dispositions of the poor widely different from those in more easy circumstances, and of liberal education. I am again approaching Wales, which the language of the people testifies. They are sometimes conversing in Welsh, and sometimes in English; and you will frequently hear both languages in the same sentence: sometimes a question is asked in English and answered in Welsh; and the contrary. Most of the inhabitants on the borders of Wales speak both languages; but I am told there are several villages in the interior and mountainous parts where very few can speak English; and it is common for the old people, when asked by a more learned acquaintance, why they do not, at least, send their children to learn English, to remark that children learn soon enough to be proud, and that they ought not to

* I afterwards heard, that the night before, or early that morning, an earthquake was felt in various parts of the kingdom; and more particularly in Nottinghamshire.

make

make them more proud by suffering them to learn English. The native Welshmen are very fond of their own language, and seem to lament the too general introduction of that of England. There are both English and Welsh schools in most parts of Wales; and the clergy preach in both languages. A Welshman is easily distinguished by his local expressions, when he ought to say *she*, he commonly says *bur*; he also substitutes *him* for *it*, &c.

November 20, went from Ellesmere to Wrexham, in Denbighshire, North Wales, 12 miles — A pretty level country, and good road; the soil rather strong, and produces tolerable crops of grass and corn. A great deal of wood grows in the hedges, principally oak. This district is pleasant, and particularly near the river Dee, which the road crosses. That river here, by its rapid motion, resembles most of those in Cumberland and Westmoreland; its banks, in this part, are high and woody, and the vale below, level and remarkably fertile. Wrexham is a little market town, not unpleasantly situated: the lead mines and iron-works in the neighbourhood belonging to Mr. Wilkinson and Co. employ many of the inhabitants. Farms are worth from 20l. to 300l. a year, and rent of land about 25s. per acre on an average. Here I found myself much obliged to the kindness and attention of Mr. Wilkinson above mentioned.

November 22. Wrexham to Chester, 11½ miles. The country quite flat, road good, fields small, and divided by pretty growing hedges; the soil various, but generally fertile, and much of the land in grass. Chester appears from this road at 8 miles distance, in the middle of an extensive plain. The site of the city is rather higher than the adjacent country; it is well built, and kept clean; the streets are generally airy and spacious. The buildings in the older parts of the town are very curious; warehouses and kitchens occupy the ground floor, shops the second floor, and the higher stories are for dining, lodging-rooms, &c. Before the tier of shops on the second floor, there is a covered walk of considerable breadth, so that people may go through most parts of the city quite dry and clean in the wettest weather. Chester is situated on the great road to Ireland; it contains about 12,000 inhabitants, among whom are a number of people of fortune; but is not remarkable for trade nor manufacture. The walls are yet standing, and in good repair; buildings out at the

gates have increased much. This city contains 11 parishes: the cathedral looks very old; it has been built with a soft red free-stone, which moulders fast away: the city walls, and many of the houses, are also erected with that sort of stone. The river Dee directs its course half round this city, and then runs westward to the sea; but is navigable thus far for small vessels. Formerly the tide came close under the walls, and covered many thousands of acres below the town. About 50 or 60 years since, on account of the frequent shifting of the channel, which rendered the navigation rather dangerous, it was agreed to cut a new course for the river along a fine marsh on the south side, where the sea did not reach; this was done, and a good bank (which now affords an extremely pleasant walk) made on the north side, which had the desired effect. No sooner was the river taken from its old channel, than another good consequence was likely to be the result; but which they, at that time, had little idea of. As the fresh water now ceased to carry back to the sea such sediment as the tide brought up, the sand rose by degrees, till, near Chester, it was almost out of the reach of the tide, and was effectually secured by a bank of sand. This inclosed sand soon grassed over, and now produces the most luxuriant herbage. Since that time several tracts more have rose high enough, and been inclosed in like manner, and with the same effect. At present several thousands of acres have been thus recovered; divided into beautiful fields with fine thorn hedges, windmills, farm-houses, &c. built thereon, and let for from 17s. to 31s. per acre. It is besides expected, that in the course of a few years more, a still greater conquest may be had in this usurped dominion of Neptune. This is a simple and sure means of reclaiming vast tracts from the sea, and practicable in various parts of this kingdom. I have particularly noticed very extensive districts on the coasts of Cumberland and Lancashire, where it might be applied with every probability of success—Land thus acquired should not be much ploughed, it answers best in grass, and should be manured on the sward. A canal from hence to Liverpool is just finished.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

WILL you indulge me with the insertion of the following query in your

your liberal and respectable work, for the solution of some of your learned readers, viz.—If a man be born in the East Indies, or any of the settlements under the British dominions, his father being an Englishman and his mother a native, (but not born in wedlock,) in what light is he viewed in this country?

Your's, &c. LIBERHOMO.
London, March 6, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from page 114.)

OF the more dignified pictures of *Fancy*, I find none so elegant and spirited, as that of Mr. Warton in his justly admired *Ode* to this imaginary being.

O nymph with loosely-flowing hair,
With buskin'd leg, and bosom bare,
Thy waist with myrtle-girdle bound,
Thy brows with Indian feathers crown'd,
Waving in thy snowy hand
An all-commanding magic wand,
Of power to bid fresh gardens blow
'Mid cheerless Lapland's barren snow,
Whose rapid wings thy flight convey
Thro' air, and over earth and sea,
While the vast various landscape lies
Conspicuous to thy piercing eyes;
O lover of the desert, hail!

This is a portrait not less characteristic, than beautiful; the elegance, simplicity, and exalted power of this ideal nymph, all correspond with that vivid glow of the imagination, that taste for the charms of nature, which are essential to poetical genius. Accordingly, the poet has not scrupled to confer on *Fancy* the title of "Parent of the Muses, and Queen of Numbers", and invokes her as the sole inspirer of genuine song. That this is a deviation from the original import of the term, will appear from the preceding quotations but it is a natural one, and has the sanction of great authority. Whether such an innovation in the established mythology of poetry, may not shock some rigid adherents to classical doctrine, I shall not presume to determine.

Another *Ode* to *Fancy* of considerable merit, by Mr. Merrick (*Dodley's Coll.* iv.) is formed upon the same general notion of the character, though with a larger mixture of the wild and fantastic. She is made the daughter of Melancholy by *Hermes*; and is said in her appearance at times to resemble each parent. The objects with which the impresses the mind, are chiefly of the preternatural class; such

as spectres, faïres, and the like shadowy beings. Thus a distinction is established between the suggestions of fancy, and the ordinary motions of a lively imagination; which perhaps is a more just, though less enlarged, conception of this faculty, than that of Warton's *Ode*.

Gray gives a representation of *Fancy* that seems quite original.

Hark! his hands the lyre explore!
Bright-eyed *Fancy* hovering o'er
Scatters from her pictur'd urn
Thoughts, that breathe, and words, that burn.

Progr. of Poesy.

There is something bold and striking in this imagery, but it is not correct. It has a mixture of metaphor and common language. *Fancy* may suggest words and thoughts, but an urn cannot contain them. The painted vase is a happy instrument or bearing for this fictitious personage; but she should scatter from it material forms, not sounds and ideas.

LOVE, or the *Cupid* of the poets, is always an emblematical personage; for I know not of any instance, in which this passion is personified under the character of one impressed with its influence. Nor, indeed, except in the fable of *Psyche*, is he made the object of desire. He is rather the type of the passion itself, abstractedly considered. His usual figure, and the interpretation of it, cannot be better illustrated, than by a quotation from Propertius.

Quicunq; ille fuit, puerum qui pinxit
Amorem,

Nonne putas miras hunc habuisse manus?
Is primum vidit sine sensu vivere amantes,
Et levibus curis magna perire bona.
Idem non frustra ventosas addidit alas,
Fecit et humano corde volare Deum.
Scilicet alterna quoniam jactamur in unda,
Nosque non ullis permanet aura locis.
Et merito hamatis manus est armata sagittis,
Et pharetra ex humero Gnosia utroque jacet;
Ante ferit quoniam, tuti quam cernimus
hostem,

Nec quisquam ex illo vulnere sanus abit.
In tela manent, manet et puerilis imago;
Sed certe pennas perdidit ille suas.

Elég. ii. 9.

How rare the skill his hand possess't
That love in childish figure dress't!
He first perceived how lovers wear
Their wasted time in trifling care;
The god with airy wings he drew
And with a human heart he flew,
How justly too! for we, alas!
Our lives in ceaseless tempests pass;
Toft by alternate gusts we sail
Nor e'er enjoy a constant gale.
His hand a barbed shaft extends;
A quiver from his back depends;

A quiver from his back depends,
Nor vainly—since he strikes the blow
E'er heedless men discern the foe
Nor ever may the wretch depart
Uninjured by his cruel dart.—
In me remain his form, his strings,
But sure the child has lost his wings.

In addition to this imagery, he is sometimes described as bearing a torch; and his arrows are said to be burning. Fire and flame have from all times been metaphors for the amorous passion. Another emblematical circumstance is, his being blind, or rather hood-winked; in allusion to the want of discernment so notorious in lovers. But this symbol, though of itself sufficiently appropriate, is manifestly incompatible with his allegorical character of an archer, and so skillful an one, that Apollo himself acknowledges him to be the better marksman.

Certa quidem nostra est; nostrâ tamen una
sagitta

Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit.
Metam. i. §19.

My shaft is sure; but that's a surer dart
With which love pierced my yet unwounded heart.

And, indeed, neither Propertius in the passage above quoted, nor Anacreon, Moschus, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, or any other of the first poets of antiquity, represents love as blind; and I suspect this conception originated rather with the philosophers than the poets. He is likewise painted naked; because, say the jocular critics, it is the property of love to strip people. I rather imagine, however, that this circumstance was meant to correspond with his childish form; and, that it denoted artlessness and simplicity; or, perhaps, the impossibility of concealing a violent passion.

Among the innumerable descriptions of love by the poets of so many ages, I find scarcely any variation from the preceding portrait; though in the action, and some external accompaniments of this deity, a degree of invention has been displayed. There is a description of the *cruel and imperious Cupid* by Spenser, drawn with much strength, and even sublimity. It is in the *masque* so often referred to; where, after a long train of allegorical personages, representing different mental affections, closed by the dismal figure of a lady, whose heart is cut out of her breast, and borne before her in triumph; the poet says,

Next after her, the winged god himself
Came riding on a lion ravenous,
MONTHLY MAG. NO. XLIV.

Taught to obey the manage of that elf,
That man and beast with power imperious
Subdueth to his kingdom tyrannous:
His blindfold eyes he bade awhile unbind,
That his proud spoil of that same dolorous
Fair dame he might behold in perfect kind;
Which seen, he much rejoiced in his cruel mind.

Of which, full proud, himself uprearing high,
He looked round about with stern disdain,
And did survey his goodly company,
And marshalling the evil-order'd train;
With that, the darts which his right hand did strain,
Full dreadfully he shook, that all did quake,
And clapt on high his coloured wings twain,
That all his many it afraid did make:
Then blinding him again, his way he forth did take.

F. 2. iii. 12.

Every reader, I think, will feel how much this fine description is injured by the circumstance of hood-winking the God; and how ill it corresponds with that imperial power and haughtiness, which is so well supported in the rest of the design.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform us how the ancient Romans performed the different calculations, which are so readily performed by our present characters, as it is generally supposed, they had no other signs of numbers but the letters we call numerical. Yours, Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As you have occasionally permitted other correspondents to make miscellaneous remarks and observations upon various writers, or subjects, in your truly valuable Magazine, I hope you will oblige me with the same indulgence.

Although Mr. HAYLEY, in his life of "Milton," has anticipated several of the remarks of Mr. WAKEFIELD in your last Magazine, yet this latter gentleman, by his superior penetration of mind, and unrivaled classical knowledge, has furnished the admirers of Milton with some new and strong arguments against their bigotted opponents. I do not recollect that any other writer has given such an ingenious and "adequate explanation" of the latter distich of the elegy in ques-

Pp tion.

tion. The extract too, from GARDINER's letter to CHEKE, is next to decisive proof in favour of Milton. It would be amusing to trace the descent of this idle calumny from bigot to bigot till it reached Dr. Johnson; to whom it must have been peculiarly acceptable, on account of his superstitious turn of mind, and innate dislike to the cause and to the assertors of liberty.—As to the clergy, they had no other means in their power to retaliate upon a man, who in several of his prose works had exposed their frauds, and given them so severe a flagellation. Their resentment must therefore be considered as a matter of course; and as these gentlemen, considered as a collective body, are not very remarkable for their placability and forgiving disposition, no wonder that this idle story has been handed down from generation to generation, like their other idle stories about Cromwell, and the bloody murderers of St. Charles!

A gentleman of Mr. WAKEFIELD's taste, and extensive reading, can scarcely have overlooked a spirited defence of Milton, prefixed to the second volume of the memoirs of the late patriotic Thomas Hollis? I shall only add upon this subject, that to those old-fashioned Englishmen, who venerate the genuine principles of our free constitution, the perusal, and perhaps the re-publication of Milton's "*Areopagitica*," would at this singularly alarming crisis, be a very useful employment.

Page 181. The queries of Dr. WATKINS', respecting the late very learned James Pierce of Exeter, will be partly answered, if he will please to consult the Protestant Dissenters Magazine, vol. 2d, page 441, in which some brief account of the birth-place, education, ministerial, or literary labours, persecution and death of that good man are retorted. In these memoirs too, there is an extract from one of Mr. P's. publications, well deserving the notice of such of your readers as are interested in the repeal of the Test act, as it sets the controversial artifice, and deliberate misrepresentation of Dean Sherlock in a clear point of view. The passage is too long to be transcribed; but as the writer of the above memoirs justly observes, "it is very remarkable that the ingenious editor of the late abridged edition of Bishop Hoadley's reply to Sherlock should have overlooked it, and permitted his supposed right reverend antagonist once more to retaliate the calumny without reprehension."

I join with Dr. WATKINS in wishing to see some memoirs of the learned Hallett.

It would also give me great pleasure to have an account of the late excellent Dr. John Taylor of Norwich.

Dr. WATKINS, in his well written account of the late Mr. Madan, says, no stain was ever fixed upon him, except what he incurred by his publication of a work, entitled "*Thelyphthora, &c.*" Without meaning to offend the living, or to say any thing ill of the dead, I would venture to ask Dr. W. if he has never heard of the affair at Aldwincle? Mr. M. might not deserve the censure then pretty freely cast upon him; yet his conduct was thought a little singular, as will appear by inspecting the pamphlets published upon the occasion, or the 37th vol. of the Monthly Review, p. 382, where a judicious, candid summary of the whole business may be found.

In the Monthly Magazine for February, p. 28. W. H. enquires after president Bradshaw? If he has not already obtained the information he wants, I beg leave to refer him to the various volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, from 1778 to 1788, where he will meet with many curious anecdotes well deserving his notice. It is next to certain that the president was of a Cheshire or Derbyshire family, and some of his descendants by the female side were living not many years ago in the above named counties.

Yours,

A Lover of Biography.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IN a work published about two years since, entitled, "*Anecdotes, Historical and Literary*," I met with the following passage: "Granger, who was a remarkable ugly man, contended that he was the handsomest thing in the world." P. 353. The writer then states, what he calls a specimen of logical perversion; and which, he pretends, Granger urged in support of his favourable representation of his own person. I was personally acquainted with Mr. Granger; and know that he was not an ugly man, but his face and person were agreeable. A print of him, drawn and engraved by William Wynne Ryland, is prefixed to the second edition of his Biographical History of England; and any man, who examines this, will be convinced, that if the print bears the most distant resemblance to him, he could not be an ugly man. He was far otherwise. I suppose, that the whole story is without any foundation; for Mr. Granger was not a vain man. But if at any time

time he spoke of himself as a very handsome man, it must have been merely in jest. Literary and biographical anecdotes are certainly amusing, and may be instructive; but those who publish such anecdotes, should pay some regard to truth.

H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the redemption of the land-tax will be attended with beneficial effects, both to the public and to individuals must be very obvious if a fair and accurate investigation is made of the subject. As to the public I shall only observe that the quantity of stock which must be bought up for the redemption or purchase of the land-tax, must necessarily keep up the price of the funds, and the good effects of this measure are already apparent.

Without dwelling on the salutary purposes of this scheme of finance to the public, I beg leave to direct your attention to the advantages individuals will experience by redeeming their land-tax.

And in the first place it is to be observed that every county or district is assessed not only for the land-tax, but also for the expence of collecting that branch of revenue. Individuals therefore who redeem their land-tax, purchase no more than that part of their assessment which is paid to government, for the proportion which they contributed towards defraying the expence of collecting ceases. This will be best illustrated by an example. In the small division of the kingdom where I reside*, the land-tax amounts to 900*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and the expence of collecting is nearly 135*l.* Therefore every person whose assessment amounts to 115*l.* pays only 100*l.* of land-tax, the remaining 15*l.* being his proportion of the collector's salary. In order to redeem 100*l.* of land-tax, a landholder must transfer 3666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of the three per cents. This quantity of stock will yield him an income of 110*l.* he is therefore a gainer of 5*l.* per annum or 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of stock by the transaction.

Secondly, I beg leave to give another view of this subject.

Estates always sell in proportion to the free rent or net income, and in this part of the kingdom often at 40 years purchase; landholders therefore by redeeming their land-tax will greatly augment their capital. Thus, 115*l.* of yearly income from land is worth at least 25 years purchase, or 2875*l.* In order to redeem 115*l.* as already stated, 3666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock must

be transferred. If therefore a landholder buys 3 per cents. at 50, he pays down only 1833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or in other words increases his capital 1041*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

You will at once observe that I differ from some of your former correspondents, (see pages 18, and 139.) but I flatter myself I have demonstrated that the redemption of the land-tax, will be highly beneficial to landholders.

Renfrewshire,

I am, &c.

December 15, 1798.

H—n. P—

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insertion of the following queries, in an early number of your miscellany, will oblige,

Yours, &c. I. C.

Are there any villages that are yet without a Sunday school? if so, what are the impediments?

Would not a small circulating library be of use in country villages? If so, what would be the best plan for its conductor to pursue?

What "schools" or "houses of industry" are there throughout the kingdom? of what length of time have they been? what number of old or young poor in each? what work are they employed in? and what is the probable saving per annum?

Are there any jails in England where manufactories are introduced? If so, how are they conducted? If upon the plan of Philadelphia?

Has the inoculation of the children of the poor been attended to throughout England—and if not, what are the names of those places that have not adopted so efficacious a method? it is much to be wished that the answer (if any) to the last question may be made public, that we may know where the bills of mortality have swelled by voluntary negligence.

In what towns are friendly societies established for the relief of the poor? Are there any libraries in churches of the establishment? or in the chapels and meeting houses of dissenters? are they completely open? or under any restrictions? Are there any towns that have reading-rooms established for young men to resort to, in preference of going to taverns, &c. after shop hours?

Some friends of humanity even to the inferior animals are forming here, what may be called a "Bee Society," in which the preservation of the lives of those useful animals will be particularly attended to—but they wish for the advice of your correspondents on that subject.

Newcastle, February 7, 1799.

* Renfrewshire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to ask of some of your philosophical correspondents, the cause of the saltiness on the branches of the trees and hedges in many parts of Kent, and I should suppose it was general throughout England, from about the 26th of March, to the 5th of April last, when the rain

washed it off; during the time the saltiness was observed, the wind was in the east, and the air very cold for this season—I found those branches the most exposed to the wind much the saltest, it could not be observed by the eye, but by applying the branches to the lips it was very perceptible.

Your's, &c.

April, 12th, 1799.

M. W.

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 4th of January, 1799, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE of the Labours of the Class of Physical Sciences, read at the last quarterly sitting, by Citizen LASSUS, Secretary.

AMONG the different objects which during the last three months have occupied the class of Physical Sciences, two new genera of plants have been presented by Citizen L'HERITIER. The first, discovered at Madagascar, by Citizen BRUGUIERE, an associate member of the Institute, is to assume the name of *Bruguiera*. Grateful science will be anxious to consecrate to the memory of this learned naturalist, whom death has just taken from us, the plant which was the first fruit of his labours in the voyage round the world which he undertook with Kerguelen.

The second genus, discovered at the isle of France by the same author, belongs to the family of the Orchis. As it is a plant parasitical to the trunks of trees, Citizen L'Heretier proposes, for this reason, to name it the *Rhizodendrum*.

There is a tree, originally of North America, the young branches of which are covered during vegetation, with a viscid humour, which, if touched ever so slightly, sticks strongly to the fingers and blackens them. Citizen VAUQUELIN considers it as a principle different from all hitherto known in the vegetable kingdom, but which, nevertheless, approaches nearer to resin than to any other substance. The production of this species of glue, has caused the name of *Robinia viscosa* to be given to the tree here treated of, to distinguish it from another robinia or false acacia, to which it bears the strongest affinity. Citizens CELS and VENTENAT have shewn, that this tree belongs to a genus which has been described by the Citizens JUSSEU and LAMARCK. It is to Citizen MICHAUT, associate member of the Institute, that we owe this new acquisition, still more important perhaps than that of the false acacia,

which is at this day multiplied so advantageously.

The difficulty of collecting the varied productions of different climates, has been considered, with reason, as one of the greatest obstacles to the study and progress of natural history. This difficulty exists no longer with regard to the plants which grow in the states of Tunis and Algiers. The public now possesses a *Complete Flora of Mount Atlas*, a work long desired by botanists; and it is to Citizen DESFONTAINES that the obligation is solely due.

Citizen BROUSSONET, whom the love of the sciences has conducted into the same part of Africa, has investigated the particular processes employed at Fez and at Tetuan, in the preparations of goats' skins, with which morocco leather of different colours is made. He has laid down the most precise instructions on this subject, and has designated the plants which are made use of in Barbary for those kinds of preparations.

Industry, which is able to convert every thing to some advantage, and which for that reason ought to lose nothing, makes use of old ropes and old fishermen's nets to make tow, which serves afterwards to fabricate paper of different thickness and quality. Citizen TEISSIER has shewn how useful it would be, to encourage in our maritime departments, the manufacture of that very thick paper which serves for the careening of vessels, by always turning to profit the tow made of old cordage, which is moreover used for calking ships.

The same author has observed a pretty singular fact, the cause of which is not as yet known. He has observed in many places, milk newly drawn, and of fine white colour, become blue in the space of two or three days, even after having undergone the operation of boiling. This phenomenon does not appear to depend either

either upon the age or the health of the cows, nor the state of the dairies, nor of the vessels into which the milk is put, nor from any defect of care or cleanliness. All the milk and its produce, although blue, is good, and may be used without any inconvenience. Perhaps some plants of the nature of woad and indigo, on which some cows feed during the summer, tinge the milk with this factitious colour. But this is thereby a conjecture, and Citizen Teissier proposes, in order to discover the truth, to make the necessary observations and experiments, in the places, where the phenomenon has been observed.

In a memoir on a new classification of shells, Citizen Lamarck has shewn the necessity of augmenting the number of genera, and of reducing to narrower limits the characters which distinguish them. He extends this number to a hundred and seventeen. Linnæus and the other naturalists had only carried it to sixty. This new classification will enable us to refer all the testaceous animals we wish to investigate, with greater facility to their respective genus.

In the numerous family of spiders, there are some which have been surnamed miners and masons, because they have the property of burrowing a subterraneous gallery or cavity, which they shut with a sort of trap or moveable door. Citizen LATREILLE, an associate member of the Institute, has indicated the characters proper to this industrious family, and the means of not confounding it with other insects of the same name, but of a different species.

It is well known, that phosphorus and many saline combinations of the phosphoric acid, have been found by chemists in urine. The Citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, have been enabled to discover by some new experiments, alumine and phosphate of magnesia, in this liquid. They have observed, that a particular animal matter which characterises urine, and which gives it all its properties, very readily formed ammoniac, which caused magnesian phosphate to pass into the class of triple salts, rendered it much less dissoluble than before, and susceptible of precipitation in crystalline flakes or needles. These two chemists have examined the different alterations of which this liquid is susceptible, and have given an account of the spontaneous changes which it undergoes, and shewn that the investigation of it, as yet scarcely commenced, according to them, is one of the objects which ought the most to fix the attention of physicians; as it presents one of the most important

problems for them to resolve, relative to the physical state of the healthy or sick person.

The attention of the class of physical sciences, has been further occupied with some observations of Citizen BEAUME on the decomposition of calcareous muriate by lime, and some enquiries into a malady which Citizen Portal has exhibited, by specifying the remedies competent to cure it.

NOTICE of the class of Moral and Political Sciences, by Citizen LACUE.

It will create no surprise to learn, that, among the memoirs which have been read in the class of moral and political sciences, during the course of the last three months, there are three which treat on the properest means of establishing and propagating liberty. Liberty, which was always the divinity of men of letters, ought, under a republican government, to be still more particularly the object of their worship and of their meditations.

Citizen TOULONGEON, convinced that true freedom can only exist where the liberty of the individual is secure from every assault, has been considering the means of protecting individual liberty in a representative government.

The liberty of manifesting our thoughts, that of going and coming, and that of carrying arms, have been spiritedly defended by our fellow member. His observations on these three subjects will be always useful to repeat, in countries which enjoy liberty to preserve it there, and to introduce it into those which are deprived of it. The author is further of opinion, that there can be no personal liberty, where the citizen is not at his option, not only to refuse all public functions, excepting those of the soldier and juror, but even to abdicate the right of citizenship; lastly, that to preserve personal liberty, it may be necessary, in certain cases and under a very weighty responsibility, that the individual should even have the right of disobedience.

Our fellow-member DESALES, has been investigating the liberty of suffrages; he has expressed his opinion on this subject in a memoir on the use of secret balloting among a free people. The author assumes, that the use of a secret balloting implies a previous supposition, that free men would have the weakness to give a vote different from that of their real sentiments; he thinks further, that this form of balloting declares in general, that this mode of expressing our wish, allowing it may be temporarily retained in the political world, ought to be banished from

from the literary world, and particularly from the National Institute, from that body as free by its essence as it is by its composition.

The purchase and slavery of negroes have been the subject of the meditations of our brother GREGOIRE. After having shewn that the buying and selling of negroes, take their date from an epoch anterior to the discovery of the new world, and coincident with the moment in which slavery was abolished in Europe; after having explained the part which the different nations have taken in the traffick, and shewn what people have appeared the least cruel masters, the author traces minutely the efforts of the friends of the blacks; he analyses their writings: he denounces the English government, whose acts in favor of the negroes appear to him rather the effect of a profound machiavellism, than of the love of humanity; and lastly, attempts to exculpate the friends of the blacks, from the reproach of having carried their attachment to their unfortunate clients so far, as to become the enemies of the white proprietors in the colonies.

In the second part of his work, Citizen Gregoire proposes to treat of what yet remains to be done by the friends of the blacks to complete their work.

A question of social science, no less important than those I have just spoken of, has attracted the attention of Citizen VILLETERQUE. In some general considerations on the natural affections and maternal power, the author examines whether mothers should not possess greater power, than what they have been allowed to enjoy to this day. Our fellow member, on the authorities of Locke, Hobbs, and Condorcet, advances that the higher we augment the power of fathers, which he calls a power of institution, without having respect to that of mothers, which is a power truly natural, the further we stray from that unity of direction necessary to analogous means which should lead to the same end; and that it is perhaps from this opposition not rightly adjusted that many disorders rise in civil association: Citizen VILLETERQUE observes further, that it is by uniting the powers of fathers and mothers by equal rights, or the only modifications of which would be relative to different duties, that we may best increase the happy influence which these two authorities ought to have upon manners.

Citizen BOUCHAUD, who had before communicated to the class three memoirs,

relative to the magistrates of Roman colonies and municipal towns, has read, during the last quarter, a fourth on the same subject; thus, the friends of antiquity have no further information to desire on that part of the government and laws of ancient Rome.

Although the history of ancient Greece has been written by men celebrated for their genius, or esteemed for their vast and profound erudition, we have on the whole but very inaccurate and incomplete notices relative to the geography of that country, so interesting by the remembrances which it excites, and by the monuments which it contains. Citizen MENTELLE has undertaken to fill up this deficiency, with a view to render the researches of travellers, who should incline to make Greece the object of their studies, less painful, tedious and unprofitable. He has already communicated to the class, two memoirs on this subject. In the first, he describes the country of Træzene, and the territories of Epidauris; in the second, he discusses some points of geography peculiar to Argolis.

Whilst citizen Mentelle was employed in rendering easier, the discoveries which yet remain for us to make in the ancient times and world, our fellow member BUACHE has been attempting to furnish us with the means of discovering in the immense ocean, men and countries new to us. May his work, which will be read in the course of this sitting, reanimate amongst us the taste for voyages destined to enlarge the sphere of our knowledge, of our commercial relations, and of our glory! And above all, may the nations which this work shall have assisted us to discover, never be convinced by their own experience, that the virtues have made less progress in Europe, than the sciences and arts!

Citizens LEGRAND-DAUSSI and ANQUETIL have been both engaged in researches on the laws and manners of the first ages of the French Monarchy.

The object of Citizen LEGRAND being to compare together the Salic code, the code of the Burgundians, and that of the Visigoths, he traces the history of each of the codes; he analyses them, examines their defects and their particular merit, their afflictive penalties, and their compositions in money for crimes; their laws concerning the state of the Gauls, women, slaves, and lastly the confirmative sanction which each of them received, before capable of being put in execution; a sanction which for the Visigoth code was that of the clergy; for the Burgundian code, that

of the grantees; for the Salic code, that of the people, the king having no share either in the making or acceptance of it.

It is with regret that we cannot follow Citizen Legrand, neither in the examens which he makes of the four versions of the Salic code, nor in the proofs which he gives that we possess the primitive and original law; nor in the profound disquisitions into which he enters to ascertain it, and to prove that it is not unfavourable to women, as it has been so often repeated. Compelled by the abundance of memoirs of which we have to give an account, we can only state here, that the primitive original law is, according to Citizen LEGRAND, that which, in the fourth volume of the collection of the historians of France, is printed the second, and that this law is favourable to women; for the celebrated article of *terra salica*, is not only quite different there, but the word *salica* is not even to be found there. Without doubt, at this epoch, adds our fellow member, there was no such thing as salic lands; they could not take place till after the conquest. Then probably Clovis thought fit to reform the law; and this change was of those which he must have judged necessary.

Citizen ANQUETIL, in his work intitled, "*A Memoir on the Usages, Manners, and Laws of our Ancestors during the first and the second race*," after having traced the different revolutions which the French government experienced under Clovis and his immediate successors, dwells with a just complacency on those moments equally brilliant and happy, wherein the nation restored to its rights, was admitted to the august functions of legislation.

Citizen ANQUETIL read also some observations on the political and commercial interests of France and Turkey. In the course of this labour, he offered to the class, the analysis of a memoir presented to the ancient government by a French ambassador, who had resided sixteen years at Constantinople. This memoir proves, that the design of establishing a French colony in Egypt has been long concerting; but to execute this great project, it was requisite to find a man who should unite the genius of war with that of government and civil administration, and men of this character are never to be found, unless among free people and after great political revolutions.

The proper beauty of animated beings, is the subject of a work of our fellow member MERCIER. In his discourse he endeavours to make it appear, that the purely physical fair or beautiful is not

beauty, and that beauty resides, not in exterior forms, not in academical proportions, but in the actions and the affections of the soul, and in the sentiment which animates them; in a word, that as it is the soul and the life which make the beautiful, it is the expression of the moral, sentimental, and virtual life which makes beauty.

The last work of which we have to give an account, is a report made in the general sitting by Citizen BAUDIN, in the name of a commission appointed to examine, how on the decease of any of its members, the Institute should render them the last devoirs.

This report having been rendered public by a circulation in print, and distributed at the commencement of this sitting, we need not here offer the analysis of it; but why may we not say, that the Institute by first promulgating the re-establishment of a usage dictated by nature, commanded by morality, and adopted by all civilized people; by first giving public testimonies of attachment and respect for the mortal remains of one of its members; by imposing on itself for the future the obligation of assisting at the funeral rites of any deceased; and by addressing to government its views on this important part of morality and public police, has obeyed the voice of duty as well as that of the heart. Charged by the constitution and the laws, with the improvement of all the means of human knowledge, and particularly such as may have a tendency to render men better and happier, it must necessarily combat by its works, prejudices, the effect of a popular delirium, and vices, produced by a forgetfulness of morality; as it has so often attacked prejudices the offspring of despotism, superstition and pride. It has even further duties to discharge; it should join example to precept, in order to testify to France, the importance and dignity of its mission, and proclaim to all men who cultivate or who teach the sciences and the arts, that in a republic, the instructor, the man of erudition, the man of letters, ought not to limit their labours to dissertations on manners and virtues, but that to discharge in its whole extent their useful and glorious magistracy, they should constantly set their fellow citizens the example of an inviolable attachment to the laws of their country, and of an ardent love for all the virtues which the most justly celebrated republicans have constantly professed, and to which they were indebted for their happiness and glory!

(The other classes in our next.)

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER XII.

* * This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of *Bons-Mots*, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CLVIII. HEROISM OF A PEASANT.

THE following generous action has always struck me extremely; there is somewhat even of sublime in it.

A great inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an excessive fall of snow in the Alps, followed by a speedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Verona, except the middle part, on which was the house of the toll-gatherer, or porter, I forget which; and who, with his whole family, thus remained imprisoned by the waves, and in momentary danger of destruction. They were discovered from the banks, stretching forth their hands, screaming, and imploring succour, while fragments of this remaining arch were continually dropping into the water.

In this extreme danger, a nobleman, who was present, a count of Pulverini, I think, held out a purse of one hundred sequins, as a reward to any adventurer who would take boat, and deliver this unhappy family. But the risk was so great of being borne down by the rapidity of the stream, of being dashed against the fragment of the bridge, or of being crushed by the falling stones, that not one, in the vast number of spectators, had courage enough to attempt such an exploit.

A peasant, passing along, was informed of the proposed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by strength of oars, gained the middle of the river, brought his boat under the pile; and the whole family safely descended, by means of a rope. "Courage! cried he. Now you are safe." By a still more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, he brought the boat, and family, to shore. "Brave fellow, exclaimed the count, handing the purse to him, here is the promised recompence." "I shall never expose my life for money, answered the peasant. My labour is a sufficient livelihood for myself, my wife, and children. Give the purse to this poor family, which has lost all."

CLIX. SENTIMENT.

What is called sentimental writing, though it be understood to appeal solely to the heart, may be the product of a bad one. One would imagine that Sterne had been a man of a very tender heart—yet I know, from indubitable authority, that his mother, who kept a school, having run in debt, on account of an extravagant daughter, would have rotted in jail, if the parents of her scholars had not raised a subscription for her. Her son had too much sentiment to have any feeling. A dead ass was more important to him than a living mother.

CLX. VERTOT.

In writing the history of the Knights of Malta, Vertot had sent to Italy for original materials, concerning the siege of Rhodes: but, impatient of the long delay, he completed his narrative from his own imagination. At length the packet arrived, when Vertot was sitting with a friend: he opened it, and threw it contemptuously on the sofa behind him, saying coolly, *Mon siege est fait* *.

CLXI. AKENSIDE AND ROLT.

Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination attracted much notice on the first appearance, from the elegance of its language, and the warm colouring of the descriptions. But the Platonic fanaticism of the foundation injured the general beauty of the edifice. Plato is indeed the philosopher of imagination—but is not this saying he is no philosopher at all? I have been told that Rolt, who afterwards wrote many books, was in Dublin when that poem appeared, and actually passed a whole year there, very comfortably, by passing for the author.

CLXII. MONTESQUIEU.

Madame de Deffant said of Montesquieu's celebrated work, that it was *d'esprit sur les laix* †.

* My siege is made.

† Wit upon laws.

CLXIII. JENKINS.

Jenkins, who was used as a tool by the opposition to inflame the nation into the Spanish war, by telling that the Spaniards had cut off his ears, was found possessed of both when he died.

CLXIV. CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

The Travels of Cyrus had their vogue, though a feeble imitation of Telemaque; and nothing can be more insipid, or foreign to such a book, than the distilled nonsense concerning the trinity. The author, Chevalier Ramsay, was the son of a man who had fought against the royal forces at the battle of Bothwell-bridge, as I think it is called, and who was a violent enthusiast. When a tutor was wanted for the young pretender, Ramsay was recommended by Fenelon. He had afterwards a place given him by the French court worth 400*l.* a year; and was made a knight of St. Louis.

Before the latter honour could be conferred, it was necessary that he should produce proofs that his ancestors had been gentlemen. The best way he thought was, to claim a descent from some noble family in Scotland; and he applied to one of his own name, but met with a stern repulse. Lord Mar called on him, while he was sitting much mortified, with the answer to his letter in his hand; and learning the cause of his vexation, increased it by reproaching him for his meanness, in applying to a house of such opposite political sentiments. The earl then took a pen, and wrote, "I do hereby acknowledge Mr. Ramsay to be defended of my family. Mar." His vanity was the more gratified by this sudden transition from extreme mortification; and he was immediately admitted upon this unexpected certificate.

CLXV. MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

It is singular that the descendants of Charles I, and Cromwell, intermarried, in the fourth degree.

CLXVI. HURD.

I look upon bishop Hurd as one of those superficial authors, whose works are wonderfully adapted to the public taste.

CLXVII. PASSENGERS IN LANDSCAPE.

Once walking in his grounds, the good effect of the passengers, on a foot path be-

yond, was observed, as figures in the landscape. Mr. Walpole answered, "True. I have no objection to passengers, provided they pass."

CLXVIII. STRANGE TALE.

Lord * * * being out of town, his house was left in charge of a female servant. The plate was lodged at his banker's. A letter came to say that his lordship would be in town on such a day, and desiring that the plate might be got ready the evening before. The servant took the letter to my lord's brother, who said there was no doubt of the hand-writing. The banker expressed the same certainty, and delivered the plate.

The servant being apprehensive of thieves, spoke to their butcher, who lent her a stout dog, which was shut up in the room with the plate. Next morning a man was found dead in the room, his throat being torn out by the dog; and upon examination it proved to be my lord's brother. The matter was carefully hushed, and a report spread that he was gone abroad.

CLXIX. PENNANT.

Mr. Pennant is a most ingenious and pleasing writer. His *Tours* display a great variety of knowledge, expressed in an engaging way. In private life I am told he has some peculiarities, and even eccentricities. Among the latter may be classed his singular antipathy to a wig—which however he can suppress, till reason yield a little to wine. But when this is the case, off goes the wig next to him, and into the fire!

Dining once at Chester with an officer who wore a wig, Mr. Pennant became half seas over; and another friend that was in company, carefully placed himself between Pennant and wig, to prevent mischief. After much patience, and many a wittol look, Pennant started up, seized the wig, and threw it into the fire. It was in flames in a moment, and so was the officer, who ran to his sword. Down stairs runs Pennant, and the officer after him, through all the streets of Chester. But Pennant escaped, from superior local knowledge. A wag called this "Pennant's Tour in Chester."

ERRATUM.

"The Political Quixote, or Sir G. Warrington," said in a former Magazine to be written by the author of the "*Female Quixote*," is by the author of "*The Rencolent Quixote*," "*Honorina Somerville*," and "*Matilda and Elizabeth*," (the latter in conjunction with her sister) Her name was never published—*she was* a very amiable young woman—Miss Jane Purbeck, of Bath.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Interesting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including its secret history.

NEW PARTICULARS OF THE FLIGHT OF LOUIS XVI. TO VARENNES.

WHEN the king, at about nine o'clock in the evening, passed through Sainte-Menehould, Drouet, the post-master, since representative of the people, conceived the first suspicion of his flight, not only from the extraordinary movement among the troops, but also from the mysterious and timid manner in which he enquired after a bye road that would take him to the Abbey of Orval, without passing through Verdun. This he did in conformity with the instructions of Bouillé, who had represented that city as likely to be unfavourable to his emigration. Drouet to clear up a doubt of so much importance, took an assignat of five livres, compared the face engraved upon it with that of the traveller, and, convinced of their identity, rode in all haste through the woods; and arrived at Varennes an hour and a half before the king. He immediately went to Sauzé, the procurator of the commune, a man of a firm mind, and consulted with him concerning the means of stopping the fugitive. Sauzé sent off, without loss of time, a requisition for men to the neighbouring towns and cities; while Drouet repaired to the farther end of Varennes, where there is a bridge, only wide enough for one carriage and two or three persons on foot to pass. By the post-master's directions a cart loaded with manure was taken to the middle of it, and overturned.

This operation was scarcely complete, when the king's carriage made its appearance, and stopped in a small open place at the entrance of the town. It was now a quarter before twelve o'clock. The king was persuaded that he should find there the relay provided for him by the Marquis de Bouillé; enquired after it at several houses; and as yet saw no stir or bustle, that could inspire him with the smallest alarm; the procurator of the commune and Drouet, having been able to collect no more than seven men to oppose his passage.

The Marquis de Bouillé's two aid-du-camps, his son and d'Offize, were the persons who were charged to have the relay ready at Varennes. Arriving there at ie-

ven o'clock in the evening, they stopped at an inn beyond the bridge; sat down to table; and, after their repast was over, instead of attending to the relay, were so intent on adorning their persons, that they spent the whole evening in dressing, imagining that they could never make themselves fine enough to appear before the queen. The consequence was, that they were still before the looking-glass, when Lewis XVI. was stopped, and knew nothing of that event till one or two o'clock in the morning, when far from endeavouring to succour the king by joining the thirty hussars of the regiment of Lausan, who did not declare for the people till three o'clock, they made off from Varennes with all possible speed, for fear of being hanged.

The king's carriage having stopped under a kind of arch, which, except a few remnants of a wall, was all that remained of the ancient fortifications, Sauzé came to ask the names of the travellers, and requested to see their passports, offering them his services at the same time. "I am the Baroness de Koopff," said the queen; "and am going to Russia with my family and valets de-chambre." The king travelled under the name of one of these valets.

Sauzé, who sought only to protract their stay, in order to give the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and hamlets time to take arms, was very pressing in his invitations to the baroness to walk into his house, under the pretence of examining her passport. He offered her besides, refreshments for herself and children. After many useless entreaties, the supposed valet-de-chambre mixed in the conversation: "Let us alight, madam," said he; "the children must in truth want something to eat."

The procurator of the commune, highly pleased with this first success, offered the fugitive family the best of every thing that his house afforded. The queen and the princess Elizabeth declined taking any thing; the royal children ate a few biscuits; and the king seemed to find some excellent champaign very much to his taste. Sauzé managed so well that he found means to make the conversation last upwards of two hours, till it was intimated to him in a whisper that a sufficient force was assembled.

He then began to look attentively at a portrait of the king, which he had in his apartment;

apartment; and compared it with the face of the valet-du-chambre. "*Pardieu!*" said he, addressing himself to Louis XVI, "it is inconceivable how much you resemble our worthy king!" then stepping up to the baronne's, "do but look, madam," said he, "how much our excellent sovereign and your valet-du-chambre are alike." The queen affected not to hear him, and kept repeating every instant, "come, come! let us go!"—Saulé exclaimed four times: "how much they are alike! do but look, madam, I beseech you: Would not any one take him for the king? It is the king," said the queen, with a great deal of majesty; "I am the queen; and here are *Monsieur* the dauphin, *Madame* Elizabeth, and *Madame Royale*! it will be your own fault if you don't make your fortune; you must be sensible of the service you have it in your power to render us, and cannot doubt that our gratitude will be equally great."

"The reward, most grateful to me," answered *Saulé*, "is the honour of having his majesty in my house, and that of paying my respect to him in my character of citizen; but in my quality of magistrate, I am under the necessity of informing his majesty that it is impossible for him to proceed; that the people are under arms to the amount of ten thousand men; and that the duty of Louis XVI. is to remain in the midst of a nation by which he is adored, and to return to Paris."

When the queen, who was thunder-struck by these words, recovered from her astonishment, she was highly incensed; but by dint of politeness, and soothing language, the procurator of the commune found means to appease her. The phraseology, indeed, which that able magistrate adopted, was so respectful, and so suited to the occasion, that it was impossible for the king and queen to be offended. The princess Elizabeth, however, shewed strong marks of anger: "come, sir," said she, in a haughty tone, "be civil at least, and let us depart."

At this juncture, *Romeuf*, general *La Fayette's* aid-du-camp arrived. He signified to Louis XVI. that he had orders to conduct him back to Paris, and at length the king consented to set off. It was now five o'clock in the morning. As he was coming out of the house of *Saulé*, his attention was called to fifteen thousand men of the national guards of the vicinity, armed with muskets, scythes, pikes and all kinds of offensive instru-

ments: "*It is, said Saulé, to protect your life, and your return.*" And, in fact, no less than ten thousand men accompanied his carriage. How it was possible in so short a time to collect so large a force in a country where the villages, though of considerable size, are scattered at a great distance from one another, is a thing truly astonishing.

At the moment the king was preparing to set off, *Damus*, *Choiseul*, and two colonels of dragoons in full uniform made their appearance, and were immediately taken into custody. "To the lantern with them! to the lantern, re-founded on all sides!" It is well known, that at that time such an outcry amounted to little less than a sentence of death; and they were accordingly about to be massacred, when *M. La Fayette's* aid-du-camp, and the commandant of the national guards of Verdun, clung so closely to them that it was impossible to kill one without killing the other; and in this manner conducted them to prison.

The commandant had five hundred men under his orders on whom he could depend. *Romeuf* entreated him to guard the prisoners and save their lives. "We must endeavour, said he, to prove to the national assembly, that the people are orderly, when properly managed; and we must above all take care that not a drop of blood be shed in this affair." The minds of these two men were congenial—both were full of honour, courage, and humanity.

The municipality of Verdun, besides sending the above five hundred men, requested *Frégeville*, then lieutenant colonel of the second regiment of dragoons, and now a member of the council of five hundred, to march with a picked detachment of regular troops. The honour of this service belonged by right to the oldest general in the town; but the municipality thought proper not to ask for any particular detachment, but merely to name the officer whom they wished to see at its head.

The lieutenant colonel set off with a hundred and fifty men, and with a full dependence upon all his officers, except three captains, and one sub-lieutenant, whose patriotism was more than equivocal. On his way, he was informed that the king had just left Varennes, and after having proceeded about four hundred yards, perceived in a height to his right, the regiment of *royal-allemand* with two or three general officers in uniform. The

Marquis

Marquis de Bouillé was at their head. As the squadron of a hundred and fifty men could not advance towards the bridge of Varennes, which was still blocked up, without passing under the fire of that regiment; it was necessary either to turn back, or to take the chance of fighting one against six. Frégeville gave orders to halt, and drew up his detachment in a line. A single shot would have been the signal of a massacre; and perhaps of a civil war.

Fortunately a woman came up to them; and was asked by the lieutenant-colonel if there was no other road that would take him to the column that was marching back with the king, besides that which would oblige him to pass in front of Bouillé's troops. "Follow me," said the woman. "She then conducted the detachment through a morass, along a path only two feet wide. Frégeville thus found himself quite unexpectedly in so advantageous a position, that he had it in his power to stop de Bouillé, had he been inclined to follow the king. The latter would have been forced to defile through the morass, while Frégeville would already have had his squadron drawn up in order of battle.

When Frégeville had crossed the morass, he halted a moment to give up the command to an older officer than himself, who came post-haste from Verdun, very discontented in appearance at the detachment's setting off without his knowledge, but in reality at the arrestation of the king. The speed with which they had marched furnished him with a pretence for giving vent to his choler: "You wanted, I suppose, said he, to kill the horses." The object of the two commanders was very different—one wished to advance with promptitude, the other as slowly as possible. The lieutenant-colonel, who had marched the first, felt no concern about his justification, being provided with a personal requisition from the municipality of Verdun; nor would he indeed have given up the command of the detachment, if he had not been persuaded that the dragoons would make the other officer get on in spite of him. In effect, a few moments after, they insisted with loud cries upon joining the escort that accompanied the king. They were accordingly put in motion; the lieutenant-colonel taking no other precaution, than that of informing the column that the troops they saw on their left came from Verdun, which was saying quite enough.

After reaching the high road from Varennes to Clermont, Frégeville, in spite of the impatience of the dragoons, thought proper to slacken his pace for about half an hour, and to leave a distance of near three quarters of a mile between his squadron and the column of infantry, in order that there might be a rear guard, ready to face Bouillé, should he present himself; and that the king's carriage might still continue to advance during the action, escorted by those who were able to proceed the fastest on foot.

As soon as the king had arrived at Clermont, the road from Varennes was blocked up with carts and caissons, in such a way that only a single man on horseback could pass at a time. The lieutenant-colonel, before he entered the city, gave orders to halt, and thought it incumbent upon him to communicate to the directory of the district the requisition by virtue of which he had marched. He sent an officer upon the service; entrusted to him the original documents; and recommended to him particularly to request the district to furnish oats for the horses, and refreshments for the men. Both the cattle and their riders were ready to faint from inattention, having been kept on a full gallop the greater part of the time from two o'clock in the morning to the very heat of the day.

Clermont was in the greatest disorder: the constituted authorities wished on one hand to shew the greatest respect to the king; on the other they were harassed by twenty thousand men asking for bread and wine. Every inhabitant spread before his door all his provisions, and all the wine his cellar afforded; so that in a very short time these twenty thousand men were almost all intoxicated by the combined effect of the wine, and the excessive heat.

The officer sent on a mission to the district not being able, in consequence of their being so fully occupied, to procure their attention to his business, stopped to look at the king, instead of returning to the lieutenant-colonel. In the mean time the dragoons, who were dying of hunger and thirst insisted upon marching forward; but were stopped when they came to the first barricade. Frégeville, who knew several members of the district, resolved to pass alone; and cleared the second barricade; but a little farther he found a kind of guard, consisting of about forty men, all in a complete state of intoxication. They rushed towards him—some levelled their

their muskets at him—others put their bayonets to his breast. It was in vain that he endeavoured to reason with them; they would not listen to a word he said. At length he asked for the commandant of the post, who fortunately proved to be an officer of the national guards, and a man of a cool and courageous character. Frégeville acquainted him with his adventure: "The only way for you to save yourself, said the officer, is to consent to be conducted like a criminal to the municipality. I will accompany you there with four trusty men." On saying this he divided with him his tricoloured ribbon, and hung it to his button-hole; "This" added he, "is the distinctive mark of our troops: now put your arms across, and follow me."

It took three quarters of an hour to get to the town-house, and from thence to the king's carriage, round which the members of the district and municipality were assembled. Frégeville was recognized by one of them and immediately enlarged.

The first use that he made of his liberty was to approach the king's carriage, in order to get a sight of him, and to ask his deliverer for provisions. At that moment Louis XVI. suddenly put his head out of the coach door, and addressed himself to the constituted authorities: "Well!" said he, with the tone of impatience, "when am I to set off? Will there never be an end to all this?" A member of the district answered very civilly that they were going to put the horses to, which was accordingly done, and the king set off.

The following sketch was taken of the personages in the carriage. The king looked like a traveller whose journey is tiresome to him; but his features had suffered no change; he appeared perfectly resigned to any fate that might attend him. The queen had lost her temper; darted angry looks around her; and said not a word. The passions that agitated the princess Elizabeth, were painted in her face, which was suffused with crimson. The two royal children were constantly looking out of the coach-door, smiled upon every body, and seemed to be in the midst of their family. The dauphin complaining of a kind of handkerchief tied round his head, which incommoded him by reason of the heat, the princess Elizabeth took it off without turning round her head, from fear of encountering the eyes of the crowd, by whom they were surrounded.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

To my very loving friende Dr. Johnson, Chaplaine to the Queen's Mat^{ty}. of Bohemia att y^e Haghe.

SIR,

25 Novemb.

I have receaved y^e l^{res} of 5 Decemb. and I thank you for them.—For y^e libell w^{ch} you mention called Calvin's Life, I heard of itt from Hamborough about two months since, and withall, that there was an intention to dedicate itt to mee, w^{ch} can have noe other ayme than to abuse y^e Church of England, and to blast mee, so farre at least as such a penne may be able to doe itt. I did ever since expect itt would be printed in y^e low countreyes. But to pr^{ev}ent that I did use all y^e diligence I could, both to S^r Will^m Boswell and otherwise.—And I pray doe you alsoe take y^e best care you can to hinder itt. And you have reason soe to doe; for in y^e Epte Dedicatory to mee, you are sufficiently abused, and the wrong w^{ch} was done you att y^e Haghe is rivetted in upon you fast enough, if that bee true w^{ch} I heare.

The other passages of yo^r l^{res} need noe answer yet I beleeve that *Consistory* will bee much offended with y^e Pr. of Orange, his proceedings and any^r concerning y^e players. As for Bamfort, you did very well to thinke of his remoave, but sincelike refuses I know noe helpe for itt, till itt shall please God to sent a better opportunity.

For the Orientall bookes w^{ch} y^e D^r of Physic ha h left behinde him att Leyden, I would I had a catalogue of them,—For I have not soe much money to spare as to buy them all, or to buy any double, w^{ch} I either have by mee, or have sent to y^e University already unlesse a considerable summe of money might bee saved by buying all together. I pray therefore, if you can, send mee a catalogue of y^e bookes with their severall prices, and you shall have my present ant^l what I can, or cannot doe, and I will speake with S^r Will^m Boswell before his returne to give mee his best assistance.

You shall doe very well, since Hensius and Salmatius are fallen apeeses to send mee word aboute what Philologicall question it is; and why you thinke itt will end in divinity, and what part it is that each of them mayntaynes, for itt may bee I shall picke somewhat out of that.—I must still give you caution to bee wary among that people.—Soe to God's blessed protection I leave you, and rest.

Lambeth, Yo^r very loving Friende,
December 13, 1639. W. CANT.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE LATE DR.
WARING TO THE REV. DR. MASKE-
LYNE, ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.

[The following interesting letter was written by the late Dr. WARING, in reply to a passage contained in LALANDE's life of CONDORCET, which states, that in the year 1764, there was no first rate analyst in England. Had Lalande been as distinguished a mathematician as he is an astronomer, he would not have thus underrated the merits of such eminent British mathematicians as Lyons, Emerson, Landen, and Waring, who all flourished at that period. Dr. Waring, who published his "*Miscellanea Analytica*" in 1762, and his "*Meditationes Algebraicæ*" in 1770. was the author of some of the greatest discoveries in algebra, algebraic curve lines, infinite series, increments, and fluxions.]

DEAR SIR,

IT has been my misfortune to have had my writings attacked very early by several persons; but it has been my good fortune to find that no errors in reasoning were detected, except two or three errata of the press, and numerous others in my errata pages; add to this some general reflections which seem to betray both ignorance and some envy, or malevolence of disposition; to these I gave no answer, unless once, when compelled to it by a struggle for subsistence. My opinion is, that future ages will ascribe to writers their just merits without partiality, and if they do not, it is totally immaterial either to the writers then dead, or to their readers.

It is my cordial wish, that no party should subsist in science; names should be mentioned and not nations, and both past, present, and future fraternised.

Mr. Lalande, all astronomers acknowledge, to be endued with the first rate abilities and knowledge in, and the writer of the best system of astronomy; but of this you are the supreme judge.

Every person that compares the works of different writers should have read and understood them.

I will confidently assert, that every intelligent reader of the inventions and writings of Harriot, Briggs, Napier, Wallis, Halley, Brancher, Wren, Pell, Barrow, Mercator, Newton, De Moivre, MacLaurin, Cotes, Stirling, Taylor, Simpson, Emerson, Landen, and others, will with contempt, reprobate the assertion (contained in your letter) of Mr. Lalande.

I must therefore ask Mr. Lalande, has he either understood, or even read the inventions and writings of the above-mentioned English mathematicians; and, in

particular, has he either read or understood mine? I particularly ask this question, because my enquiry will principally relate to them.

If he understood them, he has done more than Mr. Condorcet, for Condorcet, in a letter to me, acknowledges that he did not understand them.

I cannot but say, that this at first gave me no great opinion of Condorcet's attention or abilities as a mathematician, for I never read any mathematical work, that I could not, with proper attention, understand the subjects and the reasoning, though I have sometimes been almost obliged to decypher the language; but I presume it probable, that Condorcet was at that time too much engaged in political to attend to deep mathematical matters. Perhaps, this may be said to be owing to the obscurity of the expressions; of this, the readers must be the judges: I can only add in defence, that Mr. D'Alembert understood the first edition of the "*Medit. Algeb. and Propr. Algeb. Curv.*" published in the year 1762; for he speaks highly of them in the Paris acts. Mr. Le Grange understood them, for in speaking of my Algebra in the Berlin acts, the only book of mine he was probably then in possession of; he recommends the consultation of it on the transformation of equations above all other books, and mentions it as a work full of excellent and interesting discoveries in Algebra.

Some of the first mathematicians in Germany and Italy understood it, for they expressed their sentiments of it in letters to me; they elected me, without any solicitation on my part, into two of the most respectable societies in the world Bononia and Gottingen: and several mathematicians of this country, though I cannot say, that I know any one who thought it worth while to read through the whole, and, perhaps, not the half of it.

Some of the greatest mathematicians that ever existed, have paid some regard to the inventions contained in my books, for they have published several of them.

In the year 1762 I published the first edition of my Algebra, and sent a copy of it to Mr. Euler at Petersburg, containing the following resolution of equations,

viz. $x = \sqrt[n]{p} + \sqrt[n]{q} + \sqrt[n]{r} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{s} + A$;
Mr. Euler printed it in the Petersburg acts for 1764, and Mr. Bezout since printed it with some examples; but more new examples have been given by me from

from it, *i.e.* more new equations have been resolved than by any other person. In the said edition of 1762 was given a rule for finding impossible roots of a given equation from an equation, of which the roots are the squares of the roots of a given equation; a similar rule has been since published in the Petersburg acts; another rule for finding impossible roots was also given from finding an equation of which the roots are the squares of the differences of the roots of the given equation, by which, from the change of signs are always discovered when the roots of the given equation are all possible or not; and from the last term of the resulting equation, being either affirmative or negative, is discovered whether the number of impossible roots is either 2, 6, 10, &c. or 0, 4, 8, &c.; this was published in the first edition of the Algebra, 1762, and in the philosophical transactions for the year 1764, and has been since published by some of the greatest mathematicians.

In the same paper contained in the philosophical transactions for the year 1764, was introduced a new principle for finding whether the area of an algebraical curve can be expressed in finite algebraical terms, by assuming an algebraical equation, which necessarily expresses the algebraical relation between the area and the absciss, when they can be expressed in finite terms; and afterwards I published, in the *Met. Analyt.* thereof a more general problem on the same principle: Mr. Condorcet since did the same for some more algebraical equations on the same principle above mentioned first discovered by me.

Mr. Condorcet did me the honour to send me his book on the probabilities of juries differently instituted; it contains many very sensible reflections on political, as well as mathematical matters; I have not the book in my possession, and I only speak from a faint memory; it contains principally the application of the binomial or trinomial series

$$\frac{a^n}{a+b} = a^n + na^{n-1}b + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \frac{n!}{n!}b^n$$

$P a^{n-m} b^m$ to the above mentioned decisions, some other problems on decisions are added: Mr. De Moivre and others introduced the binomial for similar purposes; they assume a and b for the probabilities of an event happening, and for its failing respectively, and conclude that the chance of its happening $n-m$ times, and failing m times in n trials will be $\frac{P a^{n-m} b^m}{(a+b)^n}$:

Mr. Condorcet assumes a for the chance of a persons voting truly, b for the chance of his voting falsely, and c for the chance of his not voting at all, and from thence deduces a similar conclusion—More of these numbers may be added together, and more decisions instituted, and their probabilities made $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \&c.$ or in any given ratio, &c. to each other: some instances have been given by De Moivre, &c. in the general reasoning, but very many on trials by Mr. Condorcet, but to me it appears very doubtful: 1. when the chance of any two persons voting truly can be assumed equal; or the chance of any one person voting truly can be given: and therefore what weight such calculations can have.

In my translation of algebraical quantities into probable relations, an elegant theorem is given, viz. $\frac{a+b}{a+b-x} \cdot \frac{a+b-x}{a+b-2x} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{a+b-(n-1)x}{a+b-nx}$

$$\frac{a+b}{a+b-x} \cdot \frac{a+b-x}{a+b-2x} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{a+b-(n-1)x}{a+b-nx} = \frac{a^n - a^{n-1}x + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}a^n}{a^n - a^{n-1}x + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}a^n}$$

Let a and b denote the number of things of different kinds, A and B contained in an urn or which may denote the same thing, the number of chances that an event happens or fails; and every time that a is drawn out of the urn, let the number of A 's be diminished by x , and every time that b is drawn out of the urn, let the number of B 's be diminished by x ; then will the number of chances of A 's happening or being drawn $(m+1)$ times and B 's being drawn $n-m-1$ times in n trials will be

$$\frac{P \cdot a \cdot a-x \cdot a-2x \cdot \dots \cdot a-mx \cdot b}{a+b \cdot a+b-x \cdot a+b-2x \cdot \dots \cdot a+b-nx}$$

Every thing that can be deduced on the former supposition that the probabilities a , and b , &c. remain the same from the binomial, trinomial, &c. may with equal facility on the latter supposition be deduced from this theorem.

In the year 1762, a rule was given for our two algebraical equations of n and m dimensions, containing two unknown quantities x and y , of finding the dimensions of the quantity x , when the two equa-

equations are reduced so as to exterminate y , if the terms of the greatest dimensions of y contained in the two equations be respectively n and $m - \alpha$; by reasoning on the same principles, it is since proved, that the dimensions of the equations, whose root is y , will be $nm - rs$, if one of the terms in which y has the greatest dimensions in the respective equations be

$x^{\frac{n}{m}}$ in the one equation, and

$x^{\frac{m}{n}}$ in the other.

Mr. Bezout deduced this proposition and extended it to more (b) equations, involving (b) unknown quantities x, y, z , &c. of which the terms of the greatest dimensions of y , &c. are correspondent. From the principles mentioned above may be deduced whether the equations resulting will ascend to the dimensions given by Mr. Bezout or to less.

The propositions given by Mr. Bezout may perhaps with equal or greater facility be deduced from the principles published in 1762.

In the same book 1762, a rule is given from having (n) independent equations containing only $n - m$ unknown quantities of so reducing them, that there may result (m) equations, since called equations of condition.

As also from one or more (n) simple equations having two or more ($n + r$) unknown quantities x, y, z , &c. of which the dimension in each is only one, of finding their integral correspondent values in terms of α, β, γ , &c.; where α, β, γ , &c. denote any whole numbers whatever; these have been both (since they were given by me) published by others.

Several other new propositions, or rules of mine, have been since published by foreign mathematicians, and some by the English.

In the above mentioned book, 1762, was published a method of finding a quantity, which multiplied into a given irrational quantity will produce a rational product, or which will consequently exterminate irrational quantities out of a given equation,—this is performed from the roots of an equation $x^n + 1 = 0$: another method in the said book was given of reducing a given equation so as to exterminate its irrational quantities; Mr. Bezout has since also given a rule for exterminating irrational quantities.

Having sufficiently shewn that many mathematical inventions of mine were held in some esteem by the principal of the present time, and some of the first

mathematicians that ever existed; for otherwise they would not have published the same. It remains for me to give some account of them; particularly those contained in the algebra, as it is the book which was first published, and has been principally read.

In the first chapter, are delivered several elegant (as appears to me) rules, for finding the sum of any functions of the roots of a given or given equations.—I may particularize one, as it has had the honour of being published in the Paris Acts, by Mr. Le Grange, one of the greatest Mathematicians that ever existed, and perhaps is superior, in some respects, to every rule yet published in Algebra: I must mention, also, another rule, for finding the sum of the powers of the roots of a given equations, in terms of the coefficients of the given equation; Sir J. N. before found the sums of the subsequent (n) from the sum of the preceding $n - 1, n - 2, n - 3, \dots, 3, 2, 1$ powers; but my rule, when the series converges, that is when one possible root is much greater than any other, not only finds the sum of the powers, but also the sum of the roots; from it has been given by me the law,

which the reversion of a series $y = a + bx^2$

$+ cx^3 + \dots$ &c. observes, and some other problems, by no other method, yet discovered. Perhaps, the rule for finding an equation, whose roots are any power of the roots of a given equation, may properly be mentioned, as by it any irrational quantities may be exterminated. I shall, also, add the transformation of equations, as Mr. Le Grange prefers it to any other,—and lastly, the method given, of finding the coefficients of the terms of the transformed equation, from particular cases, a method in these subjects superior to any other, and of great utility; all of which were published in the year 1762.

The second chapter treats of the affirmative and negative, and impossible roots, and the limits of equations, &c. I shall particularize the rule for finding whether the two possible roots of a biquadratic equation are affirmative or negative, when the other two are impossible; because Mr. Le Grange has done me the honour to demonstrate it; also, the rule for finding the number of impossible roots, from an equation, of which the roots are the squares of the differences of any two roots of a given equation, and thence deducing whether all the roots of a given equation

are possible or not; and whether 2, 6, 10, &c. or 0, 4, 8, &c. are impossible, from the last term of it being possible or more; this rule was generally given in 1762, and the latter observation inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1764.—A rule is given for finding the number of impossible roots, from deducing an equation, whose roots are the results of the roots of the equation, commonly called the equation of limits, substituted in the given equation, &c.; this finds all that the preceding method does, and equally with that finds the true number of impossible roots contained in any equations of 3, 4, or 5 dimensions; and perhaps more generally finds the true number of impossible roots than any rule yet given: it may easily be rendered more general. I shall mention the following rules, because they have been since published by eminent Mathematicians.—1. A rule for finding impossible roots from the equation whose roots are the squares of the roots of the given equation, &c. 2. The finding the number of affirmative, negative and impossible roots in an equation, whose roots bear any assignable relation to the roots of the given equation, from the numbers of them in the given equation. 3. In the common resolutions of cubic and biquadratic equations, by the different roots of the given equations, are expressed the roots of the reducing one: and *vice versa* from them are discovered, how many roots of the given one are impossible, &c. There are given more rules for finding the number of impossible roots in equation, containing one or more unknown quantities, one of which always discovers them, when Sir Isaac Newton's rule does, and oftentimes when it does not. Two elegant theorems are given for finding when some possible quantities are necessarily greater than others; these may be demonstrated, by proving their difference to be the aggregate of certain squares. There are some theorems, which give the ratio of the contents of all the quantities resulting from substituting the roots of one equation, for the unknown quantity in the other respectively, and multiplying their results: this is inserted, because several elegant properties of parabolas have been deduced from it.—Some truths are deduced concerning equations, of which the roots are the limits of each other.

In my preface to the algebra, the number of inventions enumerated in these two chapters are 9 and 19 respectively, their sum 28; in each of the three succeeding chapters, the number enumerated is more

than the abovementioned sum 28. The number of inventions contained in the *Meditationes Analyticae*, on the Modern Analysis, Fluxions, Serieses, &c. is many more than the number in the Algebra; and the number of properties of curve lines deduced is not greatly less; to these add the number in the addenda, Philosophical Transactions, and translation of algebraic equations into propable relations, and the number will be more than four hundred. It would be too much trouble to review such a number of propositions, particularly as they are for the most part enumerated in the prefaces to the books themselves.

I might equally particularise my inventions in all other branches of mathematics: in properties of algebraical curves and solids, in conic sections, &c. there are more new properties, and several of them, as appears to me, of the first degree of elegance, contained perhaps in them than in the works of any other writer, and in many the algebra and principles from which they are deduced, were also invented by me. Since the publication of the book, I have given in the addenda several new properties; and extended most of the properties of circles of Archimedes and Pappus to conic sections, and rendered some more general, and given in the Philosophical Transactions a rule for the demonstration of several propositions contained in them and similar ones, from principles of algebra.

Many new series are derived from different principles; some of which are the most converging, but in these cases it is commonly necessary that a near approximate should be given, which will be the first term of the series.—Rules are given for finding the convergency of series, and for rendering them converging when they express the fluents of fluxions, contained between different values of the variable quantities; new integrals of increments; sums of series, of which the terms are given. From approximations to the different roots, or to two or more of algebraical equations, are adduced more near approximations.—Something is added of the difficulties which occur in finding the series for the fluents of fluxional equations. The rule of false is rendered more general, by finding nearer approximations, when two or more approximations are given, and the errors of their results. The same is applied to more unknown quantities contained; a new method of differences and correspondent values is added, with some problems thence deduced, &c.

Many new propositions are invented,

in the science of fluxions and integrals of increments; whoever would see them enumerated, may consult the prefaces of the different books, from which they seem more in number than perhaps given by any other writer whatever; but it may be added that several new additions to the algebra, properties of curve lines and solids, fluents and fluxions, integrals and increments, serieses have been given since their publications in the addenda, printed several years past, or in the Philosophical Transactions.

Some inventions are given in my pamphlet on the translation of algebraic quantities into probable relations, and some in the paper, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions on central forces, attractions, &c. treated in a more general manner than before given by any writer. Mr. Le Grange has since published something similar on the same subject, and also applied the principles to centers of gravities, oscillations, &c.

On the whole, let the name of any French writer be mentioned, who has discovered a greater number of inventions in pure mathematics; he may see much the greater part of them enumerated in the respective books; about fifty or sixty are published in the addenda, &c. which are not contained in the enumeration above-mentioned. I have no mathematical books at present in my possession; but perhaps, I could from memory enumerate the principal inventions, given by the different authors, before the publication of my books.

General assertions without proof afford no conviction, and merit no regard; and particularly, when made by persons ignorant of the truth or falshood of the proposition asserted; for then they deserve silence and contempt.

I know that Mr. Lande is a first rate astronomer, and writer of astronomy; but I never heard that he was much conversant in the deeper parts of mathematics for which reason I take the liberty to ask him the following questions:

Has he ever read or understood the writings of the English mathematicians: and, as the question comes from me, I subjoin particularly of mine? If the answer be in the negative, as it is my opinion, if his answer be the truth, that it will; then there is an end of all further controversy;—but, if he asserts that he has, which is more than Condorcet did by his own acknowledgment, then he may know, from the enumeration of inventions made in the prefaces, with some subsequent ones added, that they are said to amount to more than four hundred of one kind or other; let him try to reduce those to as low a number as he can, with the least appearance of candour and truth; and then let him compare the number, with the number of inventions of any French mathematician or mathematicians, either in the present or past times, and there will result a comparison (if I mistake not) not much to his liking; and, further, let him compare some of the first inventions of the French mathematicians, with some of the first contained in my works, both as to utility, generality, novelty, difficulty and elegance, but wisely as to utility, there is little contained in the deep parts of any science; he will find their difficulty and novelty, from his difficulty of understanding them, and his never having read any thing similar before; their generality, by the application of them; principles of elegance will differ in different persons.—I must say, that he will probably not find the difference expected. After or before this enquiry is instituted for mine, let him perform the same for the other English mathematicians, and when he has completed such enquiries, and not before, he will become a judge of the justice of his assertion; but I am afraid, that he is not a sufficient adept in these studies, to institute such enquiries; and if he was, such enquiries are invidious, troublesome, and of small utility. I am, Sir, with very great regard, and esteem,

Yours affectionately,
E. WARING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The writers on controversial points, and answerers of queries, are respectfully apprized, that our readers generally think topics fully discussed long before all the letters we receive under these heads are inserted; whence we find it necessary to exclude some communications, perhaps fully as valuable as those we have admitted, merely to avoid tedious repetitions. Several defences of the principles of the Quakers, and explanations of the word *bitch*, are now under this predicament.

We have determined to close all discussion relative to the Northampton Academy, and Dissenting Ordinations.

Long political discussions are at no time well suited to our Miscellany, and are at present what we would peculiarly avoid. Some communications under this head lie ready for return to their respective writers.

We beg leave to decline engaging in a controversy relative to Collier's patent filtering machine.

W. H. is informed that a letter for him is lying at No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, containing President Bradshaw.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

ALLWOOD, T. Great Russell-street, Bloombury, carrier. *Mr. Hall, Park-street.*
 Aldous, J. Cow-croft, victualler. *Wild, Warwick-square.*
 Banton, E. Lancashire, merchant. *Causton, Gray's-inn.*
 Bell, T. Woolthorpe, miller. *Wolshaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn.*
 Blacklin, J. Kingston, York, linen-draper. *Picard, Hull.*
 Boyd, J. Conway-street, builder. *Tennant, Great Store-lane.*
 Bott, G. jun. Birmingham, gentile. *Sanderford, Palfreyman-pit.*
 Barron, W. Soukates, York, grocer. *Allen, Furnival's-inn.*
 Coles, W. Chelsea, baker. *Mr. Owen, Temple.*
 Clark, J. sen. Great Tatham, wheelwright. *Mr. Forbes, Ely-p.*
 Carr, W. Hiltwhistle, dyer, &c. *Mountjoy, Staple-inn.*
 Cotford, F. Bishop's Stortford, upholsterer. *Huffly and Entwistle, Old Broad-street.*
 Entwistle, J. Manchester, fusian-manufacturer. *Mr. Johnson, Manchester.*
 Entwistle, A. Rivington, bleacher. *Edge, Temple.*
 Enfor, W. jun. Newcastle, Staffordshire, ironmonger. *Lewten, Temple.*
 Felton, A. Salford, fishmonger. *Mr. Edge, Temple.*
 Fishwick, W. Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, tailor. *Spearling, Walbrook.*
 Goy, K. jun. Artillery-place, mariner. *Messrs. Crompton and Eys, Gutter-street.*
 Goswan, G. Great Wyndham-street, merchants. *Ward, Bennett and Gravett, Henrietta-street.*
 Harris, T. Chiswell-street, victualler. *Mr. Hull, Castle-court, Judge-row.*
 Hider, W. Painfwick, clothier. *Pizzard, Gray's-inn.*
 Hughes, J. Arncliffe, Angles, shopkeeper. *Tarrant, Chan. I.*
 Hudson, T. Little James-street, St. Andrew Holborn, habes-keeper. *Levins, Chancery-lane.*
 Howard, J. Huntingdon, wagoner. *Cooper and Lewis, Southampton-buildings.*
 Harle, J. Bodcon, brewer. *Owen, Temple.*
 Knight, E. Abingdon, grocer. *Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln-inn.*
 Long, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer. *Messrs. Shaw, Tudor-street.*
 Ludlow, S. H. Chipping Sudbury, banker. *R. Bland, Ragwort-court, Fleet-street.*
 Lovett, S. Farm-street-mews, hackneyman. *Widd and Day, Gutter-street.*
 Madow, J. M. Craven-street, broker. *Mr. B. C. Williams, Bedford-row.*
 Martin, J. Berkeley, farmer. *Wiley, Wine-office-court.*
 Marth, N. Cateaton-street, warehouseman. *Athinson, Falcon-j.*
 Millard, J. Wells, carpenter. *Bradley and Miller, Wells.*
 Newman, F. Edmonston, victualler. *Mr. Taylor, Old-p.-road.*
 Naber, F. Snarebrook, victualler. *Mr. Taylor, Old-p.-road.*
 Perkins, J. Blagdon, dealer. *Messrs. Blake, Cook's-court.*
 Rife, W. Holborn, haberdasher. *Field, Priory-st.*
 Richards, J. Bristol, milliner. *Edwards, Lincoln-inn.*
 Razin, L. Cannon Coffee-house, tavernkeeper. *Cochrane and Taylor, Lyon's-inn.*
 Sinclair, W. Ratcliffe-highway, tallow-chandler. *Glynn and Robinson, Burr-street.*
 Sythe, J. sen. Cockhester, stone-mason. *Forbes, Ely-place.*
 Tanner, W. Padelington, smith and farrier. *Hamilton, Burr-street.*
 Walker, W. York, butcher. *Litchford, Basingwold.*
 White, J. Leicester, inn. *Devon and Tait, Gray's-inn.*
 Walker, J. Bathwick, builder. *Bennett, Dean's-court.*
 Walker, T. and R. Walker, Manchester, merchants. *Duckworth and Co. Manchester.*
 Williams, J. Holborn, vintner. *Talbot, Drum-bire-p. Queen-j.*
 Ward, C. Birmingham, and London, watch-chain-maker. *Charlier, Abbot-buildings.*
 Wybergh, J. Manchester, shoe-maker &c. *Ellis, Currier-p.*
 Yarrington, J. Lumber-court, butcher. *H. Coffer, Milnd-place.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ashwell, J. Birmingham, thimble-maker, April, 20.
 Avern, B. Birmingham, baker, May, 13.
 Ames, J. S. Bath, linen-draper, May, 21.
 Bennett, J. Threadneedle-street, sword-cutter, April, 13.
 Bunker, M. Penryn, linen-draper, April, 27.
 Ballard, J. Evesham, victualler, April, 16.
 Boughton, J. Little Dean, merchant, April, 26.
 Bibby, G. Pool, gruer, May, 3.
 Bish, H. Lytham, Lancashire, shopkeeper, May, 11.
 Barnes, J. Water-lane, vintner, May, 16.
 Barnes, S. Leadenhall-street, ironmonger, May, 18.
 Bagshaw, J. C. Savage-garment, corn-factor, May, 4.
 Bottomley, W. St. Mary Magdalen, carpenter, April, 20.
 Brown, J. Scarborough, mariner, May, 17.
 Canningham, G. Wellesley-square, carpenter, April, 30.
 Cozens, W. Southampton, biscuit-baker, April, 27.
 Cook, B. Cheshunt, maltster, April, 30.
 Carlisle, H. Stockport, manufacturer, May, 7.
 Soule, R. Bristol, merchant tailor, April, 16.

Chaffers, R. Tooley-street, merchant, May, 18.
 Dale, C. Aldergate-street, banker, April, 27.
 Dale, R. and T. Martin, Little Britain, brokers, April, 20.
 Duckworth, I. B. Ashford, wine-merchant, April, 22.
 Dod, J. Lime-street, packer, April, 16.
 Dundersdale, D. Holbeck, clothier, April, 26.
 Dundas, G. Hatton-street, baundy-merchant, May, 8.
 Ellwood, J. Brisco, calico-printer, April, 30.
 Fenn, B. Cornhill, hoffer, April, 20.
 Fairbone, G. King-street, ironmonger, June, 15.
 Forrest, J. Lisle-street, woolen-draper, May, 14.
 Fearon, H. St. Mary Axe, factor, May, 18.
 Freer, R. Leicester, hoffer, May, 16.
 Grainger, T. Bristol, cabinet-maker, April, 30.
 Griffin, J. Farnham, draper, May, 14.
 Gates, W. Manchester, tallow-chandler, May, 7.
 Hulme, T. and J. Lancashire, Manchester, callenderers, April, 27.
 Hunt, D. Birmingham, buckle-maker, April, 15.
 Hamner, T. jun. Bristol, grocer, April, 28.
 Hogsfeth, G. and R. Phipps, Gutter-lane, ribbon-manufacturers, April, 27.
 Harper, W. and J. Wilton, Castle-court, merchants, May, 4.
 Hall, E. Rochester, taylor, June, 22.
 Hulbrow, W. Dnrley, scrivener, May, 22.
 Howell, J. Fetter-lane, carpenter, June, 15.
 Hewlett, H. Wallington, tanner, April, 18.
 Hunt, D. Birmingham, buckle-maker, May, 10.
 Holt, E. Bolton in the Moors, fusian-manufacturer, May, 4.
 Jones, H. Rochdale, grocer, May, 21.
 Jones, J. Gosport, and B. Jones, Sheerness, shop-sellers, April, 23.
 Jones, T. Gloucester-street, dealer, May, 18.
 Jarvis, J. Wild-court, press-maker, June, 10.
 Johnson, E. Bath, haberdasher, April, 27.
 Johnson, W. jun. Leaven, butcher, May, 10.
 Knipe, T. and R. Starey, York-street, brewers, April, 20.
 Leigh, J. Stroud, navy agent, April, 20.
 Lintot, J. Shoreham, woolen-draper, April, 16.
 Leach, J. Snowhill, leather-dresser, May, 21.
 Levick, C. Minorities, merchant, May, 25.
 Lincoln, J. St. George's Fields, baker, May, 18.
 McCallan, W. and A. Liverpool, linen-draper, April, 16.
 Martindale, S. St. James's-street, wine-merchant, May, 3.
 Martindale, B. and J. Fitch, St. James's-street, wine-merchants, May, 11.
 Marth, R. Croton, inn-keeper, May, 16.
 Nash, S. Chipping Sudbury, draper, May, 4.
 Nash, J. Bristol, hooper, April, 20.
 Newington, B. Eaton-bridge, tanner, April, 30.
 Nichol, F. Hampstead, school-mistress, May, 11.
 Oyens, P. Plymouth, watch-maker, April, 13.
 Oldroyd, C. Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, apothecary, May, 7.
 Owen, D. Talfame, shopkeeper, May, 15.
 Perkins, T. and J. Lazarus, Mary-le-bone-street, mercers, May, 14.
 Pickering, R. Cheap-side, paper-balmer, May, 21.
 Pridole, T. G. Snow-hill, cheesemonger, July, 2.
 Ruffell, R. Greenwick, victualler, April, 30.
 Ringrofe, T. Beverley, carpenter, April, 16.
 Rich, J. S. and J. Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factors, May, 4.
 Roze, J. Whitechapel, linen-draper, April, 20.
 Roxburgh, J. and J. S. Mudie, Budge-row, factors, May, 7.
 Reid, A. King-street, Seven Dials, ironmaker, May, 11.
 Rogers, W. J. Minorities, merchant, April, 27.
 Rattray, J. Farnolter-row, woolen-draper, May, 18.
 Redmayne, R. Tooley-street, grocer, May, 18.
 Smith, J. Little Bartholomew-cloze, drug-grinder, April, 30.
 Smith, T. Park-street, Taylor, April, 23.
 Smith, J. Bath-lane, broker, April, 20.
 Saneys, T. Manchester, stationer, April, 17.
 Stokes, W. White Horse-street, mariner, May, 11.
 Standwick, Broadway, Somerset, dealer, May, 7.
 Stewart, W. Sloane-square, merchant, April, 27.
 Seaman, J. Mendham, apothecary, April, 16.
 Spackman, C. Bath, broker, May, 7.
 Stafford, J. Bath, upholster, May, 15.
 Sharp, E. and W. Gillson, High Holbourn, ornamental composition chimney-piece manufacturers, May, 25.
 Stephens, J. Tewkesbury, scrivener, April, 21.
 Sewell, W. Clifton, scrivener, May, 25.
 Schomol, C. F. Bristol, merchant, July, 24.
 Tedesco, A. Wilson-street, merchant, May, 7.
 Turner, J. Jun. New Village, victualler, April, 15.
 Underell, Birmingham, and J. Gardner, Boreley, wick-yarn-makers, April, 22.
 Wood, W. Newgate-street, holder, April, 13.
 Wood, H. and J. Hurlock, Jun. High-street, southwark, oilmen, April, 27.
 Weaver, T. Thames-street, cheesemonger, April, 27.
 Wright, J. Stanhope-street, painter, May, 8.
 Wallis, B. New-gate, Bandy-seg-walk, carpenter, May, 4.
 White, J. and J. Pils, jun. Devizes, clothier, May, 8.
 Watts, Farnham, tanner, April, 16.
 Young, W. Manchester, victualler, April, 16.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

BOTANY.

THE British Garden: A descriptive Catalogue of hardy Plants, indigenous or cultivated in Great Britain, with their generic and specific Characters, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

The British Flora, or a Linnean Arrangement of British Plants, By *John Hull*, M. D. 8s. 6d. bds. Bickerstaff.

BIOGRAPHY.

Public Characters of 1798-9, consisting of authentic, impartial and comprehensive Memoirs of Eighty of the most distinguished living Personages, natives of Great Britain and Ireland. A new Edition, considerably enlarged, and carefully corrected to the present time. 8s. 6d. boards Phillips.

Memoirs of the Life of Charles Macklin, comedian, principally compiled from his own Papers, containing his Criticisms on Characters, &c. the whole forming a History of the Stage, by James Thomas Kirkman, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. bds. Lackington and Co.

The Royal Tribes of Wales, by Philip York, Esq. Embellished with finely engraved Portraits. 4to. 1l. 1s. Sacl.

DRAMA.

The Force of Calumny, translated from the German of *Kotzebue* by *Mifs Plumtree*, 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Gortz of Berlingen, with the Iron Hand, translated from the German of Goethe. 3s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

False Shame, a comedy, from the German of *Kotzebue*. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

The School for Honour, or the Chance of War, from the German of *Lessing*. 2s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Votary of Wealth, a Comedy, by J. G. Holman, Esq. 2s. Longman and Rees.

Vortigern, an Historical Tragedy, as represented at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; and, Henry the Second, an Historical Drama, supposed to be written by the Author of *Vortigern*. 4s. Barker.

The Birth-day, or Reconciliation, a comedy, translated from *Kotzebue*. 3s. Ridgway.

The Bachelors, a comedy, from the German of *W. A. Iffland*. 2s. West.

Five Thousand a Year, a Comedy performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, written by *Thomas Dibdin*. 2s. Robinson.

EDUCATION.

The Sequel to Mentoria, By *Ann Murry*. 4s. Dilly.

A new Introduction to Geography. 12mo. 4s. 6d. Sacl.

The Discovery of America, for the use of Children and young Persons, translated from the German: of *J. H. Campe*. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Court of Berlin, Dresden, Warlaw, and Vienna, in the years 1777, 8, and 9, by *N. W. Wrexall*, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

The Security of Englishmen's Lives; or the Trust, Power, and Duty, of Grand Juries, first published in 1681. To which is prefixed a Sketch of the History of Juries. By a Barrister. 2s. 6d. West.

A Charge delivered to the Grand Jury at Ely, March 1799, by Henry Gwillim, Esq. Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely. 1s. 6d. Butterworth.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench, vol. 8. part 2d, 5s. Butterworth.

MEDICAL.

The Medical and Physical Journal, conducted by *Doctors Bradley and Willich*, No. 2. to be continued monthly price 2s. Phillips.

Medicina Nautica. An Essay on the Diseases of Seamen, with Communications by American Physicians, on the new Doctrine of Contagion and yellow Fever. By *Thomas Trotter*, M.D. vol. 2 7s. bds. Longman and Rees.

Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge, collected by *Thomas Beddoes*, M.D. 8vo, 8s. bds. Longman and Rees.

Ten Minutes Advice to the Afflicted with Nervous disorders, by a Student in Medicine, 6d. Rivington.

A Defence of the Cæsarian Operation, in Answer to Mr. Simmons's Reflections on it. With new Cases &c. By *John Hull*, M.D. 5s. 6d. bds. Bickerstaff.

MISCELLANIES.

The May Fashions of London and Paris; containing ten beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country, to be continued monthly, 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Stock Broker's Vade Mecum. To which is subjoined the Capital Stock, to be transferred for the purchase of the Land Tax. 3s. 6d. Dilly.

The 3d and 4th Numbers, which complete the 1st, vol. of the Oriental Collection. 10s. 6d. each. Cadell and Davies.

The Spirit of the Public Journals, vol. 2. for the Year 1798. 5s. bds. Ridgway.

The Cambridge University Calendar for the Year, 1799, 2s. 6d. Rivington.

Remarks on the Explanation, lately published by Dr. Priestley, respecting the intercepted Letters of John Stone, with an Address to the People of Birmingham, and a Certificate of Civism for *Joseph Priestley jun.* By *Peter Porcupine*, 1s. Wright.

The Confessions of the celebrated Countess Lichtenau, now confined as a State Prisoner, 2s. West.

A new Common-place Book, formed principally on the Principles recommended by Mr. Locke, 8vo. 4s. 6d. 4to. 7s. 6d. Walker.

A letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. on the State of the public mind amongst the Lower Classes; the State of Religion, the exclusion of the Poor from the Churches, the Conduct of the Clergy, the effect of Alchouses, &c. &c. By *Arthur Young, Esq.* 3s. Richardson.

Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, conducted by *George Gleig, L. L. D.* &c. editor of the last six volumes of that work, to be completed in two vols. i. part 1, 12s. 6d. bds. Bonar, Edinburgh.

Reply (supposed) of L. N. M. Carnot, one of the Members of the French Directory, &c. to the Report made on the Conspiracy of the 18th. Fructidor, 5th year, By *J. Cb. Baillul.* 3s. 6d. Wright.

The new Schedule, as corrected and altered by the amended Act for Taxing Income. With an Abstract of the original Act, and Examples to shew the Mode of estimating Income, 1s. Bunney and Co.

Kearsley's Annual Tax Tables, for the Year, 1799, 10d.

Observations, &c. on the amended Act, for Taxing Income; *with the Act at large.* 2s. Bunney and Co.

Abstract of the Act for Taxing Income, 6d. Bunney and Co.

NOVELS.

The Orphan Heiress of Sir Gregory, an Historical Fragment of the last Century. 4s. sewed. Low.

Men and Manners, by Francis Lathom, 4 vol. 14s. bds. Wright.

Charite and Polydorus, A Romance, from the French of the *Abbe Bartbekmy.* With an Abridgement of the Life of the Author, by the late Duke of Nivernois, 2s. Dilly.

The Libertines, 2. vol. 7s. Robinson.

Reuben and Rachel. By *Mrs. Rowson.* 2 vol. 7s. Lane and Miller.

Llewellyn, a Tale, 3. vol. 12s. Cawthorn.

Fedaretta, a plain unvarnished Tale, 2 vols. 7s. Crosby and Letterman.

The Mysterious Seal, A Romance. By *Charles Proby,* 3. vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d. Westley.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Experimental Enquiries, concerning the Principle of the lateral Communication of Motion in Fluids, applied to the explanation of various Hydraulic Phenomena. By *Crispen J. B. Venturi.* Professor of Natural Philosophy at Modena, translated from the French. 2s. 6d. Taylor.

PHILOLOGY.

A plain Introduction to the Hebrew Language, with Extracts from the best Hebrew Grammars, By the Rev. *Richard Caddick.* No. 1. 1s. Rivingtons.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Three Essays, on the Taxation of Income, on the National Debt, public Funds, and the consequences of the Sale of the Land Tax, and on the present state of Agriculture in Great Britain, 3s. Cadell and Davies.

POETRY.

Poems and Essays, by the late *Miss Bowdler,* 2d. Edition. With a likeness of the Author; and an additional Essay, Published for the Benefit of the General Hospital at Bath, Royal 4to. 11. 1s. Dilly.

Original Sonnets and Odes paraphrased from Horace, By *Ann Seward,* 4to. 6s. 6d. Sael.

The Battle of the Nile, a Descriptive Poem, By a *Gentleman of the Navy.* 1s. 6d. Debreit.

Epic Poems on the cardinal Virtues and Masonic Songs. 1s. 6d. Sael.

The Bees, a Poem, from the 14th Book of *Vanier's Prædium Rusticum,* By *Arthur Murphy,* Esq. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.

POLITICS.

Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons, to whom the Papers referred to in the King's Message of the 22d January, were presented. 2s. Wright.

An Account of the present English Conspiracy, taken from the the Report of the Secret Committee of the Commons. 3d. Hatchard.

Letters to a Noble Lord on the projected Union with Ireland. By a *Nobleman.* 2s. Wright.

Considerations on National Independence, suggested by Mr. Pitt's speeches on the Irish Union. Rickman.

The State of Politics. 1s. Egerton.

Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs (Ireland) in the Year, 1799. 2s. Rivingtons.

PRINTS.

Oriental Drawings (with Explanations) of religious Votaries, Priests, Military, &c. of the Gentoo and Mahomedan Persuasions, By Captain *Charles Gold,* of the Royal Artillery. 4to. No. 1. 1cs. 6d. Bunney and Co.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached before the House of Commons, February, 27, 1799. By *Thomas Hay, D. D.* 1s. Walker.

History the Interpreter of Prophecy, or a View of Scriptural Prophecies, and their accomplishment. By *Henry Kett, B. D.* 3. vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d. bds. Rivingtons.

A sermon preached before the Judges, at Hereford, March 20th, 1799. By *John Lodge.* B. A. 1s. Sael.

A sermon on the excellence of British Jurisprudence, preached at Sarum, March 1799. before the Judges, By *William Cox, A. M.* &c. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Sermons on practical subjects, by the late *Rev. Samuel Perrot.* 8vo. 6s. Robinsons.

On the difference between the Saints and the Righteous, and on Faith, containing new Thoughts on those points, submitted to the

the Judgment of the Learned with a view to conciliate Christian Professors to one another. 9d. Vernor and Hood.

Sermon before the University, at St. Mary's, on February 27th, 1799. By *Charles Sawkins*, M. A. Student of Christ Church. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

Family Sermons, By the Rev. E. W. *Whitaker*, vol. 2d. 6s. bds. Rivington.

A Sermon preached, June 24, 1798, by the Rev. *George Scobell*, Curate of Shrivensham, Berks. 1s. Rivingtons.

Sermons, by the late *James Riddick*, A. M. one of the Ministers of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 3 vols. 8vo. 18s. bds. Rivingtons.

The advantages which result from Christianity, and the Influence of Christian Principles on the mind and Conduct, by *James Crooks*, A. M. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

Sermons by the late Rev. *George Berkeley*. L. L. D. 1cs. 6d. bds. Rivingtons.

A sermon preached by particular desire at Willand, 7th. Feb. 1799, at the Interment of John Westcott, Yeoman, who died of a melancholy Accident, by the Rev. *James Dennis*. The Profits on the Sale, to be applied to the Relief of the Widow and 8 Orphans of the Deceased. 1s. Rivingtons.

Serious Considerations on the signature of Testimonials for Holy Orders. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Sermons on various Subjects, by *Richard Gross*, rector of Claverton, 8vo 5s. Rivingtons.

A Sermon, preached at Fonthill-Gifford on the Occasion of Lord Nelson's Victory, and Published for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of our brave Countrymen, who fell in the Battle. 1s. 6d. White.

A Picture of Christian Philosophy, 2d. Edition, with Corrections, and considerable Additions, by *Robert Fellows*, A. B. 5s. bds. White.

Horæ Biblicæ, being a Series of Miscellaneous Notes on the original Text, early versions and printed Editions of the old and new Testament. By *Charles Butler*. 5s. bds. White.

Prospectus, with Specimens of an 8vo. Polyglott Bible. With a vindication of the Author from a misrepresentation in the British Critic, By *Josiah Pratt*, M. A. 1s. Rivington.

VOYAGES, AND TOURS.

A Guide to the Beauties of Scotland, to the Lakes in the North of England: and to the Curiosities of Craven, Yorkshire. To which is added a particular description of Scotland, especially the Highlands, by the Hon. Mr. *Murray*. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds. Nicol.

Rambles through Ireland, by a French Emigrant, translated from the French of *Mons. De Latoumaye*, by an Irishman, 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. Robinsons.

A Voyage performed by the late *Earl of Sandwich*, round the Mediterranean, in the Years 1738 and 1739, written by himself. Embellished with Engravings. To which

are prefixed Memoires of the Author's Life. By *John Cooke*, M. A. 4to. 2l. 2s. bds.

Cadell and Davies.
NEW FRENCH BOOKS LATELY PUBLISHED AT PARIS.

Voyage à la Chine, A Voyage to China. By *J. C. Hartner*, translated from the German, with a map of China, engraved by Tardieu, and specimens of Chinese Music. 18mo. xvi and 295 p. (2 livres 25 centimes) Paris.

Fuchs, Rue des Marchurins.
Clermont, &c. Clermont, a novel. By R. M. Roche, translated from the English, by André Morellet, with plates, 3 vols. 12mo. Paris. Denné jun. rue Vivienne.

Recherches sur la Géographie, &c. Enquiries respecting the systematic and practical Geography of the Ancients. By P. J. Gosselin of the National Institute, 2 vols. 4to. with 18 maps (36 livres) Paris. Fuchs.

Cloix de Costumes, &c. The Costumes civil and military of the nations of Antiquity, their musical Instruments, Furniture and the internal decorations of their houses, engraved after ancient monuments; the text extracted from ancient authors. By N. X. Willemis, No. 3, Paris, the author, Rue des Petits-Augustins, Fauxbourg Germain.

Melpomene et Thalie, &c. Melpomene and Thalia an Allegorical Poem, in two cantos. By *Collin Harville*, member of the National Institute, Paris. Desenne, Palais Egalité.

Ophis. Ophis, a Tragedy in five acts. By C. Lemercier, (1 livre 50 centimes) Paris.

La Vallée de Montmorency, &c. The Valley of Montmorency, or Rousseau in his Hermitage, a comic opera in three acts. By C. C. Pius, Barré, Radet et Defontaine, (1 livre 50 centimes) Paris, Libraire du Theatre du Vaudeville.

Des mes rapports avec, J. J. Rousseau, &c. Dufaulx on his connection with Rousseau, and their correspondence, 8vo. Paris,

Didot the younger.
L' Ile de Wight, &c. The Isle of Wight or Charles and Angelina, a novel. By C. Walkener, 1 vol. 12mo. Paris.

Voyage Pittoresque de l'Istrie et de la Dalmatie, &c. Picturesque Travels in Istria and Dalmatia. By C. Cassas, edited by C. Joseph Lavallée, No. 7, Paris, Baret, rue Mélé.

L'Inde en rapport avec L'Europe, &c. The Connection between India and Europe. By Anquetil Duperron, 2 vols. of xl. 348 and 464 pp. 8vo. (6 livres) Paris,

Moutardeer, quai des Augustins.
Recherches historiques, &c. Historical, literary and critical Enquiries on the origin of Printing, embellished with portraits of the first Belgic Printers. By C. Lambinet, 1 vol. 500 pp. 8vo. Bruffels, Flon, and Paris, Fuchs.

Correspondence entre Frederic II. Roi de Prusse, et le Marquis d'Argens, &c. The correspondence between Frederic the 2d King of Prussia, and the Marquis d'Argens, 2 vols. 8vo. (6 livres) Paris, Fuchs, Kamberg, Nicolovius.

Culte Universelle, &c. Universal Worship, or the History of all Religions. By *Crispin*

Depuis, abridged by the author, 1 vol. 8vo.

Paris.

La Guerre des Dieux, &c. The War of the Gods, ancient and modern, a poem, in six cantos. By *Evariste Parry*, (1 livre 80 centimes) Paris, Didot the elder, *Rue des orfres*.

Œuvres Complètes de Fréret, &c. The Works of *Fréret* complete, with several tracts never before published, 20 volumes, 12mo (20 livres) Paris, Oubr.

Grammaire générale analytique, &c. A General Analytical Grammar. By *Urbain Domergue*, member of the National Institute, and Professor of General Grammar at the central School of the four Nations, vol. 1, 104 pp. 8vo. Paris, the author *Guillaceme, Rue de l'Eperon*.

Wilhelmine, &c. *Wilhelmina*, or the Dangers of Inexperience, imitated from the German, 2 vols. 12mo, 600 pp. (4 livres) Paris, Defenne, *Palais Egalité*.

Correspondance de Voltaire, &c. The Correspondence between Voltaire and the Cardinal of Bernis from 1761 to 1777, with notes. By *C. Boargoing*, affiliate of the National Institute, 310 pp. Paris, the Editor, *Rue Neuve des Mathurins, No. 731*.

Introduction à l'Algèbre, &c. An Introduction to Algebra, containing, *inter alia*, the Arithmetic of direct and positive quantities, and of inverse and negative quantities. By *Em. Devey*, professor of Mathematics at Lausanne, 8vo. (1 livre 50 centime.) Paris, Fuchs.

Instructions de Morale, &c. Moral Instructions for general use, but published particularly for the benefit of the Helvetic youth. By *C. S. Constant*, 8vo. 200 pp. (1 livre 5 déc) Lausanne, Fischer and Vincent Paris, Maradin, *rue de cimetière André des Arts*.

Bonaparte au Caire, &c. Bonaparte at Cairo, or Memoirs of the Expedition to Egypt. By a member of the Literary Department, Paris, Prault, *rue Taranne*.

Adolphe et Clara, &c. Adolphus and Clara, or the two prisoners, a musical comedy in one act. By *B. J. Marsolier*, first performed at the *Opéra comique*, the 22d Pluviôse, (1 livre) Paris, Caillaud.

Histoire de Pierre III. &c. The History of Peter the 3d Emperor of Russia, published from a MS. found among the papers of Montmorin, &c. with important additions and explanations. By the author of the life of Frederick the 2d King of Prussia, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris.

Essai sur l'histoire du royaume de Sardaigne &c. The Geographical, Political and Natural History of the Kingdom of Sardinia. By *D. A. Azuni*, 1 vol. 8vo, (3 livres) Paris, Leroux.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SPAIN.

Gonzalo de Cordoba, ó la conquista de Granada: novela de Florian, traducida por D. Juan Lopez de Penalver.

Viage a los Banos de Arnedillo, con la aná-
lisis de sus aguas, por D. Luis de Trespalacios,
ayuda de Cámara del Rey nuestro Señor.

Arte de relojes de torre, sala y patriquera

su autor el P. Fr. Manuel del Rio, nueva-
mente impreso, con 13 láminas que manifiestan
las herramientas necesarias para la construcción
de relojes.

Hamlet: tragedia escrita en ingles por
Guillermo Shakespeare, traducida é ilustrada
con la vida del autor y notas criticas, por
Ignacio Celentio P. A.

Espejo de disciplina, 6 tratado de educacion
para los Religiosos, compuesto en latin por S.
Buenaventura, y traducido nuevamente por el
P. Fr. Vicente Martinez Colomer, de la regular
observancia de S. Francisco, de la provincia
de valencia: un tomo en 8vo.

Suplemento á la Coleccion de pragmáticas,
cédulas, provisiones, uiculares y otras providencias
del presente reynado, cuya observancia corresponde
á los tribunales y justicias ordinarias del Reyno
y á todos los vecinos en general comprehende las
respectivas á los años de 1797 y 1798 con las
quales se da principio al tomo 3 de esta colleccion,
y 5 de toda la obra segun la segunda edicion.

Arte de cantar y compendio de documentos
músicos del cantos: por D. Miguel Lopez Remacha,
músico cantor de la Real capilla de S. M.

Carita y Polidoro: novela de los tiempos
heroycos: por Bartelemy, autor del viage del
joven Anacháris á Grecia la da en espanol D.
Fernando Romero de Leis.

Calimiri Geomezii Ortesae, botanivi Professoris
primarii, pharmacop, et Medici Reg, honorarii,
&c. novarum et variarum plantarum horti Reg.
botan. matrit. descriptionum decades, cum nonnullarum
iconibus. Decas septima et octava.

Erasto ó el amigo de la juventud, lecciones
familiares en las que se dan á los juvenes de
ambos sexos ideas competentes sobre la mayor
parte de los conocimientos humanos, y en particular
sobre la logica, ó arte de discurrir: la doctrina moral:
historia de la religion: la mitologia: física general y
particular astronomia: historia natural: geografia;
é historia de España, &c.

El viagero universal, ó noticia del mundo
antiguo y nuevo: obra recopilada de los mejores
viageros por D. Pedro Estela presbitero Quaderno 63,
conque concluye el tomo 21. y contiene la conclusion
de la descripción del Brazil, y el principio de la del
Orinoco.

El Héroe de la China: comedia heroyca en tres
actos, representada por la compania de Navarro.

El Triunfo de la amistad y el amor mas firme
y tierno, por Sor. Fr. Fagnan traducido libremente
por D. F. X. de L. y la V.

Genealogia, que no se esperaba, de Gil Blas
de Santillana: continuacion de la vida de este famoso
fugeto, por su hijo D. Alfonso Blas de Liria
restituida á la lengua original en que se escribió
por el Teniente Coronel D. Bernardo Maria de Calzada.

Historia de Sancho Panza, desde la muerte
de D. Quixote: dos tomos en 8 á 16 en pasta
ó 12 en pergamino.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

LA Guida Della Musica Instrumentale, or the Rudiments of the Piano-forte and Harpschord, exemplified in a clear and concise manner, with Exercises for forming the band. To which are subjoined Eight Progressive Lessons constructed on pleasing and familiar airs, and a Sonata for two performers. 6s. Smart.

This work was evidently written with a particular attention to the immediate improvement of the young student, and does much credit to the didactic talents of the late ingenious author. The order with which the first principles are laid down, renders every thing so clear and explanatory, that the learner sees his way at a glance, and proceeds without embarrassment. The exercises are well constructed; the fingering judiciously worked, and technical terms are explained as they occur, which appears to us a good method of instilling their meaning into the mind of the pupil. The Duet, which consists of three movements, is pleasingly imagined, and calculated to facilitate the improvement of the finger.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a violin ad libitum, composed by D. Steibelt. 8s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

We have perused these elegant and happily variegated sonatas with great pleasure. Many of the ideas are truly original; and the passages, which in general are finely calculated for the exercise of the finger, rise out of each other with the utmost ease and propriety. Mr. Steibelt, in a prefatory page, informs the reader that "wishing to make more variety on the piano-forte, he finds it necessary to make use of the pedals, by which alone the tones can be united." But at the same time we agree with him that "it requires to use them with the utmost care: without which, in passing from one chord to another, discord and confusion would inevitably result." To regulate the use of the pedals, the author employs three signs, the first of which denotes the pedal that raises the dampers, the second the piano pedal, and the third, that the foot is to be taken off the pedal that was used before.

"Lightly o'er the Village Green." A Masonic Glee for three voices, composed and inscribed to the R. W. M. Officers and Brethren of the Somerset House Lodge, by Reginald Spofforth. The words by G. Dyer. B. A. 1s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody of this glee is, in general natural and pleasant: some of the passages

are so original, and so well adapted to the subject of the words as to evince much judgment and command of imagination, while the just combination of the parts, bespeaks more than a common portion of science. The poetry, which forms one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Dyer's Lyric Muse, is beautifully fanciful, and after leading the reader

"Lightly o'er the village green,

"Where blue-eyed fairies sport unseen." closes with a reflection highly honourable to the Masonic Society.

Eight English Canzonets for a single voice, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp, composed by T. Effex. 7s. 6d.

Broderip and Wilkinson.

We have frequently had occasion to speak of the merits of Mr. Effex as a composer; but no former work of that gentleman has afforded us so ample a scope for commendation, as we find in the present. The melodies of these canzonets are, generally speaking, conceived with much sweetness and simplicity; and display an imagination which keeps pace with the judgment and science evinced in the accompaniments and bass. The subjects of the several pieces are agreeably diversified, and the expression given to the words is, in several instances, peculiarly happy and appropriate.

Apollonian Harmony, being a collection of scarce and celebrated Glees, Catches, Madrigals, Canzonets, Rounds, and Canons, ancient and modern, with some originals composed by Aldrich, Arne, Battisbill, Purcell, Boyce, Brewer, Eccles, Green, Giardini, Hayes, Hook, and other eminent masters. 3s. 6d. Thompson.

The "Apollonian Harmony" comprises six neat pocket volumes, the contents of which are various, and well selected. The lovers of glee-music will find in them a rich repast. Convivial harmony, combined with delicacy of sentiment and expression, cannot but command general notice, and procure that patronage to which every selection, so judiciously and so scrupulously formed, must be allowed to merit.

"Nanny of the Tweed" written by Mr. Anderson, the music composed by T. Thompson, Organist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s. Goulding.

Mr. Thompson has made a pleasing, easy little air of "Nanny of the Tweed." The bass is not always the best that might have been chosen, nor do the symphonies contribute to the merit of the song; yet the general effect is somewhat beyond the common efforts of this kind.

"Refa

"*Rafa and Henry*," a favourite Song, introduced by Mrs. Jordan, in the new Comedy of the Secret. Set to music by a lady of fashion. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody of "Rafa and Henry," though somewhat irregular in its metre, and monotonous in the termination of its two first lines, is, on the whole, pleasingly and affectingly conceived. The lady of fashion, though not a lady of profound science, has given evidence of a fancy, which, if duly cultivated, might become both elegant and prolific.

The Musical Prologue to the new comedy of Five Thousand a Year. Written by T. Dibdin, spoken and sung by Mr. Munden, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody selected as a vehicle for the subject of these lines, is that of "English Roast Beef." The humour being broad, the choice of this popular air is judicious, and bespeaks much judgment of effect in the compiler.

Six original German Waltzes for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a triangle and lady's tambourine, dedicated to the Princess of Wales, by James Sanderfon. 5s. Tompson.

Mr. Sanderfon has tired his hand at this fashionable species of composition with considerable success. Much spirit and originality of fancy pervade the several pieces, and recommend them to the ear, while the passages are in general so turned, as to render the work improving to the finger.

Mozart's Grand Quartetto for the piano-forte, with accompaniments for a violin, tenor, and violoncello. 4s. Preston.

This elegant and elaborate composition is in E flat, major, and comprizes three movements; the first of which is in common-time, allegro, the second in three quavers, adagio, and the third in common time, allegretto. Every bar bears the stamp of Mozart's peculiar genius, and exhibits an exuberancy of fancy and accuracy of arrangement, to which but few compositions, ancient or modern, can justly pretend. We could point out many beautiful passages, but the merit of this great musician is of such notoriety as to preclude the necessity of entering into particulars; it is, therefore, sufficient to add, that the present work is in every respect worthy its great author.

The Prophecy, a sacred Oratorio in two parts, and Ocean, an ode in one part. Performed March 29th, 1799, at the Theatre Royal Hay-market. The only one composed in this country nearly these sixty years.

It is not perfectly within the pale of

this department of our Magazine, to notice works in manuscript; but Mr. Busby's late scientific enterprize was at once so novel, and of such extraordinary merit and magnitude, that we cannot resist the impulse to gratify our musical readers with a few remarks on the above productions.

Understanding that the composer had dared to strike out a style for himself, combining the grandeur of the greatest ancients, with the sweetness of the most admired moderns, we attended the performance with high-wrought expectations; and the curtain had not long been up, before they were still increased by the powerful effect of a fugue in the overture to the Prophecy, the beautiful subject of which instantly arrested our attention, and was answered by the bass in a manner which astonished the whole audience, and extorted a sudden and universal burst of applause.

The airs were not only uncommonly chaste and elegant in themselves, but remarkably rich in their accompaniments; and the chorusses displayed that sublimity, expression, and correctness of counterpoint, which no other composer of the present day appears to have attempted. The style of the ode was also truly noble. The overture and chorusses were of a cast between Handel and Boyce, and the airs possessed all the melliflency of Arne, blended with a dignity not to be found in the works of that charming author.

Miss Pople, Master Elliot, Mr. Nield, and the other principal vocal performers, acquitted themselves to the highest satisfaction of their auditors; and Mr. Cramer, whose anxious attention throughout the performance was evident to the whole house, led the band in his very best style.

We cannot but congratulate Mr. Busby, and all his contemporaries of talent, on this his welcome entrance into the Lyceum of the Musical Classics. He has proved that the genius of the old school is not extinct; and that the lovers of the sublimer species of composition will no longer be under the necessity of continually recurring to the reiterated strains of Purcel, Handel, Corelli and Geminiiani. The harmonic energies have again been awakened, and we entertain the hope that this brilliant effort will encourage other professors of genius and science to exertions equally honourable to themselves, and as gratifying to the public.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

ACUTE DISEASES.

No. of Cases.

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

TYPHUS Gravior	-	3
Typhus Mitior	-	5
Peripneumonia	-	3
Peripneumonia Notha	-	5
Catarrh	-	4
Inflammatory Sore Throat	-	3
Ophthalmia	-	1
Acute Rheumatism	-	6

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	-	12
Dyspnoea	-	7
Cough and Dyspnoea	-	13
Hoarseness	-	4
Hæmoptoe	-	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	10
Pleurodyne	-	4
Ascites	-	2
Anasarca	-	3
Cephalalgia	-	10
Syncope	-	3
Vertigo	-	5
Epistaxis	-	2
Menorrhagia difficilis	-	4
Amenorrhœa	-	7
Chlorosis	-	5
Fluor Albus	-	6
Enterodynia	-	5
Diarrhœa	-	9
Vomitus	-	3
Gastrodyria	-	4
Dyspepsia	-	10
Obstipatio	-	2
Hæmorrhoids	-	3
Prolapsus Ani	-	1
Dysuria	-	3
Herpes	-	4
Hysteria	-	3
Palpitation of the Heart	-	2
St. Vitus's Dance	-	2
Hypochondriasis	-	3
Chronic Rheumatism	-	14

Dolores post Partum	-	3
Menorrhagia Lochialis	-	2
Low Fever	-	2
Mastodynia	-	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	-	4
Ophthalmia	-	3
Fever	-	2
Verues	-	4

The unusually long continuance of cold weather, and the pretty constant course of the wind from E. and N. E. have protracted the duration of many of the winter diseases. Cough, dyspnoea, catarrh and all the species of pneumonic affections still continue to prevail very generally. In several cases of phthisis pulmonalis the symptoms have seemed to be aggravated by the state of the weather; and there has been a very rapid advance towards the fatal catastrophe.

Rheumatism, both of the acute and chronic species have been very frequent. In this disease the degree of pain has been very considerable, and the recovery from the acute species of it uncommonly slow. Some patients who had recovered from acute rheumatism previously to the commencement of the winter, and who during the first of the winter months continued free from every symptom of the disease, have been much afflicted by the wandering pains of the chronic species during the last two months.

Inflammatory sore throats have been very frequent, and have been followed, especially in scrophulous habits, by a tenderness and enlargement of parotid glands.

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE Rev. ARTHUR HOMER, D. D. and fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, has circulated proposals for printing by subscription a work, entitled, "*Bibliotheca Universalis Americana*;" or an universal American library: containing a general catalogue of publications, relating to America and the West Indies, from the first discovery thereof by Columbus in 1492, to the end of the present century. This work is intended to comprise not only all books and pamphlets relating to America and the West Indies, particularly those in our own language, which were written

during the late war; but all others of any note and celebrity, which have been written by American authors, or have proceeded originally from the American press, upon what subjects soever they may treat. The best maps, charts, &c. will likewise generally be added, together with all the voyages and discoveries in the North and South Seas throughout the whole of the western hemisphere.

The divisions, which at present appear most eligible to the Editor, are---

1. The general History and Description of the Countries included in this plan, containing the general accounts of Voyages, Tra-

vels, Adventures, Journals, Campaigns, Sieges, Battles, &c.

2. Geographical Books, and Gazetteers, Atlases, Maps, Charts, &c.

3. Books upon Divinity and Moral Subjects; particularly the Disputes and Persecutions of the Quakers in Pennsylvania and New England, the History of the United Brethren in America, and all other religious Sects.

4. Law Books, State Papers, Trials, and Political Pamphlets.

5. Books relating to Natural History, Medicine, Chirurgery, &c.

6. Ditto to the Arts and Sciences, Antiquities and Literature in general.

7. Ditto to Trade in general and Plantation, Agriculture, and the American Fisheries.

8. Ditto to the Affairs of the South Sea Company in particular.

9. Ditto of the Scots Colony at Darien.

10. Ditto of the Hudson's Bay Company.

11. Ditto of the celebrated Mississippi Scheme.

12. Ditto of the Slave Trade and African Company trading to the West Indies.

13. Ditto of Poetry, Music, Novels, and Dramatic Compositions.

14. Addenda, or Appendix of Miscellaneous Articles not included under the above heads, or accidentally before omitted.

Lastly. All books in the Indian languages, to what class soever they may properly belong, will be thrown together into a separate Appendix, as more particularly appropriate to this publication.

The work shall consist of two volumes in quarto, of about five hundred pages each. The price to subscribers two guineas in boards, to be paid when the whole is completed.

The interesting "*Travels in North America*" by the DUKE DE LA ROCHE-FOUCAULT LIANCOURT, are preparing for publication by Mr. NEUMAN, with every possible expedition. A delay of a few days has been occasioned by the engraver, and by the necessity of doing justice in the English language, to a publication embracing so many interests and from the pen of so intelligent a traveller. As the tour was made so recently as the years 1796, 7, and 8, the work may be expected to prove the most authentic and valuable on the subject of American policy, manners, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, which has hitherto appeared.

The successful candidate for both the prize questions of 1798, proposed by the Physical Society, at Guy's Hospital, was Dr. WARWICK, of Rotherham. The questions for 1799, appeared in our last.

In the course of May will be published, a new edition of "*Institutes of Natural*

Philosophy, Theoretical, and Experimental," by the late Dr. ENFIELD, with corrections, and additions; together with an "*Introduction to the first Principles of Chemistry*." In one volume in quarto, illustrated with plates.

A correct portrait of "*George Fox*," the founder of the sect, of the people called quakers, is preparing for publication from the original painting of him, by HONTHORST; (in the year 1654, and in the 30th year of Fox's Age), now in the possession of Mr. RICKMAN.—The price of the print will be five shillings each—of proofs ten shillings.

A new theoretical work is in the press, intitled "*An Essay on Practical Musical Composition*," written and dedicated to his Majesty, by A. F. C. KOLLMANN, organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.

Mr. SHERIDAN, who so successfully prepared KOTZEBUE's play of *The Stranger* for representation on the English stage, is now employed in bringing out that author's famous tragedy of *The Spaniards in Peru*, or *The Death of ROLLA*, under the altered title of *PIZARRO*. That the performance might possess the requisite charm of novelty, Miss PLUMPTRE's printed translation of this piece has been laid upon the shelf, at the particular request of Mr. Sheridan, till after the piece has appeared upon the stage. Pizarro, who gives name to Mr. Sheridan's altered play, is the principal character in KOTZEBUE's *Spaniards in Peru*.

Mr. A. Q. BURE, a French clergyman of Bath, the intimate friend of the celebrated Mrs. HAUY, is about to publish a work entitled, "*Recherches Mathematiques sur la texture intime des Corps*."

HEYNE, the celebrated editor of Virgil, has given a very ample account in the *Göttingen Anzeigen* of Mr. WAKEFIELD's Lucretius; in which he speaks of that gentleman's talents, and erudition, in terms of the highest admiration. He describes the edition as the most splendid and correct that has yet appeared of any classic. In justice to our learned and illustrious countryman we shall take an early opportunity to present our readers with an extract from the dissertation of so profound a scholar and critic as professor Heyne.

Dr. WILLIAM TURTON, author of the "*Medical Glossary*," is about to print a translation of the "*Systima Naturæ of Linnæ*," from the last edition by Gmelin. It will be comprised in four large octavo volumes, and will include the later discov-

veries of societies and naturalists. The English natural productions will be distinguished by an asterisk. Each department will be accompanied with an appropriate introduction, descriptive plates, and explanation of the Linnéan terms. The first volume, containing the *mammalia, aves, amphibia and pisces*, will be ready for publication some time in the ensuing autumn. The great price of Gmelin's edition, and the total exclusion of those not well acquainted with the Latin languages, from consulting the works of the founder of his system, will make this publication an acceptable present to the lovers of natural history, and an useful addition to the stock of English scientific literature.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, optician, of Holborn, has just edited a new edition, being the fifth, of "*Essays on Electricity*," by the late Mr. GEORGE ADAMS; to which he has added, several new and careful particulars, besides the corrections of many errors in the references to the figures of the plates. The work is in one volume octavo.

Mr. JONES has also in the press, a new and general treatise on the "*Use of the Globes*," intended principally to accompany the new 18 and 12 inch British globes, which have been constructed by himself.

Dr. TOWNSON's volume of "*Traacts in Natural History and Physiology*," is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

Dr. JENNER's "*Treatise on the Cow Pax*," has been translated into the French.

CAPTAIN STEDMAN's "*Travels to Surinam and the Interior of Guiana*," have been lately translated into French, and published at Paris.

A portion of the fifth volume of the "*Transactions of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta*," has been already received in this country. Notwithstanding the loss they have sustained by the death of Sir William Jones; those learned gentlemen continue their researches into every part of the history and literature of Hindoostan, and of the rest of Asia, with a diligence and a success, which seem to render their papers more generally interesting than those of any of the erudite and scientific societies of Europe.

The Reverend BENJAMIN HUTCHESON, has lately made a series of very elaborate and ingenious meteorological observations; from which he has been led to infer, that the *Moon*—whatever influence she may, at times, exercise upon

men's brains—has none at all upon the changes in the weather.

There has been recently communicated to the Royal Society of London, a series of very curious experiments by a medical gentleman of this country; tending to shew, how far mercury, administered as a medicine, acts by exciting the galvanic susceptibility of the animal nerves.

During this winter some remarkable experiments on the freezing of quicksilver have been made in London, by Messrs. Allen and Lawton, chemists. The frigorific ingredients used were, crystallised muriat of lime and snow, as recommended by Seguin. In the first experiment, four ounces of mercury in a retort, immersed in a mixture of snow and muriat of lime, was perfectly fixed in fifteen minutes, the degree of cold being 50 deg. In another, made on Feb. 7, the external temperature being 33 deg. the unprecedented quantity of 56lb. avoirdupois of mercury, enclosed in a bladder, was completely fixed in the same mixture in the space of an hour and forty minutes. The degree of cold at first produced was 62 deg.—*Philosophical Mag.*

Mr. MALCOLM LAING's "*History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns to the Union of the Kingdoms*," is now in the press.

The learned Mr. JOSEPH GRANT, will shortly publish "*A View of the principles and Practice of the Law of Scotland, compared with the Principles of the Law of England*." This work is very much wanted for the direction of practising lawyers in both these countries. Such is the intercourse of life and business, that the Scottish lawyer is frequently, concerning cases in the English law, which his contracted knowledge is insufficient to give any useful advice about. And even English lawyers of the highest eminence, know, for the greater part, just as much concerning the practical detail of the law of Scotland, as concerning that of the laws of the Medes and Persians, even though Scottish appeals are, every year, brought, in such numbers, before the House of Peers. Mr. Grant has enjoyed singular advantages, adapted to qualify him for the able accomplishment of his undertaking. It will certainly supply an important desideratum in the lawyer's library.

Dr. BARON, of the University of St. Andrews, is understood to have been long engaged upon an important philosophical work on the principles of "*Rhetoric and Literary Compositions*," which, it

is hoped that he will, at last, cease to polish and improve, and give it to the world.

The Right Honourable LORD MACDONALD, with a degree of antiquarian curiosity, worthy of the representative of the line of the ancient Norwegian princes of the *Hebule*, has employed a person to collect all those ancient Gaelic poems, which are still preserved in oral tradition among the inhabitants of the Hebridian Isles, yet have escaped the notice of Macpherson, and other former collectors.

Mr. DANIEL LEZARS, a portrait-engraver in Edinburgh, whose talents are of first-rate excellence in his art, has nearly finished an engraving of a figure of the Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, from a painting by *Raeburn*; which is likely to prove one of the finest specimens of this art, that has yet been produced in Scotland.

Dr. MACCARD, of Oldenburg, in his treatise "*On the Practical use of Baths*," recommends to women in pregnancy to drink simply the acidulated mineral waters, particularly Seltzer water, as a means of relieving or at least mitigating the symptoms of nausea and vomiting frequently attending this state, and which although it can only be a palliative is of equal benefit as if it performed a radical cure.

C. TESSIER, has published in the Philomathical Society of Paris a memoir on the period of gestation of animals from which we extract the following particulars.—Of *Cows*, there are 160 cases.—Of these 14 calved between the 221st and the 266th day—3 the 270th day—50 from the 270th to the 280th day—68 from the 280th to the 290th day—20 the 300th day—5 the 308th day. So there are 67 days between the two extremes. Of *Mares*, there are 102 cases. Three foaled on the 311th day—one the 314th—one the 325th—one the 326th—two the 380th—47 from the 340th to the 350th day—26 from the 350th to the 360th day—21 from the 360th to the 367th day—and one on the 390th day—there being thus 79 days between the extremes. Of *Swine*, there are only 15 cases. One farrowed the 109th day—10 from the 110th to the 120th day—two the 121st day—one the 122d—one the 123d. Of *Rabbits*, there are 130 cases. One kindled the 26th day—two the 27th—three the 28th—53 the 29th—50 the 30th—20 the 31st—nine the 33d—making seven days between the two extremes. He also gives the following observation from

an experiment published by C. DARCY, on the eggs of fow.s. Of these in one brood there were hatched, one on the 13th day—two the 17th—three the 18th—and five on the 19th and 20th days.

The French Council of Ancients have given orders, that a monument be erected in the National Garden of the Thuilleries, to the memory of Rousseau. The artist who executes this tribute to the philosopher of Geneva, is Citizen MASON.

The French Citizen LEROUX, well known for his professional talents, is about to publish a very extensive elementary work on Architecture, in which he proposes to treat of that art from its origin to its highest state of perfection; from the simple cottage to the magnificent palace. This work from the eminent abilities of its author, the masterly designs prepared for it, and the vast plan it embraces, will when completed be itself a splendid monument of art.

The first part of the gallery of the Central Museum of the Arts at Paris, was opened to the public on the 18th Germinal (7th April). But from the numerous additions requisite to the building, the indispensable repairs necessary to a great number of the pictures to be exhibited, the difficulties which have attended many of the enquiries necessary to ascertain the chronology, originality and painters of the different pictures, have obliged the administration to defer to this time the opening of this magnificent exhibition, which contains so many master pieces of art.

The Economical Society of Batavia, have offered a prize of 600 florins for the best answer to the following question—"Are there any means altogether satisfactory and hitherto unknown, so completely to purify corrupted water, as entirely to remove its taste and smell, without the mixture of any noxious ingredient, and render it a clear, refreshing and wholesome beverage; and what are those means?"—The society requires the following circumstances to be attended to,—1st, That the process be not expensive, but be such as, without much consumption of fuel, can be employed at sea in ships deeply laden and exposed to violent motion.—2dly, That it can be easily executed by the seamen.—3dly, That it must answer equally in all climates; and 4thly, That it must produce no pernicious effect in the coppers in which the seamen prepare their food.—The Memoirs to be addressed to J. J. Dessout Secretary of the society

society at Harlem, previous to the 28th of February, 1800.

In North America, as well as in Germany, the inhabitants preserve apples during the most severe frosts, by keeping them in an apartment immediately under the roof of the house, and without a fire; a *linen* cloth being thrown over them before the commencement of the frost.—The following simple means is also said to be effectual, in preserving the blossom of fruit trees from being damaged by the early spring frosts,—namely, to bring a rope through the branches of the tree, so as to terminate the one end of it in a bucket of water; and should a slight frost take place the tree will not be affected by it; but it will form a considerable film on the surface of the bucket.—This experiment, which is certainly worth trying, is taken from a paper in the memoirs of the Royal Society of Agriculture in Paris.

A French Dramatic writer, Citizen LAYA, has introduced on the Paris stage a Tragi-Comedy, intitled, "*Une Journée du Jeune Néron*", which is an imitation of a truly novel kind, of Skakespeare's Henry IV. The Roman Emperor *Claudius* is the *King Henry—Nero* the *Prince of Wales*, nor is *Falstaff* omitted, but brought forward under the name of *Aulus*.

There has been lately established at Munich the capital of Bavaria, at the sole expence of the ELECTOR, an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb: where children from 8 to 14 years of age, and having no other bodily defect, are admitted and maintained free of every expence. The Director of this Academy is M. BERNARD ERNSDORFER.

The *Goettingen Library* truly deserves the name of *Public*. Not only has every person without distinction free access to it at stated hours, but any student engaged in a particular work or pursuit may easily obtain permission to carry to his own apartments from twelve to twenty volumes; and every Professor may borrow what books he thinks proper: nay, known literary men, residing at a distance from Goettingen, have frequently been allowed the use of books from the public library.—Although so great a latitude might be inconvenient, and perhaps impossible in the *British Museum*; yet surely that *National* collection might be made somewhat more easy of access to the *Nation*. That the few literary men who have sufficient interest, may be allowed to study there; and that other persons may, by considera-

ble trouble, and after a fortnight's application, be permitted to walk through the house; and see the collection as a show, is surely not making this valuable and *expensive* institution generally useful. And if these objections lie against the *British Museum*, what shall we say to some of the principal libraries at Oxford, which are not even accessible to the students, and in which the *cobweb covered volumes* enjoy as much the *otium academicum*, as the members of that far-famed seat of the mules.

The subterranean investigations, now making in Italy, by the French continue to be productive. In a country house, discovered in the neighbourhood of Herculaneum, there have been found two feet, and part of an arm belonging to two statues of Satyrs in bronze, of Grecian sculpture and excellent workmanship; and, at a little distance, the base on which these figures have stood, imprinted with the marks of four feet. The remaining part of the group is expected to be discovered, when the whole will be easily got out.

At Pompeia the search has also been attended with success. Citizen ZARILLO, Director General of these investigations, in a letter to the General in Chief, gives an account of the discovery of a chamber, in which are three small pictures, all representing the same subject, but in different attitudes; namely, a satyr making attacks upon an unwilling nymph—the colouring, of one of them in particular, is exquisite, and may dispute the palm with the works of Titian. On the wall of an adjoining apartment is a picture considerably larger, of Diana and Endymion, well designed and charmingly coloured. There is also in another room, a mosaic pavement extremely beautiful and valuable; and in the chambers where the pictures are, C. ZARILLO expects that similar mosaic work will be discovered. A French Journalist adds, that the General in Chief has directed C. C. POINT, THEVENIN and BLANCHARD to make copies of the above mentioned pictures, which are afterwards to be taken out and transported to Paris, if they shall be judged worthy of that honour. It is meant afterwards to attack the center of Herculaneum, where many valuable monuments of art and antiquity are looked for.

On the 25th Nivôse (14th January last) an operation for the cataract was performed in the *Hospice des Vieillards*, Faubourg Martin, Paris, on a man aged 24, born

born blind; previous to the operation, several persons, among others, Citizens GARAT and LEBRETON, of the National Institute, examined him, in order to be satisfied of the ideas he entertained respecting bodies. His answers were plain and distinct. He had learned vocal music by an artificial memory, kept time correctly, and sung with an accompaniment. He was not without some idea of colours, being able to perceive a strong light, which afforded him a sort of twilight, but too faint to allow him to distinguish objects. He had however been taught to be sensible of a bright red. When placed obliquely he took notice of the scarlet colour of C. GARAT's waistcoat, C. LEBRETON having shewn him a bobin of crimson silk, he said it appeared a kind of red; but he could not at all perceive purple or any other dark colour. After a variety of questions put to him by the persons present, he was left to rest for an hour. The operation was then performed, in presence of the administrators of the department of the Seine, the members of the central bureau, Citizens GARAT, LEBRETON, MERCIER and HALLE of the National Institute; Citizens THOURRET and HAUVY, and two eminent foreign physicians. It was extremely difficult from the excessive mobility of the lens; but the astonishing skill of the oculist, Citizen FORTENZE, of the *Hospice de l'humanité*, surmounted every thing. The patient, on perceiving the light, exclaimed several times, *how bright!* and could not bear it: nor did the oculist wish him to attempt to make use of his new sense. The complete result of this cure has not yet been published; every thing however has the most favourable appearance. The first bandage was taken off his eyes the fourth day after the operation; and it was ascertained, that the light forcibly struck the new and still extremely delicate organ. On the 9th Pluviôse (28th January) when the second bandage was taken off, the patient was fully examined. He could scarcely yet support the strong light, but distinctly discerned the shadows, and a deep green seemed to give him pleasure. He took notice readily and quickly of the motion from right to left of a body balanced before him, and formed a tolerable judgment of the distance of a body exposed to his sight.

In the Paris Journals, a work is announced for immediate publication, which has been long and anxiously expected, being the fruit of the unremitting labours

of its learned author for the last three years;—"The Natural History of the Mountain of Saint Pierre of Maestricht, with a Topographical Chart, and fifty four Splendid Engravings, from the drawings of Marschal, Natural History Painter at the National Garden, and other able artists."

The provisional government of Piedmont have directed both the university of Turin, and the provincial college to be again opened, "these seminaries having they say greatly contributed to disseminate the immortal principles of liberty."

The public have been informed, that the Directory have instituted a jury of Artists to determine the respective value of the works of art ordered, and to be paid for, by the French government; and to settle and ascertain in what manner and by what proportions the hundred thousand livres, appropriated for the reward of artists, are to be distributed and apportioned among the painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers, &c. The following persons compose this Jury: *Vieu, David, Gérard, Miyaer, Vernet, Vincent, Naigcon, Fragonard, Barthelemy, Redouté and Morel-Darleux*, Painters; *Bienaimé, Thibault, Allais*, Architects, and *Giraud*, Sculptor; with the following *Suppleans* or substitutes, *Lebrun*, Painter, and *Moitte, Ramey, Auger and Juissin*, Sculptors.

The Historian and Poet *Nanescuriew*, who died lately in Poland, has left behind him no less than three hundred and sixty manuscript volumes, on a variety of subjects, written and collected under the patronage of the unfortunate Scanniaus, and a great proportion of them by his order. That monarch had enjoined the learned author in particular to publish every possible document and account respecting the first partition of Poland.

GERARD DOW's celebrated picture of the Dropical Woman, which the King of Sardinia, at the moment of his abdication, gave to *Clauzel*, adjutant general of the French army of Italy, has been by that officer presented to the Nation, and is now placed in the central Museum of the arts at Paris.

There is now publishing at Paris, in numbers, a splendid work, intitled "*Plans of the Palaces and other modern Buildings of Rome*". By PERCIER, FONTALNE, and BERNIER.

In the French National Museum there is, among other monuments of antiquity, one of great value. It is an inscription of the names of the Citizens who fell in

the expedition under the Athenian Hero Cimon, in Egypt, Phenicia and Cyprus. This testimony of the gratitude of a free people towards their defenders, although only painted on wood, has existed from the 450th year before the christian æra. It was discovered in 1674, by Golland the translator of the Arabian Nights Entertainments; and the French obtained possession of it by means of NOINTEL their ambassador at Constantinople.

The French government have put a stop to the intended sale of the materials of the Cathedral of Rheims; the portal of which, a master-piece of gothic architecture, we are happy to find will be thus preserved. It would indeed have been a disgrace to a nation that boasts of her collections of the monuments of art, to suffer this admirable structure to be destroyed for the paltry value of the price the materials might produce.

A *Literary Almanack* is announced, at Paris, to be published in September next, and to be continued annually. It will contain a systematic and alphabetically arranged list of all the men of letters now living in France, or who have died since the revolution, with their names, surnames, the places and dates of their birth, their places of residence, and literary titles, the titles of their works, the places where published, the different editions, the pirated editions, the dates of publication, the number of pages and volumes, with the forms and prices, including the smallest tracts, and likewise the time of the death of those who are no more.

The King of Sardinia was in possession of a manuscript in six volumes folio, which he valued so much, as hardly to permit it to be inspected. It contains the works of a man too little known, the architect PIRRO LIGORIO, who died in 1780. This we understand the French government, in whose possession it now is, mean to make public; and in doing so they will afford a treat to artists and men of taste in general. Ligurio was a man of fortune and also of genius, an ardent lover of the arts, and an indefatigable enquirer into the monuments of antiquity. By a judicious and laborious attention to the remains of ancient buildings, and to every vestige and authentic account he could find, he has delineated Rome, as it was in the time of the Cæsars. His works are enriched with admirable details; and the plans which he has given have all the charming simplicity of the ancients.

No city in Europe abounds with so many hospitals, and other charitable institutions, as the capital of France; for not only the kings, but many wealthy private individuals have expended immense sums, in establishing philanthropic asylums, which have rendered their memory revered by posterity, however unworthy in their private life and character. And it is to the credit of the existing government of France, that by far the greater number of these foundations in Paris, have been respected, and are still tolerably well supported, notwithstanding the extraordinary and frequent changes, which the finances of that nation have experienced during the long continuance of the revolutionary war. This consolatory remark cannot however be applied with justice to similar establishments in the departments, or the country at large. We read of one particular instance, namely, the hospital of Aix in Provence, where a respectable infirmary for the reception of insane and lame patients was formerly maintained, that the poor and wretched objects of this charity have for some time past been dismissed, there being a total deficiency of the means of supporting the current expences of the house. Under these circumstances, it is a grateful and interesting intelligence to the friends of medical science and humanity, that the French councils have lately decreed the sum of sixteen millions of livres, annually, towards the support of the National Hospitals.

The French Directory have lately granted a gratuity of 500 livres to ANTOINE LASALLE, author of several ingenious publications, who notwithstanding his having been reduced to great distress, has for these two years past been engaged in the translation of *Bacon*, and already completed the works "*De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum*," and "*Novum organum*," and nearly finished the work entitled, "*Siſtema ſilvarum*." The Director NEUFCHATEAU concludes his letter to Citizen Berthier of Sémur, (where Laſalle reſides,) notifying this gift, in the following terms.—"It will be gratifying to you to announce to him, that government anxious to remedy as much as possible the misfortunes of persons of merit, grant him a sum of 500 livres, to enable him to attend to his translation of *Bacon*, without being distracted by the painful sensation of necessity."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RAISIAE*.

FAIR Buda's walls and stately tow'rs,

Gleam horrible with war ;

While Ferdinand with fury pours
His legions from afar.

Beleagu'rd long-with silent care
He delves the treacherous mine,
And hissing thro' the troubl'd air
His arrowy tempests shine.

And now what misery appears,
Of every form and hue !
What youthful lovers bleed ! What tears
Affection's cheek bedew !

See famine, gentlest of the train,
That wars fell steps attend,
Meagre and pale o'er heaps of slain,
Her eager aspect bend !

Even she who late her babe carress'd,
For pity finds no room ;
And long by cruel hunger press'd,
Now meditates its doom.

Hard is the time—for scarce a meal,
The granaries can supply :
And e'en the war-worn soldiers feel,
The pangs of scarcity.

Still Raissac, chieftian of the town,
With unabated might ;
The fainting cheers, and up and down
Reanimates the fight.

His comrades meet in close debate,
Th' impending ills to shun :

Cries Raissac—at the postern wait,
The midnight hour of one.

Forth shall ye issue on the foe,
Secure in sleep he cried ;
And deal unseen the vengeful blow,
Of death on every side.

The veil of night was thickly spread,
They issue from the gate ;
Their foes secure, no sally dread,
With wanton pride elate.

They gain the fosse—the guards they slay,
And rush into the camp—
The coward heart their shouts dismay—
The hero's courage damp.

Roused at the sound in pale affright,
Young Ferdinand awakes ;
And by the night-fires dubious light,
His sword and buckler takes.

Arise, my comrades ! shame the foe !
Arise ! arise ! he cried.

His voice th' affrighted squadrons know,
And crowd their generals side.

He forms their ranks in haste, and flies,
Where most the tumult grew ;
But friend met friend in night's disguise,
And brother, brother slew.

Now flames the camp, the distant fires
Illumed the town afar.

Still Raissac quells the fierce desire,
To mingle with the war.

The day is ours ! with joy he cries—
Friends ! be no more dismay'd.
Fresh succours fly ! the flames arise !
Your fighting brethren aid !

The morn had purpled o'er the sky,
Ere all were well subdu'd :
Now in their turn th' assailants fly,
And fast the foe pursu'd.

Forth issuing from the gate in view,
The timely aid they saw :
Again they turn—the fight renew—
And hope from succour draw.

Now in the plain, beneath the wall,
A fiercer fight began ;
Like leaves in autumn heroes fall,
As man encounters man.

The field forever now were lost,
But for a champion brave ;
Who stormed the onward rushing host,
And fierce his falchion drove.

Distinguish'd by the plume he wore,
Upon his beaver'd head :

Brave Raissac saw him stain'd with gore,
Mix glorious with the dead.

The shouts of victory now resound,
From Buda's rescu'd towers :
The freemen fly and widely round
Unsated vengeance pour.

Th' impatient townsmen now no more,
By hostile armies pent ;
Rush to the plain, wide-carnag'd o'er,
With varied passions rent.

There parents o'er their sons bewail
Death-smitten in the fight ;
While some their sons exulting hail
In victory and life.

Such was the joy and bitter ruth,
On Raissac rush'd along ;
And search, he cried, the victor youth,
These bleeding heaps among.

You'll know him by the spreading plume,
He on his helmet wore ;
Here on this spot he met his doom,
And here lies buried o'er.

'Tis fit, brave youth ! a meed be paid,
To water such as thine ;
Whoe'er thou art, thou shalt be laid,
Near Buda's holy shrike.

The dead removed—now fair below,
The plumed warrior lay :
His helm was marked with many a blow
Sore dealt on him that day.

About their famed deliverer croud
The anxious townsmen near :
Some mourn his fall in accents loud,
Some drop the silent tear.

T t

Now

* This Ballad is founded on a fact related by Montaigne in his Essays.

Make way! make way! brave Raissac cried,
 The hero, let me see;
 For, for his country never died,
 A braver youth than he.
 Now lift he cries the beaver high,
 And let me see his face:
 For him let no fond parent sigh,
 'Twould such a son disgrace.
 The beaver rose—the youth he knew—
 My son! my son! he cried
 Nor more—for speechless, pale he grew,
 Sunk on the corse and died.

THE CLOSE OF THE EVENING.

NOW the broad sun descends beneath the
 light,
 The western sky is tinged with purple light.
 And oft retiring to her bower of clouds,
 Through amber veil the moon her form un-
 shrouds.
 In spiral volumes slow the smoke ascends,
 Clings to the mist, and with the dew drop
 blends;
 Where past the hours of work, th' industrious
 swain,
 From hoarded weeds extracts a scanty gain.
 The busy hum of day no more we hear,
 Each separate sound attracts the list'ning ear;
 And now the star of evening mounts on high,
 And night that hides the earth reveals the sky.

C. S. E.

SONNET TO DELIA.

AH! once I thought this bosom that so much
 Had throbb'd with varied pangs, at length
 was steel'd
 By sullen apathy, nor more would yield
 To sensibility's impulsive touch.
 But when thy melting glance my soul re-
 turn'd,
 Tumultuous heav'd griefs agonizing fight,
 Unbid'den tears then started in my eyes,
 And love, soft tyrant, his lost pow'r resum'd.
 But yet those woes with which my soul is
 fraught
 I scarce regret;—now swell within my mind
 Those sympathies that glow for human kind;
 Which erst thy charms mild beaming radiance
 taught:
 Then let philanthropy with love combine,
 And round my throbbing heart in social
 wreaths entwine. ORLANDO.

TO A SNOWDROP.

WELCOME sweet harbinger of op'ning
 spring,
 Thy pensive beauties caught my wandering
 eye;
 I've pluck'd thee, solitary flower, to bring,
 Thy tender frame, where no rude blasts are
 nigh.
 I see, thou scarce canst rear thy drooping head,
 For frosts inclement pierce thy lovely form,
 But I'll transplant thee to a warmer bed;
 My hand shall raise thee, and my fire shall
 warm.
 Oh would some sympathising gentle hand,
 Thus raise the human flower, when misery's
 dart,

And keen affliction, with her scorpion wand,
 Would make a victim of the youthful heart.
 How would my heart rejoice, could I relieve,
 And wipe away the tear from sorrow's eye,
 The child of suffering, could sweet comfort
 give,
 Or change into a smile, the widow's sigh.
 Alas the consolation I would grant
 To others, I myself must never know,
 But if the means, the power to bless, I want,
 I can commiserate, tho' not bestow.

To St. Andrews Cathedral Church, Wills.

BY THE REV. MR. T. BOWEN.

LONG! may thy gothic pillows bear the
 weight
 Which tower in beauty o'er their slender
 form,
 Nor with rude crush consign their change to
 fate;
 But brave the whirlwinds, and defy the
 storm.
 Long! may thy solemn organs melting sound
 Attune the mind, and pure affections raise,
 Roll through the vaulted roof and thence
 rebound,
 To distant aisles, and die in songs of praise.
 Long! may thy matin and thy evening bell
 Change the soft transient breeze with calls
 to prayer,
 Rouze every holy passion from its cell;
 And for celestial bliss the soul prepare.
 Or should it chance to toll in that dread hour,
 When a departing spirit droops in clay—
 May it revive the poor dejected flower,
 And pass it blooming to the realms of day.

A PICTURE.

AH who art thou of more than mortal birth,
 Whom heaven adorns with beauty's
 brightest beam,
 On wings of speed why spurn'st thou thus
 the earth?
 "Known but to few, OCCASION is my name.
 "No rest I find, for underneath my feet
 "The eternal circle rolls that speeds my
 way;
 "Not the strong eagle wings her course so
 fleet,
 "And these my glittering pinions I display,
 "That from the dazzling sight thine eyes
 may turn away,
 "In full luxuriance o'er my angel face,
 "Float my thick tresses, free and unconfin'd,
 "That through the veil my features few
 may trace;
 "But not one lock adorns my head behind,
 "Once past, for ever gone, no mortal might
 "Shall bid the circling wheel return again."
 But who is she, companion of thy flight?
 "REPENTANCE" if thou grasp at me in
 vain,
 "Then must thou in thine arms her loath-
 some form retain.
 And now while heedless of the truths I sing,
 Vain thoughts and fond desires thy time em-
 ploy;
 Ah, seest thou not—on swift but silent wing
 The form that smiled so fair has glided by.

*The NEW PATENTS, lately Enrolled.***MR. DALE'S PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TAMBOURINE.**

THE perfection of musical sounds, depends much upon the delicacy of the instruments which are employed to produce them. No excellence of those which we frame can equal the powers of the human voice: even to give to the human voice its most exquisite musical expression, there are required a soundness and a delicacy of the organs, such as are not often to be found long co-existent. There is nothing that requires higher mechanical ingenuity, than the construction of those musical instruments which are the work of art.

Prodigious is the improvement which must have taken place in all that relates to music from the time of the *shell*, the *cymbal*, and the rustic *pipe of straw*, to that diversity and complexity of structure which are displayed in the instruments of our modern musicians. It is but vain talk that ascribes to the music of the ancient Greeks, a power over the emotions and affections of the human heart, superior to that of the more complex, and richer harmony of our cotemporaries.

It is not long since many of the finest of the instruments of music were to be found in greater perfection in Germany and Italy than in Great Britain; but, the wealth and grandeur of the great imperial and commercial capital of London, have, at last, we believe, fixed in it as well the most ingenious makers of musical instruments, as the ablest musicians in the world. Musical instruments are exported from London to many parts of the European continent, as well as to all the more distant dependencies of the British empire in the East and the West Indies.

It is therefore, with very great pleasure, that we see a new improvement made upon so agreeable an instrument as the *Tambourine*. Mr. JOSEPH DALE, an ingenious musical-instrument maker in the parish of Mary-le-bone, has lately obtained a patent for an improvement in the head of this instrument, which is likely to prove of very essential utility. We respect the rights of the patentee too highly to enter into a minute detail of the peculiarities of his invention: let it be sufficient to mention, that, by means of it, a more convenient *tension*, and the upper part of the instrument is made more apt to the fingers of the musician. We should hope, that instruments with this

improvement, will be so generally preferred, as to afford an ample reward to the ingenuity of the inventor; for, in a matter of so much delicacy as music, even changes apparently the most slight, may prove ultimately of very high importance;

MR. HICKLEY'S PATENT FOR BEAUTIFYING AND IMPROVING CHEMICAL AND CULINARY VESSELS.

Scarcely any of the arts of secondary necessity are more useful than those of the potter and the worker in metals, which furnish us with the common vessels for the kitchen and the table, and with other utensils of familiar domestic accommodation. We may still contemplate with envy the exquisite models of the ancient *etruscan* vases, and the inimitable semi vitrification of some of the porcelain of *China*: but it cannot be denied, that the *potteries* and the *cast-iron works* of Britain, now provide many more elegant utensils for the service of ordinary life, than are known to have been furnished by the arts of any other country or any other age.

The mere hardening of moulds of clay in the fire, could have, comparatively, but little utility, were it not for that *superficial* vitrification of these moulds, which fits them, so suitably, for culinary uses. Chemistry teaching the choice of the proper *earths*, has contributed to perfect the manufacture. We form from the most common and base materials, a species of vessels more elegant and salutary in the use of them, than any that could otherwise be produced from matters the most precious and rare. The colours, too, which the English potter knows how to communicate to the vessels which he frames, and the *basso-relievo* figures which he can impress upon them, make a wonderful improvement of their beauty.

Mr. SAMUEL SANDY HICKLEY of Birmingham, has obtained a patent for an invention in pottery, which will give new durability and elegance to the productions of this art. A mixture of *silice* or *granite* in powder, with certain proportions of *litharge*, and *nitre* applied to any earthen vessel, and exposed to a vitrifying heat, has been found by Mr. HICKLEY to give a degree of strength and exterior beauty, superior to whatever can be, by other means, produced in this manufacture. His patent enables him to use this invention in pottery, without danger of being immediately deprived of the benefit of it. His invention, however, extends

still farther. A mixture somewhat similar, but with a diversity of the ingredients, has been found by him, to be usefully applicable to utensils of *copper* and *cast-iron*. *Copper* is well known to be subject to an oxidation amidst culinary uses, the consequences of which make it not a little dangerous to human life. *Tinning* is not always permanently effectual, to prevent those mischiefs which are apt to ensue from the use of *copper*. Mr. HICKLEY believes, that these may be entirely prevented by the use of his vitrifiable mixture, as a *coating* for *copper* vessels. To all utensils of *cast iron*, the same *coating* is equally adapted to give a beauty and a fitness for wholesome use, by which they must be exceedingly improved.

The objects of this patent, seem to be of great importance. It is much to be wished, that the author of the invention, may find it amply lucrative.

MR. MIDHURST'S PATENT FOR A WIND-ENGINE.

The superiority of human reason, is perhaps, in nothing, more conspicuous, than in its power to subject to our use, the subtlest and most apparently uncontrollable elements of nature: water, fire, air, and all the gases, the great engines of the physical operations of the deity, seem to confer a supernatural potency upon man whenever he is able to wield them.

In the use of all these, astonishing improvements have been made in the course of the present century. The last and most important have taken place in regard to the steam-engine. Nor is there reason for fearing, that this sort of improvement should stop here. That new knowledge of the nature of air which we have derived from the pneumatic chemistry cannot but give rise to many more improvements in the useful arts, than have, hitherto, been derived from it.

Mr. MIDHURST's invention of a WIND-ENGINE for which he has lately obtained a patent, is a natural result from the attention which has been paid to all the phenomena of air. His invention is to be carried into effect in connexion with a wind-mill. By a pipe properly fitted, it conducts a stream air from the sails of the wind-mill into a *magazine* under-ground, in which that air undergoes an excessive compression and condensation, diminishing its volume, and increasing its elasticity. From this *magazine*, the air thus condensed, is to be conducted by a different pipe, to where it may perform, in its expansion, all the mighty mechanical effects of water or of steam.

The invention is ingenious, and cannot fail to prove *useful*. We wish the inventor, all reasonable honour and emolument from his patent.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1799.

FRANCE.

THE present system of public instruction in France has lately met with an opponent in Boulay, of the council of five hundred. On the 7th of April, on the opening of the discussion on that subject, he observed, that the system was defective, as it only established one master in every chief place of a district, and he did not think it probable that the young people of the country would neglect the labour so necessary to their support, and walk several miles for the purpose of learning to read and write. It had been stated in favour of the measure, that the schools would be subject to a minute superintendence on the part of the magistrates; but, such an authority, he thought only calculated to make the master exclusively attentive to the improvement of the children of justices of the peace, and other persons in power. With respect

to the violence proposed to be used, to force parents to send their children to the national schools, he declared, that nothing could be more repugnant to the true spirit of liberty than such a measure. He did not deny that government should carefully superintend public instruction, but contended that instruction should be completely free. Should the government succeed in effecting a peace, there was no doubt but the people would find themselves at their ease, and that arts and commerce would flourish without the extraordinary measures which were now proposed to embarrass public instruction.

Since the declaration of war, several hard fought battles have taken place*.

* For the more perspicuous elucidation of the late actions, as well as of the campaign in general, we have annexed to the present Number a new map of the seat of war.

By intelligence from the Imperial headquarters near Schuffennied, dated the 21st of March, it appears, that a French adjutant came to the Austrian camp the day before, and enquired whether the explanations required from the Court of Vienna had arrived; and as the Prince had received nothing to this effect, the French officer pronounced the armistice to be at an end; and declared war in the name of the directory. He had scarcely retired when a violent attack was made on the Imperial brigades. This corps fell back, as they had not expected an attack so sudden; they, however, soon rallied, and threw the enemy into disorder, made several prisoners, and afterwards advanced.

On the 21st, the Archduke, on his side, made an attack on the French, which began at ten o'clock with a warm cannonade and fire of musquetry, and ended at four o'clock. The result of this first engagement was somewhat favourable to the Austrians. The French, notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, were driven from their position, and obliged to fall back to Pfullendorff. However the main army under General Jourdan continued to advance, and drove back the weak posts of the Austrians on all sides. The French commanders alledging that this was not to be considered as a commencement of hostilities, but that they were obliged to take possession of certain posts according to orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan advanced with his army near to Ostrach, while on the left, General Ferino, who had been detached with his division to the Lake of Constance, drove back the posts of Major-general Piazcheck to Ravenburgh. In proportion as the French advanced, the Archduke made more hasty marches, and on the 20th, reached the heights near Saulgau and Althausen, and encamped with his main body, in a position, but one day's march distant from the main body of the French army. On the same day that the Austrians took this position, the French attacked their advanced guard, overpowered some of the foremost detachments, and advanced even to Holtzkirchen and Klosterfussen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, had no sooner received reinforcements than they drove the French back to some distance in their turn. As the Archduke had now advanced by forced marches, he had resolved to make the attack upon the French near Ostrach*.

* This village is not laid down in any of the maps of Germany which have been published in England.

where they had taken their position, and arranged his army for that purpose, he himself led the middle column. He succeeded in driving the enemy, after an obstinate resistance, from their station, and pursued them to the heights of Pfullendorff. In this advantageous position, the French again made a stand, their whole front being covered by a marshy valley; the Archduke drew the greatest part of his army towards the right flank of the French, in order to attack them on that side, and in the rear, but this attack could not be made on the 21st on account of the night coming on; the enemy, however, did not chuse to wait for it, but retreated in the night to Stockach, whither they were followed by the advanced guard of the Austrians. The Archduke says in his account of the movements made by his army on the 20th and 21st near Ostrach, in the vicinity of Pfullendorff, that his loss in killed and wounded *was not small*, as the attack of the strong position near Ostrach was extremely difficult; the loss of the enemy however, he says, must have been much more considerable.

The Archduke says, that on the 20th of March, the day on which he transferred his head-quarters to Schuffennied, the French attacked during the whole morning the chain of his advanced posts all along from Ostrach; but notwithstanding the great numbers of their troops, they did not succeed in driving them back in all points. On the 21st he attacked the French, who had assembled their principal forces at Ostrach, and taken an advantageous position, which seemed to give a superiority to a foe who knew so well how to profit by such a circumstance; yet the Austrians soon forced the narrow defile of Ostrach, and chased the enemy from their position. The Archduke instantly passed Ostrach with his whole army, and advanced with a part of it the same day into the vicinity of Pfullendorff, leaving that city on the right. Here his army encamped for the night; it being his intention to attack on the 22d, the right flank of the enemy which had halted near Pfullendorff; but the French did not think proper to wait for him, but retired in the night to Stockach; his advanced guard pursued them: the number of prisoners, the Archduke says, is unknown, but the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, must have been considerable.

On the 22d of March, on the side of the Tyrol, General Oudinot attempted to erect batteries on a height in front of

the left wing of the army under General Hotze in his position near Feldkirch, but was driven thence by a heavy cannonade from the Austrian trenches, while General Jellachich carried the heights, sword in hand, taking many prisoners. Massena in person, on the 22d, attacked the whole position of General Hotze with 6000 grenadiers, and the brigade of General Oudinot; but General Jellachich defeated them after a battle, which lasted the whole day, with the loss of 3000 men, and compelled them to pass over the Rhine. The loss of the Austrians in this affair was stated at 800 killed, among whom were three staff officers. The Imperial troops immediately advanced, and took a position near the Rhine. Massena retired to the Grison country where he entrenched himself, and detached General Oudinot with a corps to Rheineck, to cover, it was supposed, the country of St. Gall, so important to General Jourdan, or otherwise to give disturbance to Brengenz.

The next important battle was fought on the 25th of March between Yutlingen and Stockach. On that day, General Jourdan attacked the Archduke Charles and in the beginning of the action beat the advanced guard of the Austrians, after which the action became very warm, and lasted till night, and though oppressed by numbers, he did not lose ground, and took 5000 prisoners. The Archduke's account of this action, however, asserts that the French were certainly obliged to retreat, and regards it as a victory on the side of the Austrians. Subsequent events prove indeed that the claim of the Austrians is perfectly just. The French army has not since ventured to face that of the Austrians, but has continued to fall back, first upon the Black Forest, then upon Offenburgh, and lastly to Keil; a considerable portion of it is even said to have crossed the Rhine at Straßburg.

It is agreed on both sides, that the mutual slaughter was enormous, and it may probably be concluded from the circumstance of the head quarters of the Austrian army remaining stationary at Stockach, that the victory was dearly bought even to the victors. The two armies are now understood to be recruiting their strength and preparing for more decisive action.

It appears by the official details of general Massena, that the French Republican troops have on the whole been successful in the Grison country. In a public proclamation to his army, dated

Coire, the 16th of March, he declares, that in five days the soldiers under his command had made 10,000 Austrian prisoners, taken 40 pieces of cannon, a considerable quantity of ordnance stores, compelled the Austrians to evacuate the Grisons and taken a position in the Voralberg. He informed the executive directory by dispatches, dated head quarters at Rheineck, March 28th, that general Lecourbe in an attack upon Finstermünster, had made seven thousand prisoners, and taken twenty seven pieces of cannon; and that Finstermünster, Nanders, and Glurantz were occupied by the French troops. About the same time the French appear to have been successful also in Italy. General Berthier wrote from his head quarters at Foggia on the 19th of March stating, that the army of la Pouille and the Abbruzze's, composed of galley slaves, and the populace of San Severo and its environs, making an assemblage of 10,000 men, had occupied a height covered with olives. That upon gaining this information, and having made his disposition, the French troops attacked them with the quickness of lightning; the retreat of these rebels was cut off, and the remainder of the day was nothing more than an absolute massacre. It was concluded only by the men mixing with the women and children who had fled on the preceding day, and who were put forward to meet the fury of the French soldiers; these objects, says the general, always respected in the eyes of Frenchmen, obtained for the rebels a degree of commiseration which they did not themselves deserve, and the French soldiers so terrible but one hour before, mildly reconducted those groups of women and children to their forsaken habitations." Berthier in the first moments of resentment, had sworn to burn San Severo as the focus of this general revolt; because the inhabitants had put to death all those who talked of a surrender, and in their rage had imprisoned, their bishop for having in the name of the gospel, preached peace and submission. But he was affixed by the miserable fate of a population of 20,000 souls; and ordered the plunder to cease and pardoned them. In this affair, more than 3000 rebels perished among whom were discovered several Neapolitan officers.

The army under general Scherer attacked on the 26th of March, the Austrians posted between the lake of Garda and the Adige; and two divisions marched against Verona, after four hours of a

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most bloody action, the generals Delmas and Gernier beat the enemy from all their positions, pursued them incessantly, and obtained possession of the two bridges on the Adige; twelve pieces of cannon, two standards, and about 4,000 prisoners, were the result of this day. The Austrians (according to the French account) left 3000 dead on the field of battle.

Since these transactions, it appears that a general action had taken place near Verona on the 5th April, in which general Scherer assisted by general Moreau commanded the French. Scherer states that in the beginning of the engagement he took 2000 Austrians prisoners, and 7 pieces of cannon, but admits that he was obliged eventually to retreat with the loss of three thousand men and four pieces of artillery. The battle was most obstinate, and lasted from eleven till five o'clock. General Moreau had been sent from Paris to assist general Scherer in his operation.

Official dispatches from general Buonaparte, have lately been published by the directory; they are dated head quarters at Cairo, October 17th, and contain the details of several actions which had taken place at different times and places with the Mamelukes, some tribes of Arabs, and the inhabitants of some districts in revolt. The first of these skirmishes, was on the 6th of August, between a battalion of French troops under general Fugieres, and the natives and Arabs at the village of Reinerie, which refused him a passage to Mehalleel-Kehin the capital of Garbia, the result was, that the French drove their opponents into the village, killed 200 of them and then took possession of the place. Another skirmish took place on the 28th of September, between the republicans and some Arabs who had infested the Nile with their piratical expeditions at Mit-Kamar, when about 200 of these miserable creatures were killed or drowned. But the principal engagement happened at Sediman on the 7th of September, between the French and the army of Mourad-Bey consisting of near 6000 cavalry, chiefly Arabs, and a corps of infantry, which guarded the works of Sediman, on which four pieces of cannon were mounted. The Mamelukes charged with horrible cries, and fought with great bravery, but were soon repulsed; the French then marched towards Sediman, and notwithstanding the fire of the cannon, the *Pas de charge* was like lightning, and the entrenchment, the cannon and the baggage were in a moment in their possession.

Mourad-Bey had three beys killed, two wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the spot: the French had 36 men killed and as many wounded. "Here, says the general, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the soldiers made a considerable booty. There was not a Mameluke on whom there was not found 4 or 500 louis." In a subsequent action Mourad Bey himself appears to have been killed.

The Primary Assemblies throughout the French Republic have finished their elections, and the returns for the legislative councils, have been in favour of Republican principles in general; but, in many places, contrary to the moderate or reigning party. At Perigueux, the municipal officers deposed by the Directory were reinstated. Throughout the whole department of Dordogne, the electors returned some of those persons to the legislative body whom the Directory had rejected last year. At Bourdeaux, the members of the central bureau, lately displaced by the Directory, were nominated electors. At Toulouse, the anarchists, as they were called, met with no resistance; and in several Cantons of the Lower Seine they were equally triumphant. They failed, however, in most parts of the departments of the Moselle and Lower Loire. During the elections there were tumults in several of the primary assemblies.

The united Russian and Turkish forces made an attack on the 1st of March, on the island in the port of Corfu, called La Scoglio di Vido; after a very brisk fire of about two hours and a half from the ships of war, the troops were landed, and the island was captured. On the next morning a flag of truce was sent off by the French commander of the garrison of Corfu, to the Russian vice admiral, offering to capitulate. The capitulation was soon agreed to, and the town and forts of Corfu were given up to the Turkish and Russian commissaries. The *Leander*, a ship taken from the English, by the French, was in the port, and included in the surrender.

GERMANY.

It appears from Rastadt, that M. Von Hugel, the Austrian commissary at the diet at Ratisbon, on the 10th of March, went to Citizen Bacher, charge d'affaires from the French Republic to the diet, and communicated to him an order from the Archduke Charles, importing that an officer was ready to escort the charge d'affaires to the French posts. To this, citizen

citizen Bacher answered, that his stay at Ratibon, was in consequence of a resolution of the diet, which had received the imperial ratification, and that he would not depart unless compelled. Notwithstanding this declaration, however, only twenty-four hours were allowed him to prepare for his journey. Upon receiving this intelligence the French ministers at Rastadt, denounce to the deputation of the empire "this violation of every principle of right" of which, they added, they would immediately inform their government.

An imperial manifesto was published at Vienna, on the 13th of March, importing that the military preparation of the French, together with the requisition of 200,000 men in France, and the forced levy of troops in Switzerland &c. could not but excite fears that peace could not be long preserved; that his Majesty, therefore, in order to enlarge his measures of security, in proportion to the aggression of the French, ordered his troops to take such position as circumstances might require.

A diplomatic note was by the same authority distributed in Germany, purporting "that the French Directory continued to advance the most exaggerated pretensions: that the Imperial court would not suffer itself to be degraded by Republicans whose object was to humble all princes. Twenty-four millions of faithful devoted subjects, the best army in Europe, and immense resources of all kinds, would not suffer him to be dictated to;---that the cause of kings, when united, could no longer be doubtful, but if they remain divided, their reign must be soon at an end, and Europe be exposed to dreadful calamities."

AMERICA.

Much difference of opinion seems still to prevail in the United States, between the *Federalists* and the *Anti-Federalists*, relative to the late negotiation with France; and the agitation of political questions in many places, are carried to a height which indicates that neither party will be induced to abandon the point for which it contends. The resolutions of the States of Kentucky and Virginia continue to be discussed with much warmth. These resolutions have been debated in the house of assembly of New York, which came to the following decision, after a division of 50 to 43. "Whereas it appears to this house, that the right of deciding on the constitutionality of all laws passed by the Congress of the United

States appertains to the judiciary department:—and whereas, the assumption of that right is unwarrantable and has a direct tendency to destroy the independence of the general government.—And whereas, this house disclaims the power which is assumed in and by the resolutions of the respective legislatures of the states of Kentucky, and Virginia, on the 16th of November, and 24th of December last, of questioning in a legislative capacity, either the expediency or constitutionality of the several acts therein referred to. The president of the United States informed the senate, on the 25th of February "that a fresh negotiation, for the purpose of adjusting differences had been agreed upon, between the French Republic, and the United States;---that for this important mission, he had nominated Oliver Ellsworth, esq. chief justice of the United States; Patrick Henry, esq. late governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, the American minister at the Hague, to be envoy extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, with full powers to discuss and settle by treaty, all controversies between the United States and France." These appointments are considered as an indication of the rising ascendancy of the anti-federal party, in opposition to the wishes of the federal or government party.

IRELAND.

The speaker of the House of Commons appeared at the bar of the House of Lords on the 25th of March, on presenting the Bills of Supply of this session to his excellency the lord lieutenant for the royal assent, made a speech of considerable force and energy purporting, "That the supplies which he then presented were larger even than those of last year, by almost a million of money; and that their great amount was sufficient to shew the determined sentiments of Ireland to defend it against the dangerous spirit of democratic innovation, which had convulsed and desolated a great part of Europe, &c." On returning to the Commons, the speaker received the thanks of that House.

On the 29th of March, a Bill for preventing persons who had taken the oath of united Irishmen from voting for members to serve in parliament, was read a second time. On the question for its commitment it was opposed by Sir H. Langrishe on the ground, that it would be to all intents and purposes an *ex post facto* law; that it would militate against the general pardon granted by the proclamation of

the lord lieutenant. The Bill was warmly supported by Mr. Ogle, Dr. Duigman, Mr. J. C. Beresford, and Sir Henry Cavendish. The attorney general contended on the same ground with Sir H. Langrishe, that it would be an *ex post facto* law; and after some debate the Bill was thrown out by a majority of 20.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The parliamentary proceedings since our last have not been exceedingly interesting. Mr. Secretary Dundas on the 3d of April, delivered a message to the House of Commons from the king, stating, "that his majesty in consequence of representations of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, informed them that he judged it proper to have several persons confined in the Castle of Dublin and Belfast, who had been guilty of high treason, to be immediately removed to a place of safer confinement, and ordered that they be brought from Ireland, and kept in custody at Fort George, in Scotland." On the 5th of April, on the motion of the chancellor of the exchequer in a Committee of Ways and Means, a farther issue of a million and a half of exchequer bills was agreed to. The lord advocate of Scotland on the same day moved the reading of the Act of George the Second, amending the Act of William the Third, relative to bail in criminal cases in Scotland. The act being read, his lordship observed, that as the law now stood it was apparent that the Scotch magistrates had no discretionary power to proportion the bail to the nature and degree of the offence. By the law of William the Third, certain sums were fixed for the different classes of society. The sum required for a burgess and the inferior classes, could in no case exceed 16l. sterling. The consequence of this was, that persons charged with sedition got out of jail, and made their escape at a very small expence to their friends. He enumerated several instances of the members of the corresponding society of Scotland having evaded justice in this manner, and who were at present active agents of treason on the continent. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to increase the amount of bail in criminal cases in Scotland, and to detain persons accused of certain crimes in custody until the day of trial—and leave was accordingly granted.

Lord Grenville on the 11th of April, rose in the House of Lords, to move an address to his majesty, on the subject of a Union with Ireland, expressive of the sense entertained by the House of the ad-

vantages resulting from such a measure; pledging the concurrence of their lordships in the resolutions thereupon which had been sent to the Commons, and praying that his Majesty would be pleased at a proper opportunity, to order the same to be laid before the parliament of Ireland. Lord Auckland made a speech in favour of the measure, and in support of the address in which he adverted to the same arguments before made use of in favour of the Union, but particularly the advantages arising to commerce by the adoption of that measure. The bishop of Landaff, spoke at considerable length and with much ability in favour of an Union.

Lords Minto, Buxington, and Kinmoul spoke on the same side. The question for the address was carried *nem. dis.* It was then settled that a conference be held with the Commons the next day, when their lordships should communicate to them their proceedings upon the resolution and the address. Accordingly on the next day (the 12th) a deputation of their lordships met a committee of the House of Commons in conference, and communicated to the latter that they had agreed to the resolutions they had sent up, and to a joint address to his majesty on the subject of Irish affairs. The House of Lords on the same day, in a committee on the Volunteer Corps Exemption Bill, agreed to an amendment excluding those volunteers from the benefit of the exemption, who should refuse to serve on being called upon.

In the House of Commons on the 10th of April, the accounts moved for by Mr. Rose the day before, of the surplus of the consolidated fund, and of the amount of the taxes from 1793 to 1799, were brought up and laid upon the table.

The same day, the bill for more effectually punishing offences committed upon the high seas, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. William Dundas on the 16th of April, as chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the state of his majesty's prison of Cold Bath Fields, appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, and reported "That the committee having gone to that prison by virtue of the power granted them by the house, they discovered a journal kept there by Thomas Nicholson, clerk to the governor, purporting to be a record of the daily occurrences in that place. On inspecting this journal, they found an entry made on the 21st of March last, which stated, "That the governor on

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the same day sent for Edward Marcus Despard to explain a mist take which had taken place respecting the address of a Mr. Wilson, who it should appear was called for out of doors by the name of Jackson. While in the governor's room (as the entry states) colonel Despard called Mr. Bardon (a member of the House) a villain, a scoundrel, &c. and said that he would have his revenge as soon as he got out—that the legislature should not scorn him; that he had injured his (the colonel's) reputation. And that Mr. Bardon and Mr. Matthews came to his cell to take advantage of his words. The report further stated, that as to the correctness of this entry and its authen-

ticity, the committee had examined Mr. Nicholson. After this report had been read, Mr. W. Dundas moved that it might be laid upon the table. Mr. Pitt observed, that such a circumstance ought not to escape the most marked notice. It was a matter which materially concerned the dignity of the house. The report was now laid on the table. On the 19th, the report of this committee was brought up relative to the state of the said prison, by which it appears, that they found the said prison in the highest state of order, that out of 200 or 300 prisoners, not more than two or three were sick, and that the rumours in circulation were absurd and unfounded.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Bornial] At St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. Charles Burton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, to Miss H. Carrot.

James Calhoun, esq. of the Herald's College, to Miss Wynn.

At Camberwell, R. Hudson, esq. late commander of the Houghton Inf.-Indianas, to Miss D. Carran, of Richmond.

At St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. George Knollys, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Fendall, of Great Portland-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Mr. James Pakenham, of Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late W. Smith, esq. of the Treasury.

Mr. Abington, of the India-House, to Miss Wood of Cork-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Henry Lushington, esq. eldest son of Sir Stephen Lushington, bart. to Miss Lewis, eldest daughter of Matthew Lewis, esq. of Devonshire-place.

John North, esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Clark, daughter of John Clark, esq. of Craslan, Northumberland.

At St. George's, John Barker, esq. of Westwood, Suffolk, to Miss Caroline Conyers, daughter of John Conyers, esq. of Copped-hall, Essex.

At Wandstead, John Cope, esq. to Miss Downman.

At Mary-le-bone, J. D. Paul, esq. banker, to Miss F. E. Simpson, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lady Ann Simpson.

Died] In St. Martin's-lane, Westminster, Mr. Samuel Bailey, grocer.

At the Water-Office, Villiers-street, Strand, aged 84, Mr. Giles Jones, Secretary to the York Building Company upwards of forty years.

In Crutched Friars, Mr. George Milne, a West-India merchant.

At Kensington, Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. Deputy Birch, of Cornhill.

At Strand Hill, aged 52, Mrs. Bratley, wife of J. Bratley, Esq. of Aldersgate-street.

In Queen-square, Westminster, the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cocherode.

At Stoke-Newington, Miss de la Chamette, daughter of the Rev. Lewis de la Chamette.

At the King's Mews, Mr. Hesk, many years lobby-groom to his Majesty.

At Portland Place, John Strange, Esq. LL.D. member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and of many of the learned and literary Societies of Europe.

At his lordship's house in Pall-Mall, the countess of Kerry.

At Highbury Place, Islington, Mrs. Cowie.

At Lion College, London Wall, aged 82, the Rev. Mr. Clements, librarian, vicar of South Brent, Somersetshire.

In New Palace Yard, Westminster, aged 28, Mr. Archdale Harris, Surgeon.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Blyke, widow of R. Blyke, Esq.

At Markgate, near Richmond, James Sayer, esq.

In George-street, Manchester-square, the Rev. Gerard Robinson, many years chaplain to the Spanish ambassador.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 32, Franz Douce, esq.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone, Franz Green, esq.

In Loxbury, Rene Payne, esq. partner in the house of Smith, Payne and Smith, bankers.

In Lower Seymour-street, Sir W. Bowyer, bart. of Denham, Bucks.

In Finsbury-square, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen, merchant.

In Hanover-square, her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort.

At his lodgings in Dean-street, Soho, W. Seward, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Author of, "*Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons*," 5 vol. 8vo. 1795; and *Biographians*, 2 vol. 8vo. 1799. This Gentleman was the son of Mr. Seward, partner in Calvert's brew-house; and was born about the year 1747. He first went to the Charter-house, from

from whence he was removed to Oxford, where he finished his education. Being possessed of an easy fortune, he did not apply to any profession, but, devoted his life to learned leisure, cultivating his talents for his own amusements; and the entertainment, and the instruction of the public. He was a gentleman of uncommonly active benevolence, always ready to promote the interest of his friends; and solicitous to relieve those who were in distress.

His charity was unbounded; and it would be difficult to point out a person, with whom he was intimate, who had not obligations, to acknowledge from him. He afforded the White-hall Evening Post much assistance, particularly in supplying it with the *Reminiscences* of which a considerable portion remains yet to publish. He bore a lingering disorder, with great fortitude and resignation, and passed from life to death, with the regret, and even veneration of all who knew his virtues, or who respect worth and talents, all uniformly employed for the benefit of mankind.—*Worthall Ev. Post.*

Aged 33, Felix Vaughan, a young Barrister of unblemished integrity and distinguished talents. His mind, naturally clear, vigorous and acute, had received every aid which classical discipline and select reading could bestow upon it. His heart was a perennial source of every mild, manly, and exalted

sentiment; and his manners were tempered by a modesty, which in such manly accompanies those superior abilities which prompt their possessor to aspire to eminence, and embolden him to enter the arduous conflicts of public life. His love of personal liberty was ardent and sincere, and whatever was the complexion of his political opinions, they never once clouded or discoloured the frankness and amenity of his temper and deportment, which peculiarly adapted him for the most polished societies of private life.—His familiar eloquence was marked with vigor and simplicity, and his declamation dealt in no ambitious ornament, but shewed at once from a benevolent heart and a cultivated understanding. The writer of this brief outline of his character, who knew him well and long, would willingly yield to the heat of his own feelings, in dwelling on the many and excellent qualities of his departed friend; but he thinks it praise sufficient to assert, that in times of peculiar heat and violence, party intolerance, and professional jealousy, were unable to detect a speck in his character against which detraction or calumny could direct their shafts. Mr. V. was perfectly collected and calm to the last moment, tho' certain of the approach of death. He expired (without a struggle or a groan) in the arms of his two affectionate friends, Mess. Smith and Scott.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Fenwick Wilkinson, brasser, to Miss Ann Dixon. Mr. John Stokoe, to Miss Mills. Mr. John Murray to Mrs. Clarke.

At Darlington, Mr. Peacock, surgeon, to Miss Brown.

Died.] At Newcastle, John Jackson, a free-metter, well-known by the name of *Beas Jackson*. He applied to the parish-officers of St. Nicholas, for relief, which was granted to him. After his death, cash, to the amount of 100*l.* was found in his apartments.

At the same place, Mr. W. Brown, publisher. Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. Alderman Clayton. Miss Henderson. Mr. George Chariton.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith.

At Durham, Miss Akenhead, daughter of the late Mr. Akenhead, of Sunderland. Aged 24, Robert Lynn, esq. Mr. T. Hewitt.

At Chatton, the Rev. Mr. Hall, Rector of that place.

At Westoe, aged 63, John Watson, Esq.

At Alnwick, Mr. T. Wilkins, many years a land-surveyor to the Duke of Northumberland.

At High Shield, near Hexham, in the prime of life, Mr. Hunter, attorney.

At the Leazes, near Newcastle, Mr. John Howard, many years a schoolmaster, and a very eminent mathematician.

Provincial biography has not perhaps been employed in delineating a character more worthy of remark than the subject of this article. In him were exemplified the triumphs of talents over the difficulties of indigence and misfortune; and he was a forcible illustration of the observation, that great abilities are commonly accompanied with great failings.

The life of John Howard was not much marked with incident. He was born in the city of Carlisle, of obscure parents, whose wants the early years of his life were devoted to supply. It could not be supposed that from his habits of life, his companions, or his occupations, he could receive any incitement to knowledge; for,

“Unfriendly, desolate, and young,
Misfortune o’er his cradle hung:”

But, however unpropitious his circumstances had hitherto been, at an early age he began to display some of those qualities which mark the man of genius.—The period of his youth, though devoted to the arduous task of self-education, was at the same time sullied by many of the excesses of youthful intemperance. Though wedded to Science, and charmed by the beauties that she opened to his

his mind, he displayed an early propensity for vice, and continued through life the slave to uncontrolled and libidinous passion. Perhaps we might plead in excuse, that he was formed with a sensibility peculiarly fine, and passions easily excited; and, being of a gay, social disposition, he could not, after he had emerged from the overwhelming obscurity which clouded his young years, collect sufficient strength of mind to combat the temptations which accident threw in his way; but, like the unhappy and ill-fated Burns, sullied the gifts of his Creator by intemperance and debauchery; and, at length, fell a sacrifice to unlimited indulgence.

Mr. Howard's parents being too poor to put him to school, the task of instruction devolved upon himself; and so ardent was he in the pursuit of knowledge, that the progress he made through the common paths of learning, to the most abstruse and scientific parts of mathematics, was truly amazing. As Mr. Howard advanced in life, his proficiency in the mathematics made him generally esteemed and admired. He now threw off the mechanical profession to which he had been apprenticed, and commenced schoolmaster in a little village near Carlisle. As he advanced, he increased his reputation, and established himself in this city, where his assiduity, his abilities, and his love of learning, made him universally respected. In this situation, his talents attracted the notice of Dr. Law, Bishop of Elphin, then a Prebendary of Carlisle. By him he was taken to Ireland, where he resided during four years. He afterwards returned to Carlisle in the year 1785, and commenced schoolmaster a second time.

When resident there, he enjoyed an extensive acquaintance, and was generally respected for his abilities as a schoolmaster, in which capacity his loss will be long regretted, as the pupils who studied under him have manifested a proficiency in mathematical studies, and a love of elegant literature, that reflect the highest honour on their master. From him they imbibed that love of letters, and relish for science, which are at all times the most laudable pursuits of human life. Nor were his professional talents his only qualification: after his avocations were finished, he was generally a welcome guest in those evening circles of relaxation,

Those calm retreats, where, temperately gay, So oft have fled the evening hours away;
Where unambitious minds, congenial, steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe;
where each, unbending from care, is disposed to relish the hearty laugh and the harmless joke—to which he contributed an ample share. His wit was genuine and poignant, and he was fortunate in the occasional sallies he made, which were generally innocent, and tended much to exhilarate the jocund circles that surrounded him.

He continued at Carlisle till the year 1794,

when he removed to Newcastle, where his abilities were amply noticed. There he remained till his constitution began to shew the effects of long continued habits of intemperance; and he probably, too late, saw the fallacy and the wickedness of a criminal attachment to pleasure. In 1798, he published "*A Treatise on Spherical Geometry*;" a work which evinces the strength of his mind and knowledge in mathematics, and which has obtained the approbation of the learned. Finding his health rapidly declining, he gave up his school in Newcastle, and retired to a little village in the neighbourhood, called the Leases, where, amid the silence of solitude, his latter end would be embittered by those goading reflections which inevitably arise (and, to a mind of sensibility, with double force) on the review of a life where talents have been misapplied and faculties perverted. At this place he closed his life, in the forty-sixth year of his age, on Tuesday, March 26.

It is not in the power of the writer of this article, to do justice to the abilities or the social qualities of Mr. Howard. Nature had blessed him with a strong and masculine understanding, a mind of singular energy, capacity, and vigour, and a memory that was qualified to preserve whatever was valuable in the writings of others. Though he had so long devoted himself to abstract mathematical studies, his imagination remained lively and vivid, and his heart overflowed with a keen and ardent sensibility. To talents of the first order he joined a persevering and steady industry, till seduced by the siren of dissipation. This he evinced by the enviable proficiency he made in mathematics, which, together with his knowledge in the other branches of science, was achieved "without the assistance of the learned," or "the smiles of the opulent."—To the cool and logical niceties of the mathematician, he united their opposite qualities, the fire and enthusiasm of the poet. The productions of his muse, if not characterised by any extraordinary energy, or lofty flights of imagination, possess singular traits of pathos, nature, and simplicity. They were generally the prompt ebullitions of first impressions, and produced upon temporary subjects. Some of these, which were songs, he sang himself with great humour.

To these talents were joined social qualities of the first eminence—a brilliant and ready wit, that found in every object and circumstance of life subject for mirth and gaiety. While impartial biography must condemn those intemperate orgies which are so disgraceful to men; we must acknowledge that the mirth, good humour, and facetiousness, which were so alive in Howard; have often charmed and delighted us; and it is with a sincere affection we pay this feeble tribute to his memory. Knowing well the depth of his mind, and extent of his talents, we regret the more that he was ever allured from the

paths of science, in which, if he had persevered with the same ardour he shewed in the outset of his life, he in all probability would have been yet living, and would in time, it is fondly wished, have realised the hope of his early friends and contemporaries, in making himself an ornament to his species and his country.—*Carlisle Journal*.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendall, Mr. Joseph Stanley to Miss Bragg.

At Workington, Mr. Pool, manufacturer, to Miss Wilson, of Sturgill.

At Whitehaven, Robert Stevenson, M.D. to Miss Atkinson.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. James Smith, merchant, to Miss Ann Miln, daughter of the Rev. R. Miln, of Carlisle.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Porter, butcher.

At Parton, near Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Dickinson

At Lerwick, Andrew Heddell, esq.

At Froth-hole, near Kendall, aged 70, Mr. Daniel Ellwood.

At Cockermouth, Miss Copperthwaite.

At Kendall, in the prime of life, Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Rev. Henry Robinson, vicar. Mr. Thomas Burrow.

At Seaton Iron Works, near Workington, aged 71, Mrs. Dickinson.

At Whitehaven, aged 29, Mrs. Benn, wife of Mr. Benn, mariner. Aged 70, Mrs. Johnston, mother of Mr. Johnston, merchant, Aged 55, Peter Peeie, esq. Aged 28, Miss Telfer.

At Langrigg, Mr. John Donald.

At Cocker-mills, near Cockermouth, Mrs. Waugh, wife of Mr. Waugh, miller.

At Plumblund, master W. Bird, youngest son of the Rev. John Bird, rector of Plumblund.

At Eaglesfield, Mr. Jos. Wilson, Quaker, at the age of 100, who was never known to drink either malt, or spirituous liquors.

At Burnew Castle, aged 117, Mr. John Jackson, who had served under the Duke of Marlborough, and had been in nineteen different actions.

At Broughton, near Cockermouth, aged 44, Mr. John Palmer.

At Appleby, Miss Phillips, only daughter of the Rev. W. Phillips, vicar of that place.

At Scaleby-hall, aged 90, Mrs. Eleonora Graham.

At Workington, aged 58, Mr. J. Barnes, rope-manufacturer. Mrs. Dobson.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. Robert Lakeland, to Miss Sarah Walker, of Horbury near Wakefield. Mr. William Hudson, to Miss Gibson, of Brompton, near Scarborough.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Wright, Printer, to Miss Armitstead. Mr. John Greaves, to Mrs. Crossland, of the Hotel.

At Doncaster, James Turner, esq. of the 31st. Reg. of foot, to Miss Eliza Haigh.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Sculthorp, to Miss E. Holt, of Derbyshire.

At Beverley, Richard Robson, esq. of Doncaster, to Miss Nicoll, only daughter of the late J. Nicoll, esq. of York.

At Hull, Mr. R. Raines jun. to Miss Phoebe Porter. Mr. W. Depledge, to Miss Noole, of Brston near Wakefield. Francis Hall, jun. esq. to Miss Bell, daughter of —Bell, esq. of Rofs.

At Hovingham, John Boyes, esq. of Wansford, eldest son of John Boyes, esq. of Anlaby, near Hull, to Miss Kendall, of Ness, in the North Riding.

At Sedburgh, the Rev. William Stevens, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, and Master of the Grammar School at Sedburgh, to Miss S. Vitty, of Cambridge.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the Rev. James Brooke, rector of St. Cuthbert's Peabensholmgreen. Suddenly at the George Inn, the Rev. Darcy Nelson, rector of Hottby, in the North Riding.

At Leeds, Robert Priestley, M. D. Surgeon to the West York Militia. Master William Calverley, second Son of John Calverley esq. mayor. Aged 77, Mrs. Nowell, a maiden lady.

At Sheffield, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. James, master of the Post-Office.

At Hull, Miss L. Empson, of Coul, near Thorne. Aged 66, Mrs. Robinson, relict of Mr. Robinson, sail cloth manufacturer. Mrs. Thorpe, wife of Mr. R. Thorpe, land-waiter to the Customs. Aged 50, Mr. Geo. Pycock, architect. Aged 69, Rev. Thomas Bowman, vicar of Creke and Hefle. Mr. Samuel Stone, publican. Aged 38, Mr. Samuel Creswell. Aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Ellis.

At Long Lee, near Keibley, Mr. Thos. Booth, who having resolved never to eat again, actually fasted for the space of fourteen days and nights, previous to his decease.

At Bawtry, aged 45, P. A. H. Drummond, esq. Lieut. Colonel of the 5th West York Militia.

At Whitby, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Thomas Hall, formerly of the Angel Inn.

At Newton-house, near Whiby, aged 82, Jonas Brown, esq.

At Camphill, in the North Riding, the Rev. Josias Lambert.

At Holbeck, near Leeds, John Smith, esq. one of the common council of that borough.

At Staithe, near Whitby, aged 92, Mr. Anthony Jetterton.

At Macclesfield, within a few days of each other, the Rev. D. Simpson, and Mrs. Simpson, his wife.

At Hallifax, aged 66, Mr. Robert Whitworth.

At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 43, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

At Beverley, aged 84, Mrs. Acklom, widow of Mr. T. Acklom, formerly of Nunkeeling.

At Doncaster, Mr. Edward Teare, surgeon.

At Stockley, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Nicholson.

Nicholson, father to the celebrated Margaret Nicholson; he followed his trade of a barber till the day of his death, having shaved his own brother the morning of the day, on which he died.

LANCASHIRE.

An ingenious mechanic at Manchester, has produced several specimens of cloth, made of thread, obtained from the stalk of a common flinging nettle, after being prepared in the same manner as hemp and flax. The workmen who wove these specimens, and others, who have accurately examined them, are of opinion, that stuffs of a fine and lasting quality, warm and pliant, and of an uniform consistence, may be produced in large quantities from the thread of the nettle.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Prince, to Miss B. Jackson, daughter of Mr. Jos. Jackson, at the Tide Mills. Mr. Cowan, to Miss Miller. Mr. John Valentine, Mate of the *Le Julia*, to Miss Clinc, daughter of Mr. Clinc, musician. Mr. Edwin Wyatt, attorney, St. Asaph, to Miss Kitchen, of Sand Mills. Mr. John Edwards, surgeon, to Miss Mary Price. Mr. John Braythay, merchant, to Miss B. Harrison of Birkton. Mr. John Ratcliffe, landing-writer, to Miss Yates. Christopher Robinson, esq. L. L. D. of London, to Miss Nicholson, daughter of the Rev. Ralph Nicholson.

At Thorland Castle, Richard Reynolds, esq. to Mrs. North of that place.

At Manchester, Mr. John Hearn, to Miss Mary Owen, both of that place.

Salford, Mr. Thomas Leech, to Miss Betty Hope.

At Wigan, Mr. Edmund Clumley, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Blinckhorn, of Wigan.

At Prestwich, Mr. George Williamson, to Miss Blazze, both of Manchester.

At Chorley, Mr. John Pilkington, of Prescot, to Miss Crothley, of the former place.

At Trawden Mr. Midgley, of Stanfield, to Miss Martha Heartley, of the former place.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 70, Mrs. Robinson, relict of Thomas Robinson, M. D. Aged 707, Mrs. Owen, mother of Mr. Owen, at the Magazines. Aged 45, Mr. John Harrison, coal merchant. Mrs. Fether, wife of Mr. John Foster, Elbow Hill. Aged 19, Miss Martha Hatton, daughter of Mr. James Hatton. Aged 86, Mr. Robert Davies. Mr. John Ellis, merchant. Mr. James Wells. Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. Thomas Calvert. Mr. John Burton, linen-draper. Mr. Thomas Truitt, merchant, late of Martinico. Aged 42, Mr. John Duggers, merchant. Aged 39, Mr. Henry Fletcher, merchant. Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Richard Wood, merchant. Aged 24, Miss Ellen Fairbrother.

At Everton, Miss M'Knight, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel M'Knight, merchant.

At Rusholm, aged 64, John Entwistle, Esq. At Blackburn, Mr. James Hayhurst, timber merchant.

At Chorley, Abraham Coompton, esq. At Lancaster, aged 69, George Saul, esq. At Caxton, near Lancaster, aged 71, Mrs. Jane Cundale late of Settle in Yorkshire.

At Prescot, Mr. Thomas Bromilow.

At Bolton, aged 38, Adam Fletcher, esq. Capt. of the Loyal Bolton volunteers.

At Foston-Hall, Mr. William Shayer, late of Poppleton, Yorkshire.

At Long Millgate, Mr. Robert Allen.

At Warrington, Mr. Samuel Ashton, late of Manchester.

At Manchester, Mrs. Worley, relict of the late Thomas Worley, esq. Miss Ashley.

At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Mrs. Lingard.

At Souda Hill, Mrs. Mary Timperley, wife of Mr. Thomas Timperley, dealer.

At Preston, Mr. John Graystock. Charles Stapleton, esq. M. D.

At Aspull, near Wigan, aged 80, Mr. James Wood.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Bowden, Mr. John Allen, Linen-draper of Manchester, to Miss Catherine Roy, of Altrincham.

Died.] At Chester, Miss Parker, niece to Mr. Daniel Procter. Mrs. Leister. Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. Griffiths, broker. Mrs. Adams. Suddenly Mrs. Bennion. Aged 85, Mr. Bannister. Mrs. Schootley. Mrs. Dix, widow of the late Mr. Dix. Mr. Huntingdon, sueler. Mr. Jonathan Maddox, attorney. Mr. Colclough, formerly of the Star-inn. At an advanced age, John Chamberlain, esq. of Great Saughall.

At Knutsford, aged 78, Mr. Henry Ravencroft, who was 47 years, in the service of the Customs at Liverpool.

At Over, aged 64, Mr. John Rigby.

At Gee-Croft, Mr. William Cheetham, surgeon.

At Churten-heath, Mr. Colley.

At Macclesfield, within a few days of each other, the Rev. Dr. Simpson, and Mrs. Simpson, his wife.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Spondon, Mr. Samuel Shepherd, of Sawby, to Miss Rasey, of Locko.

At Morley, Mr. William Kerry, of Smalby, to Mrs. Waine, of Mapperley.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Borrow, relict of the late Thomas borrow, esq. who filled the office of Recorder of Derby, forty years. Aged 69, Mr. Sanders. Mr. John Sanders, bookfeller.

At Bradley, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Webster, farmer.

At Ticknall, Mr. F. Young, who was found dead on the road, having, as it is supposed, fallen into a pool of water near Calke, where his hat was discovered. He had extricated himself, from the water, and had proceeded near half a mile on his way home, when being exhausted by the efforts he had made, he fell a victim to the severity of the weather.

At Kedleston Park, the seat of Lord Scarfale, the Countess of Portmore. Her Lady-

Ship was the youngest daughter of John Earl of Exches, born Aug. 29, 1753, and was married to the present Earl of Portmore, Nov. 5th, 1774, by whom she has left three sons, and three daughters.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A great mortality, having prevailed among the children of the poor at Nottingham, the medical gentlemen, of that town have benevolently agreed to a plan, proposed for the gratuitous inoculation of the children of Nottingham, and its Neighbourhood.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Winsor, to Miss Maria Stuart. Mr. William Cotton, grocer, to Miss Southern. Mr. Needham, of Ashby de la Zouch, to Miss Topott. Mr. Nath. Butt, of London, to Miss Sophia Prentice.

Dead.] At Nottingham, aged 76, Mrs. Hollands, widow of the late Ald. Hollands. Mr. William Elve, butcher. Mr. Mew. Mr. Hancock. Mr. Haddock. Aged 22, Mr. John Elliot. Mr. Samuel Walker, butcher.

At Loxington-Hallings, Sir William Woodcock Bart.

At Hovingham, Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of Mr. Earnshaw, sen.

At Aslockton, near Bingham, Mrs. Marriott, wife of Mr. Marriott.

At Brancote, Mrs. Pickering.

At Newark, Mr. George Stephenson, Chemist and Druggist.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lincoln fortnight market, for fat-cattle, has increased to such a magnitude as to enforce the attendance of dealers, of the first consequence in the kingdom. An individual of the city of Lincoln, has the just claim to this useful establishment, urged and brought forward by him alone, in opposition to many.

Married.] At Lincoln Mr. William Hodgson, to Miss Sparr.

At Stamford, Mr. J. Tinkler, land surveyor of Ketton, to Miss Slade, of the former place. Mr. Isaac Bridges, to Mrs. Johnson, of the Green-Man.

At Walcot near Falkingham, Mr. Thomas Piggins, of Falkingham, to Miss Elizabeth Long, of the former place.

At Barton, Mr. George Holgate, to Miss Cecilia Mangham, of Tetney.

At Billingborough, Mr. Holdernfels to Miss Wyan.

At Caister, Mr. Robert Peacock, of Northallerton, to Miss Holdgate, only daughter of Mr. J. Holdgate, farmer of Hunden, near the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 63, Mr. Benjamin Helm. Mrs. Brown, widow of the late alderman Brown. Aged 64, Mr. Lund, Shoemaker. Aged 33, Mr. William Potterton, one of the Lincoln volunteer Cavalry. Mrs. Whitcombe, wife of the Rev Mr. Whitcombe. Aged 80, Mr. S. Bistow.

At Spalding, aged 17, Mr. W. Booth, son of Mr. G. Booth, of the White Lion Inn.

At Louth, Joshua Walesby, of Sreanigott, gent.

At Serfheat, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, School-master.

At Loxingham, near Stamford, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Samuel Gordon, bart. and mother of Sir J. Gordon, of Haverkula Priory.

At Easton, near Stamford, Henry Ingram, who was found drowned in the river; having left Stamford when he was much intoxicated, it is supposed, that in crossing the river by the Wash, (the bridge being carried away by the floods,) he fell into the pool and perished.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the late general quarter-sessions of the peace for this county, the justices have assised and determined the price of land-carriage of goods and merchandise, carried from London to Leicester, and the other under-mentioned places, at the following rates:—

	Per Cwt.
To the Borough of Leicester	5 3
Lutterworth	4 8
Market-Harborough	4 3
Mount-Sorrel	5 3
Loughborough	5 3
Hinkley	4 9
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	5 3
Market-Bosworth	5 3
Melton-Mowbray	5 3

From Michaelmas to Lady-Day, 6d. more per cwt. is allowed to be taken.

All parcels under 14lb. are to be charged one shilling.

Mr. Flavel, the proprietor of a considerable estate in the lordship of Sengrave, is about to make an experiment relative to a valuable bed of coal, which it is supposed lies in that lordship.—“*Leicester Journal.*”

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. John Cotton, jun. to Mrs. Hodgson, widow of the late Captain Thomas Hodgson, of the Cornwallis, Indianaa. Mr. Cumberland, hofier, to Miss Bell.

At Atherstone, Mr. J. Thompson, watch-maker, to Miss S. Hickling, of Garthorpe.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, hofier. Mr. Bailey. Mr. Orton, hofier.

At Mount-Sorrel, aged 67, Mr. Mailey, of the Crown inn.

At Thringstone, aged 80, Mrs. Holyoak.

At Great Wigton, aged 75, Mr. John Goodrich, grazier.

At Witherley, Mr. James Kils, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Hilditch, a respectable farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Trafford Nicholls, attorney, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Shelley, of Lane-End, in the Staffordshire Potteries.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. J. D. Souler, attorney, to Miss Myrtilla Hopkins, both of the same place.

At Woolverhampton, Mr. Benjamin High-

field to Miss C. Smith, of Wall, in the parish of Green-Hill.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Bridgwood, of Lane-End, to Miss Newbold, of Stafford.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mr. Thomas Jackson, son of the late Mr. Job Jackson, of Manchester. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Harding.

At Rugeley, aged 75, Mr. Masters, father of Mr. Masters, of Stafford.

At Shelton, in the Staffordshire Potteries, Mr. James Hardy.

At Leek, Mr. George Salt, of Ashen-burft.

At Extal, aged 69, Mrs. Talbot.

At Duntone, Mrs. Asplay, wife of Mr. George Asplay.

At Bradley, Mrs. Fowler, relict of the late Mr. Fowler, farmer, of that place.

At Sandon, near Stafford, Mr. Walter Cooke, farmer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. G. Bullock, picture-frame-maker, to Mrs. Mansell. Mr. W. Badkin of that place, to Miss Mary Hacket, of Burton-upon-Trent. Mr. Samuel Smith, iron-master, of Sheffield, to Miss Sarah Robinson of the former place. Mr. Thomas Thomas, to Miss Eliz. Woodhouse, both of that place. Mr. Simpson, to Miss Lloyd, of the Crescent.

At Grendon, Mr. Baker, to Miss E. Cope, both of the same place.

At Colehill, Mr. T. Wallis, alderman, of Tamworth, to Miss Drakeford, of the former place. Mr. Thomas Thompson, to Miss Mary Taylor, both of that place.

At Harborne, Mr. Wm. Warden, draper, to Miss Bradley, both of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. E. T. Cox, surgeon, to Mrs. Payne, widow of the late Mr. Payne.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Young, wife of the Rev. Mr. Young of that place. Mrs. Webb, draper. Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. William Lane, Spur-maker. Mr. John Blackford of the Star inn. Aged seventy six Mrs. Ann Harvey, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Harvey, distiller. Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Turner, of the lamp public house. Aged 98, Mrs. Margaret Morgan. Mrs. Ann Edwards, found dead in her bed. Mrs. Elenor Wilton, who was unfortunately burned to death. Mr. John Hill, formerly a coach master. Mrs. Hands. Mrs. Lyneall, wife of Mr. George Lyneall, printer. Aged 82, Mr. J. Yates, of Perry-bar, farmer. Aged 59, Mr. John Thompson, Clerk to Mr. Wolley, sword-manufacturer.

At Maney near Sutton-Cold-fields, Mrs. Welch, at an advanced age.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Howels, of Oswestry, to Mrs. Rogers, of the former place. Mr. Thomas Richards, turner, to Miss A. Millington, both of that place.

At Marchomley, Mr. Brazener, saddler, of Pres, to Miss Ashley, of the former place.

At Middle, Mr. R. Evans, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Ann Woodall, of Bishop's Castle.

At Albury, Mr. Vaughan Williams, to Miss S. Dorricot, of Butthey.

At Wrenbury, Mr. Isaac Bickley, of Whitechurch, to Mrs. Walley, of the former place.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Stanton, fruiterer.

At Shoplatch, Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, shoemaker.

At Knockin, Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of Mr. Ratcliffe.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Maddox, wife of Mr. Maddox, cabinet-maker.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Corser, widow of the late Mr. George Corser.

At Broughton, Mr. Miles.

At Frankwell, Mr. James Cross, currier.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Oswestry, Mr. G. Stoakes, late timber-merchant.

At Weston, near Oswestry, Mr. Downes, farmer.

At Bridgnorth, aged 82, Mrs. Arden, widow.

At Highgate Whitechurch, Mrs. Wilson.

At Home, near Bishop's Castle, Edward Rogers, esq.

At Hales Owen, Mrs. Carruthers, wife of Mr. Carruthers, attorney.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bromsgrove, Mr. Charles Webb, attorney, to Miss M. A. Mortimer, of Devizes. Mr. Samuel Hudson, grocer, of Stourbridge, to Miss E. Lowe, late of Worcester. Mr. Charles Cresswell to Miss H. Piddock, both of that place.

At Feckenham, Mr. William Johnson to Mrs. Field, of Hadley Cross. Mr. John Hollington to Miss Harris, both of that place.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Joseph Newcomb to Miss Baker, both of the same place.

At Flyford Flavel, Mr. James Davis to Miss Stevens, both of that place. Mr. John Morris, of Naunton Beauchamp, to Miss Mary Wilkins, of the former place.

At Worcester, Mr. Boulcott to Miss Chamberlain. John Simmonds, esq. of St. John's, to Miss Ann Smith, of Kenwick Mount. Mr. E. Shaw, currier, to Miss Green, of Crowle.

At Pershore, Mr. Pratt, currier, of Bengworth, to Miss Padgate, of the former place.

At Bewdley, Mr. G. Clarke to Miss Devay, of Stapleton, near Bristol.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Brettell, of London to Miss Bate, of the former place.

At Tenbury, John Russell to Miss Brighting, both of that place.

At Bishopton, Mr. James Clemens of Birmingham, to Miss E. Woodward, of the former place.

Died.] At Elms, Mrs. Bury.

At Lulley, aged 92, Mr. Coney, who was found dead within a quarter of a mile of his own house, in his return from market, he is supposed to have perished thro' the inclemency of the weather.

At Piddle Wharf, near Bromsgrove, Mr. Page, who was killed, while talking to some men who were felling timber, by one of the trees suddenly falling upon him.

At Turkey, near Worcester, Mr. Croutch.
At Bengworth, Mrs. New.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. Dalby, of Woodhouse, near Nottingham, to Miss Ellis, daughter of Mr. Richard Ellis of Ludlow.

At Wignmore, Mr. Hill, Ironmonger of Knighton, Radnorshire, to Miss Sarah Oakley, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 95, Mrs. Pierce.
At Loominster, Mr. Isaac Wyke, sen. surgeon and apothecary. Aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Williams.

At Wormsbridge, Mrs. Parry.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Elton, wife of Edward Elton, of Burley-hill, Glamorgan-shire. Mr. Conibeere, auctioneer.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Willis, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Willis.

At Tormartin, Nathaniel Osborne, Esq.

At Wick, James White Esq. a character well known in the literary world, as the translator of the speeches of *Mirabeau*, and the author of some historical Novels entitled, *Richard Cœur de Lion*, *Earl Strongbow*, *John of Gaunt*, and of several poetical pieces. He was educated at the university of Dublin, was esteemed an admirable scholar, and was possessed of the most brilliant parts. His conduct for these four or five years past has been marked by great wildness and eccentricity. He had conceived an ardent affection for a certain young lady, who he supposed was as warmly attached to him, but he conceived some plot was contrived to wean her regard, and to frustrate all his future prospects in life. He attributed the failure of his application for patronage from the great, as the machinations of these plotters and contrivers; and even supposed that their influence upon the booksellers prevented his literary labors from being more amply rewarded. He passed the winter of 1797 and 1798, at Bath. His means of subsistence were very scanty. He has been known to have denied himself animal food for months, and to have subsisted every day on a biscuit, a piece of bread, a potatoe and a glass of water. Unable to pay his lodgings and too proud to ask relief, he would many nights wander about the fields or seek repose beneath a hay-stack. He once, when almost exhausted, took refuge in an Inn at Bath, where his extraordinary conduct, and his refusing every kind of sustenance, alarmed the mistress and induced her to apply to the magistrates, who humanely ordered him to be placed under the care of the parish officers. Instead of appreciating these precautionary means, as he ought to have done, he complained in his letters "of the undue interference of magisterial authority and the unconstitutional infringement of the liberty of the subject. On the 21th of March

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he went to Wick, and there remained that night; after breakfast the next day he went to Bath, and returned again in the evening. Wednesday being an unpleasant day, he remained in doors, amusing himself with such publications as the house afforded. On Friday night he ordered some tea and retired to bed about nine. Not arising at his usual hour, the mistress of the house sent up to him, when he complained of a slight indisposition, and passed the whole day in his bed, refusing to take the least nutriment. On the evening of the following day he expired.—One shilling and two sixpences was all the pecuniary store he had; and as he died amongst strangers, he was buried at the expence of a person to whom he was utterly unknown; and though an admirable scholar, possessed of most brilliant parts, and generally admired for the elegance and strength of his language, he now lies buried in Abson Church yard, without a stone, or letter to mark the place of his interment.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Robertson, attorney, to Miss Lucy Cox.

Died.] At Witney, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Symonds.

At Henley, after a long illness, Matthew Phillips, esq.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. Ward, grocer.

Mr. Nathaniel Elliot, one of the coroners of this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kilsby, Mr. Thomas Clarke, grazier, of Swinton, to Miss Cowley, of Kilsby.

At Clayceton, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Norton Yeverteft.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. Horden, bookseller.

At Wellingborough Mrs. Ropick, a blind elderly widow lady; her death was occasioned by her cloaths taking fire, at a time when no person was near her.

At Ashten near Oundle, aged 78, Mrs. Gregores.

At Loddington, Mr. R. E. Dexter, one of the Coroners for Northamptonshire.

At Farndon, aged 20, Mr. John West.

At Hurlstone Park, Mrs. Andrew, wife of Robert Andrew, Esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Eton, aged 79, Mr. John Milton, taylor. Aged 78, Mr. Thomas Grooms, well known for the discoveries he has made in Botany, he has left his writings on that subject to Mr. Gotobed, of Eton. Aged 82, Mr. J. Willmore, who had spent upwards of 40 years in the service of his country. Aged 73, Mr. Wm. Arnold. Aged 83, Mr. Rob. Horla, having no relation he has left the whole of his property, (including his valuable library) to Mr. Thompson of Brookhouse. Among the collection Mr. Thompson discovered a very old book, which proves Mr. Horla to be literally a Saxon General, who came into this country in the year 1149.

Ex

NORFOLK.

Many of the poultry-breeders in Norfolk have lately adopted the practice of feeding their stock chiefly with boiled potatoes, mixed with meal, in the proportion of one third; and it is found that this food, not only makes such poultry as is reserved for breeding very prolific, but also attains those intended for market, in as short a time as any other method of feeding.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. William Cork, to Miss Emily Mary Tallant, of Saxlingham. Mr. Thomas Eaton, silk-weaver, to Miss Damant. Mr. Howard to Miss Rix. Mr. W. Toll to Miss Stevenson.

At Holme, Rev. W. Stevens, master of the Grammar School, at Sedburgh in Yorkshire, to Miss S. Vitty, youngest sister of Mr. Vitty, attorney.

At Swaffham, Mr. Drake Young, gunsmith, to Miss Oton, of Clenchworton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 93, Mr. Thomas Springall, who was married to six wives. Mrs. Martha Patteson, widow. Aged 86, Mr. John Spoonen. Aged 81, Mrs. Ellinett. Aged 76, Mr. Samuel Kitten. Aged 49, Mr. Graham. Mr. Joseph Hallmarke.

At Lynn, aged 90, Mrs. Ann Haylett, widow. Mr. William Hawkinson.

At Stone-hills, aged 56, Mrs. Aldis.

At St. John's, Mrs. Brettingham.

At Elmwell, Mrs. Hodgskin, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hodgskin. At Badwell Ash, aged 24, Mrs. Crabb, wife of Mr. D. Crabb. At Sullingham, Mr. Middleton, armer. At Outwell, aged 86, Mr. Timothy Matthews.

At Holi, aged 75, James Hewitt, esq.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 49, Mrs. Elizabeth Upcher, widow.

At Bethel, aged 42, Mr. John Jordan.

At Wroxham, aged 78, Mr. Wm. Fenn.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Steele to Miss Relfe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Relfe, esq. Mrs. Rutten, wife of Mr. T. Rutten, yarn maker. Mr. Samuel Smith, Carpenter, to Miss Warren.

At Lavenham, Rev. William Blowers, to Miss Rebecca Branwhite.

At Wangford, John Barker, esq. to Miss Caroline Conyers.

At Sudbury, Mr. William Jones, of the Golden Lion Inn, to Miss Alward.

Died.] At Ipswich, aged 63, Mr. William Bridges.

At Bury, Rev. Mr. Wyke. Aged 55, Mrs. Alice Woodresse. Mrs. P. Bolton.

At Lowestoff, Mrs. Farrer, wife of Mr. Farrer, of the Post-Office. Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Bockle.

At Melford, aged 82, John Clarke, esq. many years steward to the earl of Exeter. At Gipping, Edmund Tyrell, esq.

At Jeklingham, Mr. William Connell, a respectable and opulent farmer.

At Sudbury, suddenly, Mr. Jeremiah Spurling.

At Chelworth, Mrs. Raynham,

ESSEX.

Married.] At Gosfield, Mr. H. Wiggleworth to Miss Smith, of Maldon.

At Kirkford Hall, George Wright, esq. to Miss C. Lukin, daughter of the rev. D. L. dean of Wells.

At Ballingdon, Mr. Allen to Miss Wyatt, both of that place.

At Malden, Mr. May, of the Blue Boar inn to Miss Shynon, of the same place.

At Colchester, Mr. Arthur Tillet, hair dresser, to Miss M. Wale, of the same place.

Died.] At Lenden, aged 76, Mr. Hat Green.

At Colchester, Mr. Essex, gardener, at an advanced age.

At Great Baddows, Mr. Elias Suckling, shopkeeper.

At Colchester, Wm. Jacob, esq.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Waight, baker.

At Halsted, aged 22, Miss Ann Hayward, daughter of M. Jos. H.

At Saffron Walden, aged 39, Mr. Wm. Jeffries.

At Farndon Mill, Mr. Charles Freeman.

At Stapleford Abbots, the rev. Dr. Wm. Gould, D.D. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county, and brother to the late judge Gould.

At Belchamp Otten, Mrs. Brewster, relict of the late W. B.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. John Browne, linen-draper, to Miss Warren of the same place.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Welby, master of the Royal Exchange public house. Mr. John Lands, master of the Castle public house. Mrs. Terry, wife of Mr. J. T.

At Faversham, Mrs. Clowdsley, wife of Mr. J. C. clerk of the cheque of the same place.

At Folkestone, aged 82, Mrs. Bayley, widow of the late Mr. H. B.

At Wye, aged 77, Mr. David Hughes.

At Loddington, in Maidstone, Mr. Beard, farmer.

At Margate, Mrs. Wiles, wife of Mr. R. Wiles.

Wye Shelve, near Lenham, Mr. Thomas Nower, farmer, formerly of Wye.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Puxty, widow of Mr. Jos. P. aged 70.

At Faversham, aged 78, Mrs. Halke, mother of the Rev. Mr. H. of that place.

At Westerham, Mrs. Whitaker.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. H. A. Mrs. Woolmen.

At Benchley, Jno. Hooker, esq.

At Deal, aged 88, Mr. Woodroff.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Rev. Mr. Nott, son of the late Captain N. to Miss Mary Medman of that place.

At Great Hendred, Mr. Thos. Miltshire to Miss E. Shadwell, of the same place.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Perkins, formerly gin-

gingerbread baker. Aged 70, Mr. Collins, trunk-maker. Nathan Fareer, esq. late of the Treasury East India house. Mrs. Salkeld. Mrs. Warwick, widow of Mr. W. formerly of the Royal Oak inn.

At Windsor, Mrs. Evans, many years housekeeper to the queen.

At Abingdon, Matthew Philips, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Bath and West of England Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the *extreme advance* in the price of Spanish wool was taken into consideration, in consequence of a letter from the president lord Somerville. This meeting recommended to the most considerable breeders, an immediate care in the selection for *breeding* the largest possible number of the *finest* *wooled* young rams and ewes, which care may be exercised consistently with the necessary attention to carcass.

A quantity of fine seed of *Ruta-baga*, or Swedish turnip, the late abundant proof of the value of which plant for spring food has induced the Society again to recommend it to general notice.

Thanks were voted to several ingenious artists, and other correspondents, for their communications, especially to Mr. George Frothery, of Bath, for his model of an ingenious machine for weighing live cattle; to Mr. Clay for exhibiting his *two-cart* waggon; and to Mr. Tunsall of the county of York, for his endeavours to perfect a new portable threshing-machine to be worked by hand for small and middling farmers.

An elephant's tooth, seven feet in length, and twenty-one in circumference, was lately discovered by some workmen at Lark-hall, near Bath. On being exposed to air, the surface crumbled into a fine powder.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Archer of London, to Miss Gleddon.

John Wray, esq. of Yorkshire, to Mrs. Cowper, relict of Mr. Cowper.

Mr. E. Little to Miss A. Ward.

Thomas Jennings, esq. captain of the 4th dragoon guards to Miss Clibborn, daughter of the late J. C. esq. of Kildare, Ireland.

At Bridgwater, G. S. Gibbes, M.D. of Bath, to Miss M. Sealy.

At Fromehead, Mr. William Chislett, att. to Miss Parish, of Shawford, near Beckington.

At Bristol, Mr. Pricketts, to Miss Allingham of the Bath theatre.

Mr. James Lee, of the Bell-inn, to Miss Bevan.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. John Keene, printer. Mrs. Dunn, wife of — Dunn, esq. Mrs. Stockham. Mrs. Flower. Mrs. Cripps, wife of J. Cripps, of Cirencester, Gloucester.

At Box, William Martin, a poor boy, who fell into a tub of scalding wort, at a house where he was employed to watch the furnace.

At Bath Easton, Miss Charlotte Hennyson, daughter of Mrs. Hennyson.

At Norton, near Taunton, in the prime of life, Miss Mary Norman.

At Clifton, Miss Frances Sotheby, second daughter of William Sotheby, esq.

At Bristol, aged 84, Mr. Gravenor. Mr. Serjeant.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Buckman. Mr. Jones, many years clerk to Llewellyn and Co. brewers. Aged 77, Rev. Dr. Camplin, many years vicar of St. Nicholas, and St. Lennards. Mrs. Thinbeck, wife of Mr. Thinbeck, quaker. Aged 85, Mrs. Kilbey. Mr. Ralph, apothecary to the Bristol dispensary.

At Melksham, Miss Bruges, eldest daughter of Thomas Bruges, esq.

At High Deverell-farm, aged 62, Mrs. Morse.

At Crewkerne, aged 69, the Rev. William Blake, pastor of the dissenting congregation at that place, during the long period of 44 years. WILTSHIRE.

A singular cause was lately tried at Salisbury assizes, very interesting to farmers and graziers. Mr. Parham of Ebberner, brought an action against Mr. Deal of Shaftesbury, to recover damages for the improper management of 150 sheep, which he had undertaken to winter, and which were much reduced in their value, when compared with others of the same stock wintered elsewhere. Mr. Parham recovered 40*l*. damages with costs.

Married.] At Buisford, Mr. Robert Williams to Miss Roberts

Died.] At Winchester, aged 47, Mrs. Elizabeth Budd, wife of Mr. Henry Budd, of the Dolphin inn.

At Salisbury, Mr. Chambers, a very old inhabitant. Mr. Tapper. Miss Cannings. Mrs. Henrietta Wenycve. Aged 77, Mrs. Mary Green.

At Spy-park, aged 91, Lady Bayntun, wife of Sir Edward Bayntun.

At Ivy church-house, near Salisbury, Miss Hinxman, eldest daughter of H. Hinxman, esq.

At Laverstock, Mr. Edward Hayter, who was forty years clerk of that parish.

At North Charford Farm, near Downton, Mrs. Short, who was seized with fits as she was walking in her orchard, and expired in a few hours.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Falmouth, the hon. Mrs. Montgomerie, late of Ireland, on her way to Lisbon. She is sister of lord Gosford.

WALES.

Married.] At Jelfreton, Pembrokeshire, the rev. Matthew Surtees, rector of North Cerney, Gloucestershire, to Miss Allen, daughter of John Bartlett Allen, esq. of Cassleby, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Breen, the rev. Hugh Jones, rector of Llywell, and justice of the peace for the county of Brecon. At Prestign, Radnorshire, William Powell, esq. of Broadheath.

SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. M. P. is now forming upon a part of his estates in Caithness, the **NEW TOWN OF THURSO**, adjacent to the ancient burgh of the same name, contiguous to the river of Thurso, where it falls into the sea; in a situation advantageous, at once, for navigation, and for manufactures; in a region that strongly wants a few additional trading towns to enliven the progress of cultivation. From the interior parts, inhabitants are invited to this **NEW TOWN**, by the offer of very advantageous terms of lease from its proprietor. The plan, which we have seen, is a very regular, convenient, and beautiful one; and it is to be completed without deviation. The exertions of **Sir JOHN SINCLAIR** will, possibly, extend also to the establishment of *trade and manufactures* in this place; and it is probable, that many of the worthy individuals from among the disbanded **CAITHNESS FENCIBLES**, may find here an agreeable retreat, and advantageous employment for the industry of their subsequent life. All the honours which approving public opinion can offer, are

undoubtedly due to men who, like **Sir JOHN SINCLAIR**, exert themselves with incessant activity, whether in *public employment*, or within the narrower sphere of their *private influence*, to make individuals around them happy, and to promote with patriot aim, the best interests of the community, which they were born to enlighten, and adorn.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Morrison, Surgeon, to Miss Mary Ann Colman.

Mr. James Miller, merchant, of Glasgow, to Miss E. Christie, daughter of the late Mr. C. of Carnwath. Mr. William Kingan, merchant, to Miss Bolton, daughter of Thomas Bolton, esq. late of Suffolk.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Murray, relict of J. Murray, merchant. Mrs. Ballie, of Polkenneth. Walter Scott, esq. Charles Dalrymple, esq. Bentley Gordon, Bentley esq.

At Glasgow, aged 65, Michael Bogle, esq. At Perth, Mrs. Drummond, widow of the late A. Drummond, esq.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Archibald Paterson.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SUCH has been the prevalence of northerly and north-easterly winds, that the progress of vegetation has every where been remarkably slow. Indeed, in the best parts of the kingdom, the grass is only just beginning to grow up. But it is not merely in this respect that the coldness of the season has been unfavourable. The general business of agriculture has been greatly retarded, at least, in the northern districts, where they have had cold winds, attended with frost, sleet, and even falls of snow. They are much behind hand with the sowing of both barley and oats even on the warm dry soils; and in those that are cold and wet very little of the former has yet been put into the ground. In the midland and more southern counties, however, much more of this kind of business has been accomplished, a good deal of each of these grains has been sown.

In regard to wheat, some have, undoubtedly, been destroyed by the great severity of the winter, and others have suffered considerably by the frosts and strong winds of the last and the present months; we hope, however, that the injury done to the valuable crop is, on the whole, less than might have been expected.

GRAIN continues to sell without any great advance in the price.

WHEAT averages 54s. 3d. and barley 31s. 2d.

CATTLE. Few cattle have yet been turned out to grass, there being so little; fat cattle are not, however, yet very scarce in the northern parts of the island; but it is believed that when more of the stall fed stock are killed off they will become so; and be extremely high in their prices, as the grass fed stock cannot possibly be forwarded in time to supply the demands.

BEAF produces in Smithfield from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.

SHEEP. Great numbers of sheep have been lost in mountainous and other high situations by the severity of the winter; and others cannot be fattened for want of grass. In some parts of Scotland too great apprehensions are entertained for ewes and lambs, and last year's lambs (provincially hogs). Farmers expect greater losses in these articles than they have experienced since 1772. In some cases scores of lambs have been lost for want of milk, there being no grass in the best pastures for the ewes.

MUTTON sells from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs 4s. 6d. to 6s.

HOGS. These sell but indifferently in the country markets. Pork averages 4s. 4d. in Smithfield market.

HORSES are upon the rise, especially good ones for the saddle, and those for military purposes.

HAY is advancing in price on account of the great want of grass.

STRAW still keeps very dear.

In the fruit countries there is at present every appearance of a great blow, which, from the lateness of the spring, will be under less danger of being blighted when out.

•• The Commercial Reports, and several Biographical Memoirs, are deferred for want of room.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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JUNE 1, 1799.

[No. 5. of VOL. VII.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE received an *ingenius* Letter, dated from *Edinburgh*, which remarks that the printing of *Thetis* for *Tethys* might happen from the correspondent pronunciation of both words; which in *French* would coincide. I believe this to be a very just as well as acute remark.

Still, in such a writer as VIRGIL, so correct in prosody and so habituated to *Greek* learning, the mistake of Θῆτις for Τηθύς was every way impossible. Beside, *Thetis* was only a sea-nymph; but *Tethys* (with Oceanus) the mother of the Gods. So that to be her son-in-law was to be adopted into the sovereignty of the seas* at least.

Οὐρανὸς, Θεῶν γένεσις, καὶ μήτρας Τηθύς.
IL. xiv. 302.

In *Prudentius* or *Ausonius* we should not wonder to see quantity confounded, or mythological exactness infringed. But in VIRGIL it is quite superfluous to notice that it was impossible this should happen.

I cannot agree that the English or Scottish pronunciation is better, however, with regard to quantity. We pronounce *Thetis* as if it were *Tḗtis*. And indeed our Latin *e* is almost always long: unless in some few monosyllables; or where it is the second syllable after an accented, as *inter*, *intrēmit*, &c. *tēpidus* indeed, and some such words, are also exceptions: where the *e* in the beginning of a word short in the Latin has its proper short time undestroyed with us, and the reason is, these are *Anapests*. And the *Anapest* and *Trochee* constitute the prevailing rhythm of our language. Accents, so marked as these, make it very difficult to keep out of the dancing cadence in our prose compositions. I have before noticed that perhaps hardly any writers, except BURKE, JUNIUS, and JOHNSON, will be found to be free from it.

I now send you some more ERRATA: collected in the perusal of the small DIDOT VIRGIL.

* Teque sibi generum TETHYS erat omnibus undis.

Geor. II. 22. ————— reperit usus.

With a single p. This I know may be defended, but it agrees not with the orthography followed in this edition in like cases.

Geor. II. 23. — Abscidents for abscondens.
————— 150. —bis pomis utilis arbor.

This for arbor, an archaism of which VIRGIL seems decidedly fond: I think must rather pass for a typographical error than for a various reading intentionally adopted.

Geor. II. 435. ————— umbras

This for umbram, which has much more of sweetness, I would also rather think a typographical error.

Geor. III. 267. ————— Glauci.
Potniades malis membra assumpere quadrigæ.

With a double s: for absumpere.

Æn I. Utque ipsum corpus amici.

Full stop for comma.

Munera lætitiæque Dii.

For ————— Dei.

This must necessarily be wrong; but here too, I believe, the pronunciation, which in French makes these vowels so much approximate in their sound, misled.

Æn. II. v. 20. mis-numbered 21, at the head of the page: which correspondently affects the following numbers.

Atque arrectis auribus adito:

This should have been a full stop.

Letters struck *defectively* may be in one copy and not in others. The *stereotype* mode of printing, would, however, I should have thought, have been freer from them than any; *copper-plate* except. Undoubtedly, as far as I have examined, this is still a surprisingly accurate edition. It must be wished that it be completely so.

A copper-plate pocket edition in the *Italic* character, would be a great literary elegance: of which the most elegant of poets is truly worthy. In the beautiful and valuable edition of *Edinburgh*, 1755, (2 vol.) one place marked as an *erratum*, may be considered as a various reading, though a doubtful one.

Cinyphii tondent hircus.—Geor. III. 312.

DUEL—Whether convictions of murder have been solely on that ground? I would be glad to give any further satisfaction on this important question; at present I have nothing material to add. I have indeed heard that a gentleman of the name of TYRRELL was convicted in the reign of QUEEN ANNE of MURDER; he having killed his antagonist in a duel, and that the queen pardoned him on the intercession of the widow of the deceased; but I know not any particulars of this case. FOSTER, for the general principle, quotes only the case of Major *Onby*: which might, as I have observed, have been so determined by the jury, independently of the principle that killing in a duel is murder; that case having strong circumstances. I do not mean to say, that the general principle is not settled: I conceive it is. But I do not recollect an instance founded on homicide in a set duel, of a verdict of murder turning evidently and solely on the application of that principle, which indeed is no other than that to reduce wilful homicide to manslaughter, the conflict might have been unpremeditated. It is easy to see whence the exception in the practice of juries with regard to duels has originated.

There was a trial in the House of Lords* on the death of Mr. CHAWORTH, which is very fully reported, and terminated in an ACQUITTAL, as to the charge of MURDER, and CONVICTION of MANSLAUGHTER (Xft. Tr. 529. 5 G. 3. Anno 1765.) But this, on the evidence, and in the contemplation of their lordships, seems not to have been the case of a duel or challenge; but rather of homicide on a sudden rencontre. I merely mention to shew that it does not, as I apprehend, affect this question; since had it been considered as a set duel, there would, I presume, either have been no conviction or a conviction of murder; the want of deliberation being essential to manslaughter.

Troston, near Bury. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ENTIRELY accord in opinion with your ingenious correspondent, J. A. (No. xlii. p. 89), that Racine's description of the sea-monster's approach from the deep (*Phedre*, act 5, sc. 6.) was, probably, imitated from some Italian poet. It may, I think, be traced in the description of the conflict between Orlando and the Orca, in the eleventh canto of the

* In parliament.

Furioso. But I shall place both passages before your readers, and leave it to them to decide.

Sur le dos de la plaine liquide,
S'élève à gros bouillons une montagne humide.
L'onde approche, se brise, et vomit à nos yeux,
Parmi des flots d'écume un monstre furieux.
Indomtable taureau, dragon impétueux,
Sa croupe se recourbe en replis tortueux,
Ses longs mugissemens font trembler le rivage.

Le ciel avec horreur voit ce monstre sauvage,
La terre s'en émeut, l'air en est infecté,
Le flot, qui l'apporta, recule épouventé.

Muggiar sente in questo la marina,
E rimbombar le selve, e le caverne;
Gionfiansi l'onde; et ecco il mostro appare,
Che sotto il petto ha quasi ascoso il mare.

St. 34.

Fremono l'onde. St. 35.
Come toro selvatico, ch'al corno
Gittar si senta. &c St. 42.

While we are on the subject of poetical imitations, or coincidences, I shall transcribe a passage from the *Acripanda* (a neglected Italian tragedy, of which a specimen of exquisite beauty is given in Walker's *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*), that Shakspeare seems to have had in his eye when he wrote *Mercurio's* lively remarks on the origin of dreams. (*Romeo and Juliet*, act 1. sc. 5.)

Che puo trovarsi piu fugace o lieve,
O fallace, ch'l sogno! Udito ho dire
Da i saggi tuoi, che quai gli humori sono
Entro soverchi al nostro corpo, tale
E il sogno ancor, che da lor nasce, e viene;
Nascere ancora le piu siate suole
Dal fumo, che nel sonno il cibo manda
A l'intelletto, e se'l vapor, ch' effala,
Fosco, o torbido fia, torbidi, e foschi
Penfieri forma, e timor varij adduce;
E quel pensiero, che continuo, e spesso
Agita l'huomo con la mente il die,
Ritornar suol fovente in sogno, e quindi
Segue la fiera il cacciator dormendo,
Il soldato nel sonno altrui ferisce,
Gode sognando l'amader la diva.

Act. 1. sc. 4.

According to Mr. Walker, the *Acripanda* was published so early as 1592, (p. 112); so that it might have met the observations of Shakspeare, who was, I am inclined to believe, intimately acquainted with the Italian language. In support of this conjecture, I could adduce abundant authorities; but I shall, at present, only refer your readers to the "*Hist. Memoir on Italian Tragedy*," p. 56—62; and add, that several of Hamlet's severe observations on the female sex, seem so have been borrowed

borrowed from the 5th satire of Ariosto;—particularly the following passage.

Ham. "I have heard of your painting too, well enough. God has given you one face, and you make yourselves another."

Voglio, che si contenti della faccia,
Che Dio le diede, e lasci il rosso e'l bianco
A la Signora del Signor Ghinaccia.

10th May, 1799. Yorr's R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been struck with a curious expression, in a paragraph of a morning paper* of yesterday, referring to an exhibition soon to be opened in Pall-Mall, I feel strongly impelled by love of truth and of merit, to resist that impression, which it was calculated, and which it was probably intended by its writer, to effect. As the pencil of this eminent artist has been distinguished in so remarkable a degree for its originality and boldness, as sometimes to have been exposed to the censure of men of languid imaginations for its extravagance, we might be induced to conclude, that the exhibition thus announced to us as that of FUSELI'S DEVILS, was to be an exhibition of monsters;—a display of genius (for the idea of genius can never be torn from its association with that of FUSELI), bursting the control of judgment, and wildly luxuriating, in defiance of taste and truth, in the airy regions of vision and fancy. Now, Sir, acquainted as I am with many of the paintings in question, though I am in no way connected with their author, I cannot hesitate to affirm, that a conclusion of this nature would be infinitely erroneous, and might betray the public into a prepossession, which would be fatally injurious to its reputation as enlightened and discerning; as conversant with what is excellent in the arts of design, and qualified to decide on the success or the failure of the artist in his highest and most ambitious exertions. Whoever, Sir, may enter the exhibition rooms of Mr. FUSELI, with the expectation of seeing monsters and phantoms, of being offended with images of outraged nature, and the wanderings of a lawless pencil, will be strangely affected with the spectacle which will there be presented to him;—a spectacle, Sir, in which will be found the SUBLIME, the BEAUTIFUL, and the PATHETIC, in an

union which has rarely, if ever, been effected by the hand of one master. In the paintings, which I have seen as parts of this projected exhibition, the ideas of our great Milton are embodied and given to the eye with so much power and distinctness of imagination, so much truth of composition and design, and such a perfect knowledge of drawing and of colouring, as really to astonish the spectator, and to dilate his conceptions in their attempt to embrace those of the rival minds of the poet and the painter. Nature, in her complete symmetry of lines and tints, presides over the canvass: but it is an elevated and ideal nature, to be found only as the springs in all her majestic proportions from the head of genius:—it is nature, as she once appeared to the vision of an ANGEL, and came breathing and vigorous from his hand.

If we reflect, Sir, on that consciousness of power, which could form so great a design, on that energy of mind, which, under numerous disadvantages, could persist in it, and on that combination of talents which has been able so splendidly to accomplish it, we cannot resist the impulse to admiration when we regard the artist, or restrain our warm wishes for the success of its appeal to the public taste, when we refer to the work. Of its success, Sir, however, I cannot allow myself to doubt. When brought fully under the attention of the town, it must be contemplated as the triumph of painting in the present day, and as a revival of the high powers of the pencil, when it was employed on the superior subjects of history, and not compelled by the misdirected opulence of the community, to the humiliation of portrait. Of this, Sir, I am satisfied—that the object of my reference, which must be considered as a monument to our national glory, will live to immortalize the genius which has achieved it; and to record to future times the shame or the honour of that age, which, witnessing its production, could either receive it with neglect, or, acknowledging its merits, was warm in its approbation, and liberal in its reward.

May 15.

LUCIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS in company, the other day, where a gentleman was lamenting the great restraint that has of late years been laid on the liberty of the press in this country; adding, that political writers

were

*Morn. Herald.—"Among the separate exhibitions in promise, are those of Copley's picture of the surrender of De Winter, at a pavilion in Albemarle-Street, and of FUSELI'S DEVILS in Pall-Mall.

were now only permitted to interest themselves on one side of a question.

Without enquiring into the justice of this gentleman's observation, or entering on such political discussions as they gave rise to, I will just observe, that we were brought to this conclusion, that in proportion as difficulties are thrown in the way of political discussion, writers should study prudence, and jurors should practice integrity.

As an enquiry into the province of jurors is, at all times of consequence to an Englishman, so are there increasing reasons, why, in the present period, the subject should be accurately understood and the office faithfully discharged. I therefore, Sir, submit to your consideration, and to the consideration of your readers, whether it would be ill-timed, if some person, properly acquainted with this subject, would discuss it in a temperate but faithful manner, in the "*Monthly Magazine*." The history and the practice of juries furnish ample materials.

This has already been ably done by Dr. TOWERS, in the second volume of his "*Tracts*," but on a large scale. A few thoughts, I apprehend, might be compressed within the limits of an essay, suitable to the character of your valuable publication, and beneficial to many of your readers. I remain, Sir,

Yours, L. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING engaged, and far advanced, in a general biographical account, comprehending all periods and countries, of women illustrious for talents and virtues, in the progress of which a great variety of materials will be necessary: I wish, through the medium of your magazine, to solicit the assistance of such persons as may be possessed of scarce books or manuscripts, or who would have the goodness to furnish me with any hints, suggestions, or information, that may be useful to my purpose. Books or papers entrusted to my care, through Mr. Johnson, bookseller, No. 72. St. Paul's Church Yard, or Mr. Phillips, No. 71. will be punctually returned. It may perhaps be proper to mention, that the work I have undertaken is not designed to serve the purpose of any sect or party, but to afford in general such examples to female youth, as may stimulate them to the cultivation and improvement of their minds, and to the attainment of moral excellence.

May, 21, 1799. MARY HAYES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE word *hitch* appearing to excite a considerable degree of curiosity among your readers, it may not be unacceptable to mention the sense in which it is still constantly used in Cumberland and Westmoreland. *Hitch* means to *hop* upon one leg: thus, the game *hop*, step, and jump, is called *hitch*, step, and loup, (leap). — A man who has one leg shorter than the other, is said to *hitch* in his walking, &c. &c. This probably may be the sense in which Pope uses the word in the lines quoted by Mr. WAKEFIELD.

"A Lover of Biography," in your magazine for May, expresses a wish for the republication of "*Milton's Areopagitica*." That valuable tract was republished a few years ago for BLAMIRE in the Strand, and it is probable that the whole impression may not yet be disposed of.

If you think either of the above worth inserting in your valuable magazine, use them as you think best.

Your's, with great Respect,

JAMES LOSH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SUCH is the facility, with which the numerical figures or ciphæ Arabicæ are applied to all arithmetical purposes, that we in these days are astonished, how people, unacquainted with them, could perform complex calculations; — and indeed we may easily conceive the tediousness and prolixity the Romans and Grecians must have had to contend with in operations of this kind, if we only interrogate ourselves, how we should manage to multiply, divide, or extract the roots of numbers, by means only of the Latin numeral letters, MDCLXVI, or the correspondent Greek ones α, β, γ, δ, &c. However, the method of doing these is particularly pointed out in "*Eutocius, Com. Archimedes de Dimensione Circuli*," and by the venerable Bede. — Though the algorithmic notation (universally applicable since the invention of logarithms and decimals), is inexpressibly superior to all other modes; yet the ancients gave locality to very extensive numbers, and distributed them in the same manner as we do; but as they wanted a convenient way of distributing proportionally to that distribution, they were frequently obliged to express their numerical ideas by words



Group of the Sarcophagus.

Printed for R. Phillips, 71 St Paul's Church Yard.

at length.—In justice to the labours of antiquity, we must not forget to acknowledge the great assistance derived from Archimedes and sexagesimal fractions, by our contemporary *Napier and Briggs*, for to the *Δύναμις*, and *Λεπτά* divisions of the former, we owe the logarithms, disms, centesims, and millesims of the latter.—Moreover, (in imitation of the Greeks, &c.), we still apply the sexagesims of integers, to angles, motion, time, and also to the different portions of a circle.—This subject, Mr. Editor, is in no wise novel; and as I have pointed out, that the ancients used their literal notation successfully in abstruse mathematical pursuits, perhaps your correspondent Z, will be content to search for examples and illustrations in the authors referred to above; or in Dr. Wallis's edition of the "*Arenarius*" also in the second book of "*Pappus's collection*" or in "*Dr. Wallis's historical Treatise of Algebra*."—Whilst we are thus comparing the analogy of ancient and modern learning, permit me to ask, through the medium of your useful miscellany, how far the much talked of Platina, is a new discovery?—For Cic. *Tul. iv. 14.* giving an account of the skill of the artificers of Corinth, particularly notices their making a metal (by mixing copper with a small quantity of gold and silver) remarkably brilliant, and almost proof against rust, called *ÆS Corinthium*.

Hull Academy.

W. ASHTON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

G DYER presents respects to the subscribers to his poems, and informs them, with great concern, that the publication is delayed till the winter season. All the reasons of this delay could not with propriety be announced here, but shall be fully detailed in the preface to his poems. For the present, he must content himself with saying; that by unforeseen engagements, and by extending his plan beyond his original intention, he cannot get out the first volume, till the greater part of his subscribers will have left town for the summer; a time very inauspicious to publications of this nature. After mature deliberation, therefore, he thinks it most advisable to print his two volumes at the same time; and his criticisms, extended as they are to an unexpected length, will form a distinct volume, comprehending free remarks on every species of poetry, and illustrations

from the mythology of different nations. This arrangement, he apprehends, will less encumber the poems, and be more useful and agreeable to those persons for whose service this volume is intended. Such persons, however, as are not pleased with this arrangement may have their subscription-money returned, if they will have the goodness to apply to the bookseller where any subscription has been paid, or to the author himself, if the money was paid to him. Such other persons as choose to favour this work with their encouragement, are informed, that names are still received by the booksellers announced in his advertisement.

Clifford's Inn, May 20, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LAOCOON,
By M. Goethe,* author of the *Sorrows of Werter*.
[With a plate.]

A TRUE work of art will always have something of infinity in it to our minds, as well as a work of nature; we contemplate it, we perceive and relish its beauties, it makes an impression, but it cannot be thoroughly understood, nor its essence nor its merit be clearly defined by words. In the observations we are about to make on the Laocoon, we do not pretend to exhaust this fertile subject; what we have to say is rather on occasion of this excellent monument than upon it. May it soon be again exposed to the public eye, so that every amateur may have an opportunity of satisfying himself concerning it, and of speaking of it according to his own ideas!

When we would treat of an excellent work of art, we are almost obliged as it were to speak of art in general, for the whole art is contained in it, and every one may, as far as his abilities allow, by means of such a monument, develop what ever relates to art in general. For this reason we will begin here with some generalities.

All the beautiful monuments of art, represent human nature; the arts of design have a particular relation to the body of man; it is only of these last that we are now speaking. Art has many degrees or steps, on each of which may appear artists of distinction; but a perfect work of art unites all the qualities, which we only meet elsewhere dispersed.

* These observations are taken from the German Journal, entitled the *Propylæa*.

The most beautiful monuments of art which we are acquainted with, present to us :

Nature to the life, and of an elevated organization.

Above all things we expect to find in it a knowledge of the human body in all its parts, dimensions, interior and exterior, in its forms and its movements in general.

Characters. A knowledge of the difference of these parts, as to form and effect. Qualities are separated and present themselves isolated, from thence arise characters, and it is by this means that we can trace a significative reciprocal relation between the different monuments of art; just as the parts of a compound work, may have a significant relation between themselves. The object is :

In repose or in motion. A work and its parts may be presented either subsisting of themselves, and only indicating their existence in a tranquil manner, or as very animated, acting, impassioned, and full of expression.

The Ideal. To attain this, a profound, solid sense, endowed with patience, is required in the artist; to which should be joined an elevated sense to be able to embrace the subject in its whole extent, to find the highest degree of action which it means to represent, and consequently to make it exceed the bounds of its limited reality, and give it in an ideal world, measure, limits, reality, and dignity.

Grace. But the subject and manner of representing it, are submitted to the sensible laws of art, that is to say, to order, perspicuity, symmetry, opposition, &c. which renders it to the eye, beautiful, that is to say, graceful, agreeable.

Beauty. It is moreover submitted to the law of intellectual beauty, which results from the measure, to which man formed to figure and produce the beautiful, knows how to submit every thing, even extremes.

After having first indicated the conditions which we require in a work of elevated art, I may say much in a few words, when I maintain that our groupe contains them almost all, and that we can even develop them, by the observation of this groupe alone.

It will not be expected of me to prove that the artist has shewn a profound knowledge of the human body, that which characterizes it, together with the expression and the passion. It will appear, from what I shall say in the sequel, how the subject is conceived in an ideal and

elevated manner; no one will doubt that we ought to give the epithet of *beautiful* to this monument, that can conceive how the artist has been able to represent the extreme of physical and intellectual sufferings. But some may think it perhaps paradoxical, that I dare advance, that this groupe is at the same time full of grace. I shall say a few words on this head.

Every work of art must announce itself as such; which can only be done by what we call *sensual beauty* or *grace*. The ancients, far enough in this respect from the modern opinion, that a monument of art should become again to appearance, a monument of nature, would characterize their works of art as such, by a select order of the parts: they assisted the eye to investigate the relations by symmetry, and thus an embarrassed work became easy to comprehend. From symmetry and oppositions resulted the possibility of striking out the greatest contrasts by differences hardly sensible. The care of the ancient artists to oppose varied masses to each other, to give especially a regular and reciprocal position to the extremities of bodies in groupes, is very happy and very well imagined, in order that each work of art may appear to the eye like an ornament, and abstraction made from the subject which it represents, and by seeing the most general contours only at a distance. The antique vases furnish us with a number of examples of similar groupes, very graceful; and it would be possible to propose a series of the most beautiful examples of a composition symmetrical and agreeable, beginning with the groupe of the most tranquil vase to the extremely animated groupe of Laocoon. I think, therefore, I must repeat that the groupe of Laocoon, besides its other acknowledged merits, is moreover a model of *symmetry* and of *variety*, of *repose* and of *motion*, of *opposition* and of *gradation*, which present themselves together, to him who contemplates it in a sensible or intellectual manner; that these qualities notwithstanding the great pathetic diffused over the representation, excite an agreeable sensation, and moderate the violence of the passions, and of the sufferings, by *grace* and *beauty*.

It is a great advantage in a work of art, to subsist by itself, to be absolutely terminated. A tranquil object only shews itself by its existence, it is terminated by and in itself. A Jupiter with a thunderbolt placed on his knees, a Juno who reposes with majesty, a Minerva absorbed in reflection, are subjects which have not, so to speak, any relation to what is out of them;

them; they repose upon and in themselves, and they are the first and dearest objects of sculpture. But in the beautiful mythic circle of art, in which these isolated and self-subsisting natures are placed and in repose, there are smaller circles, where the different figures are conceived and executed in relation with others: each of the Muses, for example, with their conductor Apollo, is conceived and executed separately, but it becomes yet much more interesting in the complete and varied choir of the nine sisters. When art passes to the impassioned significative, it may moreover act in the same manner; or it presents to us a circle of figures which passion puts into a mutual relation, as Niobe with her children, persecuted by Apollo and Diana; or it shews us the same work, the movement at the same time with its cause. We need only mention here the young man full of grace, who is drawing a thorn from his foot, the wrestlers, two groups of fawns and nymphs at Dresden, and the animated group of Laocoon.

It is with reason that so great stress is laid on sculpture, because it strips man of every thing which is not essential to him. It is thus, that in this admirable groupe, Laocoon is only a simple name; the artist have taken from him his priesthood, all that is national and Trojan in him, all the poetical and mythological accessories; all in fact that mythology has made of him is done away; he is only now a father with his two sons, menaced with death by the bite of two serpents. Neither are these animals sent by the gods, but only natural serpents, potent enough to be the destruction of many men; neither their form nor their action shew that they are extraordinary creatures sent by the gods, to exercise the divine vengeance. Conformably to their nature, they approach by sliding on the surface of the earth, they inlace and fold round their victims, and one of them only bites after having been irritated. If I had to explain this groupe, and if I were unacquainted with every other explication, I should call it a tragic idyll. A father sleeps at the side of his two sons, they are inlaced by two serpents, and at the instant of waking, they strive to extricate themselves from this living cord.

This work of art is, above all, extremely important by the representation of the moment of the action. When in fact a work ought to move before the eyes, a fugitive moment should be pitched upon; no part of the whole ought to

be found before in this position; and, in a little time after, every part should be obliged to quit that position; it is by this means that the work will be always animated for millions of spectators.

To seize well the attention of the Laocoon, let us place ourselves before the groupe with our eyes shut, and at the necessary distance; let us open and shut them alternately, and we shall see all the marble in motion; we shall be afraid to find the groupe changed, when we open our eyes again. I would readily say, as the groupe is now exposed, it is a flash of lightning fixed, a wave petrified at the instant when it is approaching the shore. We see the same effect when we see the groupe at night, by the light of flambeaux.

The artist has very wisely represented the three figures in graduated situations, and which differ from each other. The eldest son is only interlaced at his extremities, the other is more so; it is especially the chest, that the serpent has already interlaced; he endeavours to deliver himself by the motion of his right arm; with his left hand, he softly removes the head of the serpent, to prevent it from clasping his breast once more; the serpent is on the point of sliding underneath his hand; *but it does not bite*. The father, on the contrary, would employ force to deliver himself, as well as his two children, from the embraces; he grips one of the two serpents, who being now irritated, bites him in the haunch.

To explain the position of the father, both in general, and according to all the parts of the body, it appears to me reasonable to suppose that the momentaneous sensation of the wound is the principal cause of the whole movement. The serpent has not bit, but he bites, and he bites in the soft and delicate parts of the body, above, and a little behind the haunch. The position of the restored head has never well expressed the true bite; happily, the traces of the jaws have been preserved in the posterior part of the statue, if these very important traces have not been lost in the actual transportation of this monument. The serpent inflicts a wound on the unhappy Laocoon, precisely in the part in which man is very sensible to every irritation, and, even where the slightest tickling, causes that motion which we see produced here by the wound: the body flies towards the opposite side, and retires; the shoulder presses downwards, the chest is thrust forward, and the head inclines on the side which has been touch-

ed

ed. As afterwards in the feet, which are entolded by the serpent, and in the arms which struggle, we yet see the remains of the situation or preceding action, there results combined action of efforts and of flight, of suffering and of activity, of tension and of relaxation, which perhaps would not be possible under any other condition. We are lost in admiration at the wisdom of the artist, when we try to apply the bite to any other place; the whole gesture, the whole movement would be changed, and nevertheless we cannot imagine it more proper; it is therefore a principal merit in the artist to have presented us with a sensible effect, and also to have shewn us the sensible cause of it. I repeat it,—the point of the bite determines the actual movement of the members; the flight of the inferior part of the body, its contraction, the chest which advances, the shoulder which descends, the movement of the head, and even all the features of the countenance, are, in my opinion, decided by this momentaneous, painful, and unexpected irritation.

But, far be it from me to wish to divide the unity of human nature, to wish to deny the action of the intellectual force of this man of a form so excellent, to overlook the sufferings and the efforts of a great nature. Methinks I also see the inquietude, the fear, the terror, the paternal affection, moving in those veins, swelling in that heart, wrinkling that front. I readily admit that the artist has represented, at the same time, the most elevated degree, both of corporal sufferings, and of intellectual sufferings; but I would not have us to be transported too feelingly at the monument itself, at the impressions which the monument makes upon us, especially, as we do not see the effect of the poison, in a body which has just been seized by the teeth of the serpent, as we do not see the agony in a sound, beautiful body, which makes efforts, and which is but just hurt. Let me be permitted to make an observation here, which is of considerable importance for the arts of design; the greatest pathetic expression which they can represent, depends on the passage from one stage to another. Let us view a lively infant, who runs, leaps, and amuses himself, with all the pleasure and energy possible, who afterwards has been suddenly struck hard by one of his comrades, or who has been wounded either physically or morally: this new sensation is communicated to all his members like an electrical shock;

and a similar, sudden, and pathetic passage in the most elevated sense, is an opposition of which we have no idea, if we have not seen it. In this case, it is therefore evident that the intellectual man acts as well as the physical man. When in a like passage there still remain evident traces of the preceding state, there results a subject the most elegant for the arts of design; this is the case of the Laocoon, where the efforts and the sufferings are united at the same moment. It is thus that Eurydice, who is bitten in the heel by a serpent on which she has trod, at the instant when she is crossing a meadow, and is returning, satisfied with the flowers she has gathered, would be a very pathetic statue, if the artist could express the double state of satisfaction with which she walked, and of the pain which arrests her steps; not only by the flowers which are falling, but further by the direction of all her members, and the undulation of the folds.

When we have seized, in this sense, the principal figure, we may cast a free and sure glance on the proportions, the gradations, and the opposition of all the parts of the entire work.

The subject chosen is one of the happiest that can be imagined. Men struggling with dangerous animals, and moreover with animals which act, not as powerful masses, but as divided forces, which do not menace on one side alone, which do not require a concentrated resistance, but which, according to their extended organization, are capable of paralyzing more or less, three men without wounding them. This mode of paralyzing, joined to the great movement, already spreads over the *ensemble*, a certain degree of repose and unity. The artist has been able to indicate, by degrees, the effects of the serpents; one only infolds, the other is irritated, and wounds his adversary. The three personages are also chosen with much wisdom: a robust and well-made man, who has already passed the age of the greatest energy, and who is less capable of supporting grief and suffering. Let us substitute for him, in imagination, a young man, lively and robust, and the groupe will lose all its value! With him suffer two young persons, who, in proportion to him, are very small. They are, moreover, two beings susceptible of the sentiment of pain.

[For the conclusion of this admirable article, see page 399.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MOST of the substances which have been made use of to phlogistificate air, gain an addition of weight in the process; in consequence of which, it has been taken for granted by the antiphlogisticians, that nothing is emitted from them; but that they only imbibe the dephlogistificated air, which is one constituent part of the atmosphere, leaving the other part, which they call *azote*, unaltered. It was, therefore, desirable to find some substance which would not gain any weight in the process, and yet have the same effect in phlogistificating air; for, the dephlogistificated air, not uniting with the substance exposed to it, must necessarily form some other combination.

This end was, in some measure, answered by *steel*, which containing, according to the common hypothesis, more phlogiston than iron, would, I thought, part with more by the application of heat, and receive less addition; and this I found to be the case. But it was more completely answered by *black bones*, which, without gaining any thing by the application of heat in any circumstances, become white in the process. If this be done in common air, as it cannot imbibe the dephlogistificated air, which disappears, this air is disposed of two different ways: for, one part of it contributes to form fixed air, and another part forms an union with something emitted from the bones, and makes an addition to the phlogistificated air; and accordingly there is more of it found after this process with the black bones than with iron, and many other substances which receive an addition of weight in the process. Whence, I ask, can come this addition of phlogistificated air, but from an union of phlogiston emitted from the bones and the dephlogistificated air in the atmospheric air exposed to them? Consequently, phlogistificated air, or *azote*, is not a simple substance, as the antiphlogisticians maintain, but a compound. Also, whence can come the fixed air procured in the same process, but from a different combination of the same principles, and not, as they say, from *carbone*, which is a substance of vegetable origin, and has no place here.

That the thing which constitutes the *blackness* of the bones is the same with that which has always been called phlogiston, is evident from its forming inflammable air, if there be water to supply it with a basis. For I now find, that if they be heated in phlogistificated air, which cannot by parting with any thing contribute

to their whiteness, they nevertheless become white, the air is increased in quantity, and this increase is inflammable air.

For these experiments I find *ivory-black*, which is the coal of ivory, used by painters, more convenient than the bones I made use of before. To prepare this substance for the experiments, I fill an earthen tube with it, and closing it with clay, expose it a considerable time, at least a quarter of an hour, to the greatest heat of a smith's fire, which will expel from it every thing that is volatile; so that no heat that I can apply to it afterwards will affect it, except by means of some other substance, with which that which constitutes its blackness has an affinity, and with which it can combine.

Heating a quantity of ivory-black prepared in this manner, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounce measures, of atmospherical air, there was no sensible change produced in its quantity; but, on examining it, I found in it one ounce measure of fixed air, and the remainder completely phlogistificated, which is in the proportion of 84 parts in 100; whereas the antiphlogisticians say, that a portion of atmospherical air contains only 73 parts of phlogistificated air. It is evident, also, that both these substances, viz. fixed air and phlogistificated air consist of the same principles, viz. dephlogistificated air and phlogiston.

The very different proportions in which atmospherical air is diminished in different processes, is a proof that in some of them there must be a generation of phlogistificated air. When air is diminished by iron filings and sulphur, moistened with water, the proportion of phlogistificated air is that which Mr. Lavoisier states, viz. 73 parts in 100. But when I made the mixture without any water, I found that 110 measures were in six days reduced only to 90, completely phlogistificated, which is in the proportion of 81.8 in 100. Again, 140 ounce measures were, by the same dry iron filings and sulphur, reduced to 113, which is in the proportion of 80.6 in 100. But some moisture getting to this mixture the third time that it was used, 155 ounce measures of air were reduced by it to 116, which is in the proportion of 74 in 100.

By the slow burning of phosphorus, 60 ounce measures of atmospherical air were reduced to 48, at another time to $48\frac{1}{2}$; and 50 ounce measures were reduced to 40, which is in the proportion of 80.8 of phlogistificated air in 100. But by repeatedly firing the phosphorus with a burning lens, 100 ounce measures were reduced to 89, completely phlogistificated.

That the *diamond* is a combustible substance has been long known; but not having heard of its being burned in atmospheric, or any other kind of air, I had long wished to do it; and being supplied by a friend with two small ones, I treated them in this manner, and found that near 90 parts in 100 of the air in which they were burned was completely phlogisticated; and the quantity not being sensibly changed, the remainder was fixed air, which is an effect similar to that of heating charcoal of copper in air. The diamonds being very small, and the quantity of air in which they were burned being small in proportion, I will not vouch for much exactness in the result. When I get larger diamonds I will endeavour to make the experiment in a more satisfactory manner. Both the diamonds weighed only $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a grain, and they lost in the process $\frac{15}{100}$ of a grain. The air in which they were burned was $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of an ounce measure.

JOS. PRIESTLEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I PROMISED you another letter on the subject of the *phlogistic theory*, and I now send it. You will find it to consist of miscellaneous articles, some of more and others of less importance to the decision of the question that is now before the public. All the letters that I have sent you relate principally to original and recent experiments, to which I have given a good part of the leisure of the last summer, and I do not propose to do any thing more on the subject till I hear from the great authors and advocates of the theory that I combat in France; and as we have not now any intercourse with that country, it will probably be a considerable time before that can be done.

I am glad, however, to find several able advocates of the system in this country; and some of them, I am confident, will do themselves honour by their candour, as well as their ability. I am pretty certain, that if due attention be given to the subject, the controversy will be decided to general satisfaction in a very few years. And whenever I see reason to think that my opponents have advanced all that they can in answer to what I have done and written, I shall give an account of the impression that their observations shall have made on my mind, freely acknowledging any mistakes into which I may have fallen.

But with my best endeavours to be im-

partial, and attentive to every fact that I have stated, I may have overlooked some important circumstances relating to them, and have reasoned inconclusively from them.

1. Inflammable air is sometimes procured when one metal is precipitated by another in its metallic state. This is a fact that is very easily explained on the supposition that the metal precipitated does not require so much phlogiston as that which was dissolved; whereas the doctrine of the decomposition of water cannot, as far as I see, account for the fact, at least in an easy and natural way.

When zinc is used to precipitate lead from a solution of sugar of lead, inflammable air is procured; and according to the phlogistic theory it ought to be so, since lead contains much less phlogiston than zinc; so that when the former is revived by means of the latter, it is able to furnish more than is requisite for the purpose. But if this inflammable air come from the decomposition of the water, the oxygen, which must be developed at the same time, ought to be found either in the water, or in what remains of the zinc. For it will not be pretended to be in the lead that is revived; and there are no other substances present. And yet, when I examine this water, I find it entirely free from acidity, and that it yields air much less pure than that of the atmosphere.

Iron, I also find, will yield more inflammable air by solution in acids than zinc; and a saturated solution of iron in the marine acid yields inflammable air by the solution of zinc.

2. In some of the preceding letters I gave an account of the production of inflammable air from zinc by means of steam, similar to that by which the same kind of air is procured from iron. In this case the iron receives a great addition to its weight, which the antiphlogistians say, arises from the oxygen corresponding to the hydrogen of the inflammable air, both coming from the decomposition of the water. But as the zinc gains no weight in this process, the result of the experiment appears to me to be favourable to the phlogistic theory, according to which the inflammable air comes from the metal.

This being an experiment of some consequence, I have lately repeated it, and it may be worth while to recite some of the particulars of it. Having put an ounce of zinc into an earthen tube, to which I gave a red heat, I made a steam pass over it till I had procured about 300 ounce measures of inflammable air; after which I found the greatest part of the zinc reduced

duced to a dark coloured semitransparent glass, adhering pretty closely to the tube. I was able, however, to separate them; and I am confident that the calx did not weigh more than the metal had done, whereas, computing from the proportion of 85 parts of oxygen to 15 of hydrogen (into which it is said that water is resolvable) it will be found that it ought to have gained about 100 grains. Since then this great proportion of oxygen is not found, either in the calx, or in the water (for this also I examined) where will the antiphlogistians say that we are to look for it? For since the water, they say, is decomposed to furnish the inflammable air, it must be somewhere.

3. I have also repeated the experiment of the revival of red precipitate in inflammable air over mercury; observing particularly that there was neither *fixed air*, nor any sensible quantity of *water* produced, though much inflammable air disappeared. This air, therefore, must have entered into the mercury that was revived, and did not unite with any thing that was expelled from the precipitate.

4. It is said by the antiphlogistians, that spirit of nitre never becomes coloured by imbibing any thing, but always in consequence of giving out oxygen. I think, however, that the contrary is proved by its decomposing nitrous air. But the same effect is produced, though not in so remarkable a manner, by means of inflammable air. I put a quantity of dephlogisticated spirit of nitre into a phial with a ground glass stopper with inflammable air on its surface; and in another similar phial atmospheric air was confined with it. Both of these phials I covered with water in inverted glass jars, to prevent their having any communication with the atmosphere. After long exposure in these circumstances, that which had the common air on its surface never acquired any colour, or only a very little, from the effect of light transmitted through two glasses with water between them; but that on the surface of which the inflammable air was incumbent, acquired colour very soon. I also found, on repeating the experiment, that a part of the inflammable air had been imbibed by the acid. To make this experiment, a phial filled with the acid must be introduced into a jar of inflammable air, and part of it being poured out, the stopper must be put into it in that situation. Other precautions must be used which a little experience will teach.

5. I cannot help thinking that many of my experiments prove the generation of

both *fixed air* and phlogisticated air, from the same elements, viz. dephlogisticated and inflammable air, or phlogiston; whereas the antiphlogistians say that *fixed air* can only be produced by the union of carbone, or charcoal, with pure air; and that phlogisticated air is a simple substance, called by them *azote*. I shall, however, mention a few more observations which I think support what I have advanced on this subject.

Having made much use of a mixture of iron filings and sulphur, for the purpose of phlogisticating air, I have always had a large quantity which had been long exposed to the atmosphere, from which it is allowed that it attracts nothing besides dephlogisticated air. Of this mixture, then quite dry and brown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces exposed to heat in an earthen tube gave 120 ounce measures of air, of which about one tenth was fixed air, and the rest almost wholly phlogisticated. Both these kinds of air, therefore, must consist of dephlogisticated air from the atmosphere, and something contained in the iron or sulphur, both of which are maintained to be simple substances. There remained a black powder strongly attracted by the magnet.

6. In general, iron filings and sulphur immersed in mercury or water, or placed in a vacuum, yield inflammable air; but in some cases (though I do not know the reason of the difference) this mixture has yielded phlogisticated air. Having placed a pot containing this mixture in a vacuum, I found, after some days, that it had yielded $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounce measures of air: and examining it I found it to be completely phlogisticated. I then put the same mixture under water, and placing it near the fire, it gave an ounce measure more, all phlogisticated.

At another time, two ounce measures of air was yielded by a mixture of this kind, and being examined long after it was formed, it was found to be wholly phlogisticated. It might, however, have been inflammable air which had undergone that change.

7. From a quantity of calx of lead, part grey and part yellow, in a glass tube, I got about its bulk of almost pure fixed air; and the residuum extinguished a candle. Where could be the carbone in this case?

8. A solution of copper in volatile alkali, gave phlogisticated air with the marine acid; and it will not be easy to say where this *azote* existed before the process.

9. It is generally thought that the fixed air contained in *fallen lime* has been attracted from the atmosphere, in which

is said to float in a loose uncombined state. But from no other experiment that I am acquainted with can it be proved that any fixed air necessarily exists in the atmosphere, and lime, and lime water, will acquire it in all situations. I am therefore inclined to think that this fixed air is composed of phlogiston imparted to the lime from the fire to which it had been exposed, and the dephlogisticated air in the atmosphere; and I have always found that a portion of atmospherical air exposed some time to lime or lime water, is sensibly less pure than before; some part of the dephlogisticated air of which it is composed having been taken from it by the lime; and it is never found again except as a component part of the fixed air which is afterwards expelled from it.

The fixed air which is expelled from the yellow calx of lead, which has been some time exposed to the atmosphere, has, I doubt not, the same source. For when it is heated presently after it is made, little or no air can be expelled from it, as it may some time afterwards. And I find that this substance also exposed to a portion of atmospherical air, makes it less pure than it was before, just as in the case of quick lime.

10. That phlogisticated air is sometimes produced from the uniting of dephlogisticated air in the atmosphere, and phlogiston in the substances exposed to it, I think I have sufficiently proved. I shall, however, just mention another experiment, which is easily repeated, and which I think demonstrates the same thing. It is well known that hot charcoal imbibes any kind of air, and I have observed that when it is afterwards put into water it gives this air out again. But if the air be that of the atmosphere, it takes the dephlogisticated part in preference to the other, leaving the remainder phlogisticated; and the air that it gives out after this in water, is chiefly phlogisticated also. What then becomes of the dephlogisticated air that has disappeared? Will it be said that it remains in the charcoal which had imbibed it? Whence then, came the purified air which it gave out; when, according to the new theory, charcoal does not contain any such principles. It is not found in the water into which it is put; for this gives out air less pure than it did before the process.

Before the new theory of chemistry can be unexceptionably established, the following things must be done.—Whenever inflammable air or *hydrogen* is procured, evidence must be given of the production of a due proportion of *oxygen*: about 85

of this to 15 of the other, and this evidence must be something more than an addition of weight to any thing. It must be either actual *acidity*, or *dephlogisticated air*, otherwise there is no proof of the inflammable air coming from the decomposition of water. This, however, has not yet been done with respect to iron, or any other substance by means of which inflammable air is procured.

11. When water is procured by the burning of inflammable air in *dephlogisticated air*, the water must not only be free from acidity, but there must be no production of *phlogisticated air* in the process. For by the decomposition of this air nitrous acid may be procured. I am, dear Sir,
Northumberland, Yours sincerely,
Jan. 17, 1799. J. PRIESTLEY,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the ravages of war are desolating many other countries, it is not an unpleasant contrast to see in our own, trade flourishing, and towns, in consequence, springing up in places where before existed only a few scattered houses. I was led to this reflection by passing through a town very lately, in the midland parts of Wales, which twenty years ago deserved scarcely the name of a village. As the means by which it has increased in numbers and opulence cannot but be interesting, I send you this short account of the circumstance; and leave it to you, to insert it or not, as you think proper, in your Monthly Miscellany.

The town I allude to is called *Myrther-tedvel*, situated on the borders of Breconshire, next to the county of Glamorgan. The spot on which it stands, and the immediate neighbourhood, was the fortunate purchase of a gentleman, who does not seem fully aware of its value. It cost him only eight hundred pounds; and, in ground-rents alone, he now lets it out for more than the yearly rent of one thousand pounds.

As the town is situated in a barren district, and supported solely by the iron trade, which the owner deems precarious, he is averse to letting out any more on building leases; as it is only suffering, he thinks, malans to lay stones and mortar on his estate, for him, in some future time to remove. This is acting upon a very narrow policy indeed, and may be the means of cramping the rising spirit of the

the place. Not the present owner, nor many generations after him, will see the value of estates lessen in this neighbourhood, since the surrounding hills are composed of little else but coal and ore; and, before any such depreciation can take place, must literally be removed.

The whole district, where these minerals abound, extends about eight miles in length, and four in breadth. Two ranges of hills bound this space, having a valley betwixt them; in which stands the town of Myrther.

The first person who discovered mines in these parts, and determined to work them, was a Mr. BACON. A lease of the surrounding country, so far as the mines extended, was granted to him for the term of 99 years, at the yearly rent of two hundred pounds. Having the command of an extensive capital, he immediately built forges, and began the manufacture of iron. But it happened in this, as it has in many great undertakings, that the first promoter reaped very little benefit from his new speculations. Mr. BACON, whether from mismanagement, or some other unavoidable cause, succeeded so ill, that the works were for some time entirely stopped. It is likely the want of water-carriage from Myrther to the distant sea ports, enhanced so much the price of the goods, that they could not be brought cheap enough to market to ensure any great demand. The advantage, however, of pursuing the undertaking appeared so manifest, that it was not long before the heirs of Mr. BACON, who soon after his failure died, let one part of the district to a Mr. CRAWSHAY, of London, for the yearly rent of five thousand pounds. This gentleman had a commanding capital of seventy thousand pounds to begin with; but saw clearly, that the most could not be made of the natural advantages of the place without the benefit of water conveyance for his goods. To form, however, a canal in a mountainous country was no easy task; yet, this difficulty was overcome by the persevering genius of Mr. CRAWSHAY. In one instance, fortune seemed to favour the scheme, by a discontinuity at the top of a lofty hill; without which advantage the canal would never have been undertaken.

Another part of the district is let to Mr. HOMFRAY, for two thousand a year; a third part was taken by Messrs. LEWIS and TATE; and the fourth, and last, by Mr. HILL. Each of these gentlemen employs several forges, which, in their structure, look like the gloomy castles of for-

mer days, and give a very romantic appearance to the valley.

Hardly any thing can be conceived more awfully grand than the descent, on a dark night, into the vale of Myrther, from any of the surrounding hills. On a sudden the traveller beholds numberless volcanos breathing out their undulating pillars of flame and smoke, while the furnaces below emit through every aperture a vivid light; the whole country seems in a blaze—nor do the immense hammers, the wheels, the rolling-mills, and the water-works, uniting together their various sounds, add a little to the novelty and magnificence of the scene. When first I beheld it, I almost fancied myself approaching the *Liparæa Taberna* of Vulcan; described by Virgil so beautifully in the eighth book of his *Æneid*.

*Insula Sicaniū juxta latus Æoliāque
Erigitur Liparā fumantibus ardua saxis;
Quam subter specus et Cyclopum excelsa caminis
Antra Ætnæa tonant, validique incudibus
ictus*

Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis

*Stricturæ calybum et fornacibus ignis anhelat;
Vulcani domus et Vulcania nomine tellus.*

To Mr. CRAWSHAY are the public indebted for thus reviving, in a degree, the commercial consequence of this country, by a successful development of its hidden treasures. The workmen belonging to him alone amount to between two and three thousand men. An equal number is supposed to be employed by the other iron-masters. The whole population of the town is estimated at 10,000 persons.

Numberless are the benefits accruing to the surrounding parts from the re-establishment of this manufacture: the old roads are improved and new ones formed; extensive markets are opened for every kind of produce; and cultivation is extended to the tops of the highest hills.

It is now in agitation to make a dram-road from Myrther to Cardiff; a distance of about twenty miles. This kind of road is an improvement on rail-roads, which are pretty generally known. Its excellence chiefly consists in having a wide groove for the wheels to run in, by which means the lateral friction is considerably diminished, and the weight drawn easier along. Its cost is estimated at thirty thousand pounds. A canal for the same distance has already cost one hundred thousand; and this the new projected road is meant to supercede. If upon trial it should be found to answer, might not such roads be established all over the kingdom?

and

and would not then the mail-coaches, and every other, travel much more safely and expeditiously? Future times may probably see this improvement.

Mr. CRAWSHAY is, perhaps, the greatest commercial adventurer, and at the same time the most successful, of any in the kingdom. He prides himself in having begun life without a sixpence; yet, by address and industry, raising a princely fortune, and becoming the first iron-master in the world.

It is rather remarkable, that the famous WILKINSON should have set off at first under similar circumstances—in a similar line—and meet, at last, with nearly similar success. The plebeian metal seems auspicious to plebeians.

Every thing that Mr. CRAWSHAY undertakes is carried on with a peculiar degree of spirit. An overshot-wheel has lately been constructed by him, beyond compare, the largest in the world: it is above fifty feet in diameter; made entirely of cast iron, and cost four thousand pounds. The water that turns it is brought from a stream in the hills about five miles off, on a platform of wood, supported chiefly by stone pillars: in one part, however, where it crosses a bridge, it has supporters of wood; here, for the space of three hundred yards, it is elevated eighty feet above the bed of the river. This forms a very singular and sublime appearance. It is hardly worth mentioning, but as a trait of a remarkable character, that Mr. CRAWSHAY lately attempted to establish a porpoise fishery in the river Severn; but his usual success did not attend this undertaking. The fish were found too large to be taken in a net, and too small to be harpooned; in a short time, therefore, and after some trifling expence, this scheme was abandoned.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU know very well, that the prejudice amongst the lower classes of people against the inclosure of commons is very powerful and is almost universal. It is idle to talk to such persons about the general advantages to society which must necessarily result from converting an uncultivated heath into an arable farm; they tell you that their portion of those advantages will be imperceptibly small, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; that they relinquish a certain and immediate good for one that is distant and

precarious. If you retort, that they deceive themselves respecting the benefits which they derive from a common, and tell them that the hours which their wife and children waste in wandering about for a few sticks or a bunch of furze, might be more profitably employed at home; or if you tell them, (as has been asserted in one of the county reports for the board of agriculture) that if one man turns a cow upon a common in the spring of the year for nothing, and his neighbour gives eighteen pence a week to some farmer for keeping in his inclosure another cow of equal value; that when both are driven to market at Michaelmas, the difference of price will more than reimburse the latter for his expence, besides the additional quantity of milk which his cow will yield, in consequence of her better food, they will laugh at your reasoning, deny the truth of your statement, and, like many wiser people, as they fancy themselves, prefer living in their error to running the risk of being undeceived to their cost.

For my own part, I have always thought it rather unfeeling to make arguments for other people, and afterwards act upon them whether they admit their validity or not: what folly it is to tell those poor creatures that the benefits they derive from a common are merely ideal, and therefore not worth attending to! and what cruelty it is on this account to make them relinquish *their* imaginary benefits, and force our own on them in exchange! who is prepared to state the precise difference between a real and imaginary benefit? In short, what imaginary benefit is not real to him who enjoys it?

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The set a hero, lunatic a king.
The starving chemist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse.

From what fountain flows the stream of happiness more copiously than imagination? But I am wandering I know not whither. What I mean to observe is, that we ought to give the poor cottagers something more substantial in exchange for the benefits, whether they be called real or imaginary, which they derive from their common, than the hope of participating with the mass of society in the general advantage which will result from the inclosure. That I am not singular in this opinion, is evident from the clauses which have been inserted in various private inclosure bills for the extra provision of small proprietors: these are of different natures, according to circumstances and situations. Being myself at present concerned in the inclosure of a

common, I will state the mode which we have adopted, as it may possibly be of use to others who are interested in a similar business.

By one of the clauses in our bill, it is enacted, that the commissioners are required to divide, set out, and allot, the commons and waste lands in the parish of — unto and among all and every the proprietors of messuages, farms, tenements, lands, &c. &c. within the parish, in such shares and proportions as in the judgment of the commissioners shall be a just and reasonable compensation, share, and allotment, in proportion to the real yearly value of the said messuages, farms, tenements, lands, &c.; *except* to such owners and proprietors, whose property shall be above the annual value of five pounds and under the annual value of ten pounds, whose allotments the commissioners shall increase in such proportion as they shall think just and reasonable, not exceeding the proportion in value which shall be allotted to any other proprietor whose property shall amount to the annual value of ten pounds.

This last restriction is of obvious necessity, as the proprietor of lands or tenements of the value of ten or twelve pounds a year would naturally be discontented and feel himself used with particular injustice, if the commissioners were to award a less valuable allotment for his share, than for the share of his neighbour whose annual property might not be of more than five, six, or seven pounds value. The spirit of this clause, therefore, appears to be *first*, that every proprietor whose property is above the annual value of five pounds and under the annual value of ten, shall have an extra allotment; and *secondly*, that the value in this extra allotment shall, as nearly as possible, be inversely proportionate to the property to which it is attached; the commissioners, consequently, taking care that in no instance the allotment to the smaller property shall exceed in value the allotment to the larger.

It must have been remarked before this time, that nothing has been said concerning the proprietors, the annual value of whose property is under five pounds, and it will naturally be enquired, what provision is secured for these? When the subject of inclosure was first agitated, the small proprietors universally opposed it with no little acrimony and earnestness: it was a very desirable thing to secure the approbation of all parties; this, however, was impossible, and to soften the rancour

of their opposition was all that could be expected. It happened that one of the most valuable portions of our common was completely detached from the rest; it was suggested that if this common were left uninclosed and allotted as a pasture-ground under certain necessary regulations, for occupiers not exceeding five pounds a year, that every objection against the inclosure bill from this quarter, would in a great measure be obviated. It was therefore enacted, in the spirit of conciliation, that the commissioners should be authorized and required to set out such a proportionable part of this detached portion of the common, as should in their judgment be equal in value to double the allotments which owners and occupiers of lands and tenements, not exceeding five pounds per annum, would be entitled to under the intended inclosure; and that the lands thus allotted, should be vested in the lord of the manor for the time being, the rector of the parish, the church-wardens and overseers of the poor, and their respective successors for ever, in trust and for the use of all such poor inhabitants at present residing, or that may hereafter reside in any of the cottages now standing or hereafter to be built in lieu of them, as shall not occupy in tenements, or in lands and tenements jointly, (and not in lands only) above the value of five pounds per annum.

As this clause, however, would exclude every proprietor, the annual value of whose property did not exceed five pounds, from having any portion of the common enclosed for him, and as it was conceived that some few of these small proprietors might prefer some portion for their private occupation, a clause was added, by which any owners or proprietors of this description who should at the first or second meeting of the commissioners give notice in writing of their desire of having an allotment in lieu of this right of pasture, are entitled to a part of the remainder of the commons and waste-grounds in the parish, proportionable with the owners of property of a greater annual value than five pounds. It having also been conceived, that some few proprietors of this latter description, that is to say, of proprietors, the annual value of whose property exceeds five pounds, but does not exceed ten, might be desirous of relinquishing their allotments, and adding them to the land set out as common pasture, a further clause was enacted, allowing them to relinquish such allotment, after having delivered in at the first or second meeting

meeting of the commissioners, a written notice of their request, and authorizing and directing the commissioners to add to the common pasture, for their use, and subject to the same regulation as the rest, so much land as the allotment of the person or persons thus giving notice would have amounted to, in case he, she, or they, had not relinquished it.

It will not excite much surprise, perhaps, that no one of the proprietors, of between five and ten pounds a year, was desirous of relinquishing his or her portion of the inclosure for an allotment on the pasture ground: it would obviously have been a losing game, such person not being entitled to an inch more land upon the common than he would have allotted to him within a fence of his own; and he and his heirs being for ever restricted, (without a new act of parliament) from breaking up the land, or using it otherwise than as a rated common. It may, however, excite some surprise, that among the many proprietors, under five pounds a year, almost all of whom very clamorously opposed the inclosure; every one, with the exception of two individuals, gave notice of his desire to have a private allotment in preference to an allotment on the pasture-ground; although by this preference they must have relinquished a valuable portion of land; for they would have had a double portion for their allotment on the pasture-ground, and, according to the spirit of the act, it appears that, although all indeed will have an extra portion, not one can have a double portion.

Such are the provisions which we have made to conciliate the poor landlords: it is much to be wished that something also could have been done for their still poorer tenants. The former, I think, might unquestionably be benefited by the inclosure; but I am sorry to be of opinion that the latter cannot: for they will now be no longer enabled to keep the geese or turkeys, which have hitherto contributed to pay their house-rent. But it will be said, as the cottages are intrinsically of less value now than they were before the inclosure of the common, the landlords must lower their rent. Who is to make them? What business have we with another man's property? In short, should we in their circumstances, do so ourselves? Cottages are scarce; most lamentably scarce: and, from the prevalence of a detestable and unfeeling policy, are likely to be still more so. But labourers must have—I was going to say a shelter, for

their heads, but as all of them have not what I call a shelter for their heads, this, it seems, is an unnecessary luxury; they must, however, have some hole or other, in which to creep with their wives and children of a night; and so long as landlords are aware of this necessity, it is not very probable that they will, many of them, lower their rents, merely because the common is deducted from the cottage. But how was this evil to be avoided? Whatever advantage might have been held out to the cottager, must evidently have fallen on his landlord; for he would probably have felt much less reluctance to raise, than to lower, his rent. Suppose any portion of land had been vested in trustees, the profits of which should be scrupulously appropriated to the poor tenants of the parish, "it needs no ghost to tell us," that the tenant must pay his landlord the precise value which the former derives from inhabiting the cottage of the latter.

I know of but one scheme which would, in any degree, have compensated the tenant for the loss of his common; and that is to have set apart a certain portion of land, two or three acres, and to have built thereon a number of solid, convenient, and airy, cottages. This land, and these cottages might have been in the hands of the same trustees, in whose hands is vested the common pasture of those two forlorn and solitary individuals who declined the acceptance of a private allotment. The rents of these lands and cottages would, of course, have belonged to the parish at large, on whom the expence of building and repairs would have fallen. This plan did not occur when the bill was first framed; and, if it had occurred, might, possibly, have been rejected. I am of opinion, however, that it would have been ultimately, if not immediately, profitable: and, on this account, the parish, by making themselves landlords, would have checked the general exorbitance of rent. It would have been their interest to have let these cottages low: to say nothing of the better chance they would have of a regular payment, by letting them low, they would have assisted the tenant in obtaining his livelihood, and by this means prevent the necessity, perhaps, of his calling on them for relief. But it is obvious, that if the parish let their houses low, every other landlord must do the same, or he would never get a tenant till the cottages belonging to the parish were all occupied; and, if every other landlord were to do the same, it is obvious,

vicious, also, that there would be less frequent occasion for parochial relief than there is now. At present the parish is often called on to pay rents; and these rents are, with few exceptions, very high; if the parish had built cottages, I think they would never have had occasion to pay these rents: at any rate, as the rents *must necessarily* have been lower, they would never have had occasion to pay so much. It is a common complaint, that cottages yield an inadequate interest: perhaps a still more common complaint is, that the trouble of collecting thirty or forty shillings a year from one, and fifty or sixty shillings from another, and so on, is more than the money is worth. Make it a parochial concern, and these objections, which deter country gentlemen from building cottages, in the first place, and which, in the second place, sometimes prompt them, most unfortunately, to suffer those which are built, to fall in ruins, immediately vanish. If there be any loss attached to cottages, let the parish at large, who live by the laborious industry of their inhabitants, share that mighty loss in common! If there be any trouble in collecting scattered rents of two, three, or four pounds each, let the parish also bear in common that trouble—that heavy and oppressive trouble! at all events, let the poor be made comfortable if possible; let them know the luxury of domestic neatness; but they never can know it, without domestic accommodation or convenience. A cheerful habitation will impart some portion of its cheerfulness to the man who inhabits it: it will lighten his labour in the day, to know that he can enjoy himself at night over a clean hearth and a lively fire: on the other hand, when a man looks forward to a sort of dungeon, to a cracked, half-thatched, half-lighted hovel, as the miserable repository for his tired limbs, his mind, in this case as in the other, is assimilated to his habitation—it becomes gloomy, comfortless, and wretched*. Yours, &c. X.

* I remember to have read some very admirable observations on this subject, in the eighth volume of the Bath Society's papers on agriculture: it is many months ago since I read them, and not having the volume before me, I cannot refer to the page. I was much struck with them at the time, and with very much to call the public attention to them. I think they form part of an elaborate and ingenious introduction to the volume which introduction I also think was written by the secretary, whose name has escaped my memory.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XLV.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the troubles which now agitate, and the events which are daily taking place in the eastern part of our hemisphere, seem peculiarly calculated to direct the attention of the christian philosopher toward that long despised, neglected, and unhappy people, the *Jews*; permit me, through the medium of your widely circulated, and excellent miscellany, to solicit from some one of your intelligent correspondents, an elucidation of the following queries, relative to that nation. It would confer an additional obligation upon me, if any learned member of *that* body would favour me with a reply. I wish to be informed:

1. Is the division of the Jews into twelve tribes, a distinction still kept up by that nation; if so, has each family a knowledge of the particular tribe to which it belongs—and is the office of the priesthood still a distinct appendage to that of Levi?

2. As the old testament positively asserts, and I believe the Jews themselves acknowledge, that the Christ was to descend from the stock of David, is there any family or families now in existence, acknowledged by their nation, or considered by themselves, as the lineal descendants of that monarch?

3. What is their prevailing opinion relative to the fate of the ark, and do they give any credit to the account of it contained in the first seven verses of the second chapter of the 2 Macabees?

Birmingham,
April 14, 1799.

Yours, &c.

W. H. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

NUMBER II.

LIFE OF HENRY BURTON, DIVINE.

THE account of this noted character given in the "*General Biographical Dictionary*," is very incorrect and meagre; he may, therefore, with great propriety, be introduced into this collection, more especially as the following particulars concerning him are novel and entertaining.

Henry Burton was born at Birdfall, in Yorkshire, in 1578, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, but afterwards became B. D. at Oxford. The university of Cambridge was then greatly infected with puritanism, and the leading divines in that way were Mr. W. Perkins and Mr. Chaderton, by whose preaching Burton says "he had his eyes opened."

3 A

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From Cambridge he went to be tutor to the two sons of Lord Carey of Lepington, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, and by his lordship's recommendation, was made clerk of the closet to Prince Henry; and continued in that post to Prince Charles, but was discarded upon that prince's accession to the crown. While in this situation he entered into orders, and wrote some tracts against popery, but he complains bitterly of archbishop Abbot, who had refused to licence a piece of his entitled "*The converted Jew*," written against the Jesuits. The occasion of his being dismissed from court was, his writing a letter to the king, charging the bishops Neile and Laud with the design of introducing popery. About this time he obtained the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-street, and became very popular by his violent sermons against the court and the hierarchy. For these he was at first suspended and committed to the Fleet prison, where he did not remain long; but he still continued the same course, and, in 1636, he was called into the high commission court for two sermons preached on the 5th of November, and printed the same year with this title, "*For God and the King*." Though this performance was undoubtedly gross in the extreme, yet his sentence was disproportionate to the offence, which was, that he should be degraded from the ministerial function, stand in the pillory two hours, lose both his ears, pay a fine of 500*l.* and then be imprisoned for life in Lancaster castle. June 30, 1637, he suffered the most ignominious part of his punishment at Westminster, and he says, "that all the time he was in the pillory he thought himself to be in heaven. For my rejoicing" he adds, "and glorying was so great all the while, without intermission, in the pillory, that I can no more express it than Paul could his ravishments in the third heaven." July 28, he was conveyed from London to Lancaster, where he arrived August 3d, but, in November following, he was taken from thence and conveyed to Guernsey, where, through bad weather, he did not arrive in less than six weeks.

Though his sentence expressed that he should be carefully debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, yet he found means, while in Guernsey castle, to write an answer to bishop Laud's "*Relation of his conference with Fisher*," which was as virulent as could be expected from the complexion of the man. He likewise wrote there some other controversial pieces, but could not get them printed.

The following story he relates himself with great solemnity, and it will serve to shew to what a pitch of enthusiasm he was carried.

"On April 25, 1640, I set the day apart to seek God, especially for his church, which then lay under great pressures; wherein having spent the day till 4 of the clock in the afternoon, I walked two or three turns in my chamber, and being very sad and disconsolate because I had not, as at other times upon the like occasion, received an answer of comfort from God, and being somewhat faint with abstinence and the closeness of the room, I opened that window which looks into the sea eastward to take a little ayre, the sea coming as neere the shore on that side as that I might from my window throw an apple into it: thus looking forth by and by there was presented before the window a rainbow, lying flat all along upon the sea, with the two ends close to the shore, and the bow from meward: it was a perfect and entire rainbow, but because it did not as ordinary rainbows, stand upright, but lay flat upon the sea, it filled me with wonderment, and so much the more, because looking both upwards and downwards I saw no cloud for the rainbow to subsist in, neither was the ayre moist, it being a dry windy day. I observed, indeed, (putting my head forth at the window and looking upwards) many broken little clouds driven away with the wind, but never a one large enough for such a rainbow; and the clouds moved apace, and passed away, but the rainbow abode still for the space of half a quarter of an hour, keeping its posture, lying flat and steddily upon the sea; whereby it plainly appeared to be no naturall and ordinary rainbow, but supernaturall and miraculous. Mine eyes were taken up with beholding, and my mind with admiring it, till at length, whole as it was at first, it began to withdraw itself towards the north east, towards England: I saw it move thus for the space of two leagues lying flat upon the sea till it vanished out of my sight. Hereupon I began to be amused in myself what this should meane: I was persuaded that God had sent this rainbow to me for some speciall use that I should make of it; but I knew not nor could imagine what. I prayed againe that the Lord would be pleased to shew me what use to make of it. I hereupon cast my thoughts upon the first rainbow in Genesis, but that was set in the clouds as a sign of God's covenant that he would no more destroy the world by a flood of water! But

But what is this rainbow to that? This is without a cloud and lies flat upon the sea. Well, this interpretation I made of it, that so far as I had earnestly sought God for his church that day, and had not received an answer of comfort, and being sad, God thereupon (without any my seeking of a signe) presented before me a miraculous rainbow; I took it to be sent of God as an answer to my prayers that day, and to be a signe to assure me that he would certainly and miraculously deliver his church which now lay floating upon the seas of affliction, ready to be swallowed up. Upon this interpretation, I was so satisfied and filled with present comfort, being fully persuaded of the truth thereof, that I was never sad after upon any such occasion; and when at any time since I have been disconsolate for the church, I have presently reflected mine eyes upon my rainbow, and have therewith been comforted afresh, and my heart remains fully established against all doubts and fears. I say *my rainbow*, as having the sole propriety in it, seeing it was seen of none but myself alone."

He remained in this prison till November 15, 1640, when he was released by an order of the House of Commons; and on the 22d of the same month, he and the famous William Prynne who had been confined in the Island of Jersey for a like offence, landed at Dartmouth, from whence they proceeded to London. The same parliament that recalled them, declared the proceedings against them unjust, and voted them 5000*l.* each out of the property sequestered from the archbishop and other lords of the high commission.

It is natural to suppose that Burton's popularity was increased after his return, and he was indeed greatly followed and admired as a preacher, but turning independent, most of the London churches were shut against him, particularly that of Aldermanbury, at the instance of the noted Mr. Edmund Calamy, against whom Burton wrote a pamphlet entitled "*Truth still Truth, though shut out of Doors.*" &c.

He also embroiled himself in a sharp controversy with his quondam friends and fellow sufferers Prynne and Bastwick both of whom were advocates of presbytery.

That he was very conceited will appear from the curious extract from his own "narrative" given above; but in the same performance he goes to an extraordinary length of assurance, in making himself no less than one of the two witnesses pre-

dicted in the Revelations of St. John, who are to lie dead three days and a half: and he even challenges to himself the character of a prophet on this occasion. "Why should I here," he says, "conceale that speech I used to some ministers at Coventry in my passage to Lancaster castle, who being sad at my departure, I said unto them, 'Come, be not sad, for three years and a half hence we shall meet again and be merry.'" And truly (*absit invidia verbo*) reckoning from the 14th of June, 1637, whereon we were censured in the star chamber to perpetuall imprisonment: it was just three years and a half when we returned from exile, even in the last moneth of the three years and a half, myself being sent for the very first day of that moneth."

Speaking of the promised restoration of the witnesses, he thus boldly applies it to himself: "Here let the reader still remember that this treatise was written before my return from banishment, and so towards London on that Saturday the solemnity thereof was so conspicuous and glorious, as it doth without any other application even naturally apply itself, as it were the most proper fulfilling of this prophecie, if either wee consider the manner of that return or the effect it wrought in the adversaries thereof, which caused in them extreme indignation and rage, even unto gnawing of their tongues and gnashing of their teeth; and yet feare so possessed them that all their power and policy could not help." Prefixed to the narrative of his own life, is his portrait, apparently by Hollar, which, if a likeness, shews him to have been a sour and forbidding character.

He was buried January 7th, 1647.

J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the British Critic of February last, an extract is given of Mr. Canning's speech, of Dec. 11, 1798, in which that gentleman says, that "when the town of Sion in Switzerland capitulated to the French, the women after being brutally violated, were thrown alive into the flames." This is an act so abominably savage and unnatural, that I hope, for the honour of human nature, it never was committed by any individual of any nation. To discover whether there are any grounds for imputing it to the French on this occasion, I have carefully read the first six numbers of Mallet du Pan's "*Mercurie Britannique*," in which he professes to give, in detail, an account of all the enormities perpetrated by the French in that country.

country. I found there no intimation of such conduct, though Mallet du Pan, from the hatred he bears the French, would have dwelt with pleasure on this circumstance. I likewise examined Lavater's account of the same event, but found no mention of, or allusion to any such thing. I may therefore, I think, without any want of candour, conclude that the charge is *false*, and rests upon no foundation whatever.

I lament much, that a member of the House of Commons should print a speech containing a charge of such a horrid nature; for which, hitherto, there have appeared no grounds, and which I believe, is not to be found any where but in this speech. Besides, Mr. Canning, at the time of making this speech, was Under Secretary of State for the foreign department; so that the charge was brought, in some degree, by the government of this country against the French. Charges of this kind, unsupported by evidence, are of service to the French, as it affords them an opportunity of insinuating that other charges, as well as these, are not founded in truth, but have their origin in the malice and ingenuity of the British cabinet. Besides, the time must come, when the two nations will be at peace with each other, and it is not becoming in any man, much less in those who have offices under government, and are paid by the people for far different purposes, to circulate tales of barbarities never committed, merely for the purpose of keeping alive and increasing the animosity that unhappily prevails between the two countries. I flatter myself that every friend to humanity will join me in this opinion.

I am Sir, your humble servant,
Bradford, Yorkshire, PHILO-VERITAS.
April 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiries of A. B. C. in your Magazine of August last, concerning the uses to which horse chestnuts may be applied, I beg leave to refer him to the report of the proceedings of a body of learned men at Paris, which he will find in the French papers of August or September, 1794, (I am not exact, as I speak only from recollection) who discovered a method of producing a fixed alkali from the horse chestnut: A decree of the legislature in consequence passed on September 12th, that year, commanding all the citizens throughout the republic who had horse chestnut trees, to store the fruit for the service of the nation.

The horse chestnut has thus been appropriated by the inventive genius of the French republic, towards forming another and never failing resource for the composition of gunpowder. Yours, &c.

April 18, W. A. SCRIPPS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A MIDST the improvements of society, and the efforts of humanity, so much to the honour of the age and country in which we live, which must be acknowledged with admiration, there is yet room for the united efforts of mankind. That much has been done for the benefit of Society will never be urged as an argument for a cessation of effort, whilst so much more remains both requisite and possible: nor should any one be discouraged in the attempts he would make in the cause of benevolence from their comparative feebleness.

The writer of this paper relies on the candour of your readers whilst he states to them what has impressed him as an object of the first importance to the welfare of society, which is so united as to be involved in the good order and happiness of its several constituent parts. It is that of finding suitable employment for all those who are destitute of it, whether through the want of friends, of recommendation, or of character. The number of these, particularly among pitiable and unfortunate females is very great, who, in the present state of things, are lost to society and injurious to it; but who might be rescued from the wretchedness into which either misfortune or vice has plunged them, if some secure avenue were opened to them, by which they might be furnished with the means of subsistence as the fruit of their own industry. For want of some institution of this kind, many hundreds, having lost their character by their folly, are, though convinced by sad experience of their error, forbid to return to any useful station, and compelled to perpetuate vice, and to sink deeper in infamy, because none can, with propriety and safety, admit them into their employment. Many may be too scrupulous and too severe in the requisition of character; but it is obvious that there are instances in which a lost character cannot meet with that opportunity for reformation to which innocent and useful occupation would highly conduce. But what cannot be done by individuals, or by single families, in their separate capacities, may be readily accomplished by united effort, in a public

public institution. Should it be objected, that the vicious part of society ought to suffer the consequence, of their vices, though the truth of the position should be granted, in cases, where there is a disposition to continue in vice, it cannot be admitted as a valid objection; for what is here proposed is to furnish the most effectual means of securing those from the necessity of perpetuating their vices, who are at present compelled to perpetuate them by a too just exclusion from society, as well as to provide means of subsistence for the innocently unfortunate, and not shelter any one in the continuance of vice. And certainly all the sufferings of the most vicious should, as much as possible, be used as a mean of correction of their errors, and not of personal extermination. Where it is in the power of society to do it with sufficient safety, the door of penitence and effectual reformation should be opened. Should it be said that there are houses of industry provided in every parish, and that charitable institutions in abundance have met with public encouragement, it may obviously suggest itself as an answer, that most of the characters that are here pleaded for are not likely to recur to a parish poor-house till despair has driven them there to breathe their last: and though the writer would be the last to speak lightly of the charities of the present age, yet he may be allowed to say, that the operations of charity in general want a method which shall give them greater effect: that were a proper economy introduced into the mode of dispensing charities, more good might be done at less expense; and that unless we relieve the poor and unfortunate, by putting them in a method, and furnishing them with opportunities of relieving themselves by the natural operations of their own powers, our efforts of charity may become expensive, but will be comparatively ineffectual. The writer of this paper has some concern in the management of an institution where gratuities are dispensed, which are of very great service; but he is persuaded that, in this and all other cases, except those which respect the sick and the aged, were the recipients provided with suitable employment to support themselves without gratuity, it would tend more to their morals and their happiness; because, by keeping them properly employed it would prevent the vices of indolence; and, though it would not render them improperly independent, it would raise them to a degree of self-possession, and self-respect, which are necessary to morality and hap-

pineness, and to the formation of a character and a neighbourhood on which society can place a dependance.

The writer is personally acquainted with cases which would powerfully enforce the arguments that favour the purpose of this paper. He has known characters which have fallen into errors, in the moment of temptation, which threatened them with all the rigour of the world's frown; and, by exposure and exclusion, to all the horrors of perpetuating vice as a mean of support; who have, by the kind and prudent intervention of benevolent persons, been furnished with an opportunity of obtaining a respectable maintenance, who have afterwards regained their usefulness in society, and have amply repaid the care and kindness bestowed on them, by the most innocent deportment, and the most assiduous attention to the duties of their stations. And he has known instances where young persons, whose manners and characters were, previously, amiable, have, by the loss of reputation in the moment of temptation, without meeting any greater rigour than usually, and with the general approbation of society, is exercised towards such persons, been thrown out of all reputable means of support, overwhelmed with despair of ever obtaining the forgiveness and regaining the confidence of society, have yielded to what seemed to them a necessity, have plunged into vice and infamy, and died in wretchedness and misery; and thus terminated an existence which, as far as the influence of it extended, and who shall say how far it did not extend, has been an injury to society, when such a well timed and prudent exertion as is now pleaded for, might have preserved them, and made them useful and happy in life; though, in point of prudence, it was out of the power of individual families to accomplish so desirable a purpose. How bright a sun shall enliven the evening of their days who may save such characters from the disgrace and misery of perpetuated vice.

The writer of this paper has also known persons of innocent and amiable characters, who, from unforeseen occurrences, from the mortality of friends, from bodily indisposition, with a series of calamities, have become destitute of the means of support; and, from an incapacity to have recourse to such employments as offered, and finding it impossible to meet with, or not knowing where to apply for any suitable employment, have unavoidably sunk into the most cheerless wretch-

wretchedness; and thus, by an accumulated weight of sorrow, have been afflicted beyond expression, and sunk, in deep despair, into a state, both of body and mind, too pitiable to be described; when the exertions of society, in only finding a suitable occupation for them in the first pressure of their difficulties, might have rendered them happy and useful to the period of mortality.

It was at first intended to confine this address to the ladies, in favour of those of their own sex, who might be in destitute circumstances; wishing, that however acceptable the pecuniary aid and protection of the men might be, females should have the privilege of appeal to females; and thinking it highly desirable that affairs of so delicate and important a nature should be managed by a committee of females, and not referred to the other sex, as though women were not the most fit and competent to the application of their own charities to their own sex. There is every reason to believe that such an institution would flourish best beneath the kind and fostering care of females; and that it would, without subjecting them to any improprieties, so acquaint them with the real condition of their sex, and so call forth the tender assiduities congenial to their natures, as to produce, in the end, benefits to society that are at present incalculable.

The immediate intention of this paper is, through the medium of your valuable magazine, to excite the public attention to the subject on which it is written, by engaging some of your readers in a correspondence on it: by which means a plan may be struck out, that may be practicable for carrying the design into effect. The writer has been intentionally very general in his proposal, lest, immediately entering on the particulars of the plan, by which no individual in the kingdom, who wants suitable employment, should be precluded from it, the great principle should be lost sight of, in the first instance, before the mind should be duly impressed with it, and the attention be occupied in objections and difficulties which might arise about some lesser questions of particulars. The writer hopes he shall not be disappointed in his expectation of engaging some gentleman or lady in the proposed correspondence; and that no lady, who may acknowledge the importance of it, will be discouraged from presenting to the public her sentiments on the subject.

Newcastle on Tyne,
April 4, 1799.

E P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have been always led to think, that local histories, comprehending topography, customs, manners, and commerce, might be made not only amusing, but beneficial to society. For this reason I read, with much pleasure, the account that was given in your Magazine, of last month, of Norwich; and am encouraged to attempt something similar concerning Bristol.

The praise of science, whether it attaches to individuals or communities, ranks among their highest honours. To say of any place, that its traders are rich; that so many manufactures are established there; and that its ports are crowded with the ships of various nations, sounds indeed well on the Royal Exchange; but will not give lasting celebrity. Had it not been for the Academia of Plato, and the Lyceum of Aristotle, Athens, with its Piræus, had long since been consigned to oblivion. So, like Athens, when the adventitious circumstances of trade shall be forgotten, Bristol will be mentioned with respect by the future historians of literature and genius; and "*Literis verbisque valuerunt*," be the just encomium passed on its inhabitants.

It has been remarked, that climate has great influence in the formation of the human mind. The region of Attica, we are told, was a rocky barren soil, remarkable for the extreme purity of its air—that of Bœotia, low and fertile, having an atmosphere laden with perpetual fogs: the Athenians, as might be expected, were sprightly, acute, and scientific; while the Bœotians, like our Dutch neighbours, were singular only for opposite endowments. This seems, in part, to sanction the idea. And what is more natural to suppose, than that persons, born amid wild and romantic scenery, should possess grander conceptions, and be more alive to the sublime and beautiful, than those who have spent all their days on a level, monotonous, and uninteresting moor. If there is any truth in this remark, few places are better calculated ingenuously to affect the mind and become the cunabulum of genius, than Bristol. The rocks and woods in its neighbourhood exceed, in magnificence, almost every thing of the kind in this country; while the lofty and extensive downs of Leigh and Durdham, the distant prospect of the Severn and Wales beyond, with the nearer view of Weston, Henbury,

Henbury, Clevedon, and Stoke, conſtelled with villas, fill the mind with the moſt ſerene ſenſation of pleaſure.

—neque enim pecori gratior ulſo
Herba loco eſt: aptamque vides paſtoribus
umbram.

To have ſuch ſcenes preſented to the eye, is to read the faireſt pages of the Book of Nature, and to experience the mind inſenſibly opened to every thing refined and elevated. Such, at leaſt, is their effect on ſouls of fine ſenſibility.—The croud, immerſed in ſenſuality, and blinded with the purſuits of avarice, ſee theſe things with the ſame indifference as the oxen that rumin ate in their meadows. It was not with ſuch diſcrimination they were viewed by a Chatterton, a More, a Yearſley, or a Southey; names ſufficient of themſelves to reſcue Briſtol from the charge of dullneſs and inſipidity; which character, ſince the days of Savage, it has been too much the cuſtom to attribute to this city.

Though I have mentioned a few names who have done honour to the place of their nativity, I would not wiſh to do this to the excluſion of others. The humble name of Bryant ſhould not be forgotten; who, from a pipe-maker, became a poet; and has written, if not in the firſt ſtyle of excellence, yet more meritoriouſly than could have been expected from a perſon of his birth and education. A young man, that is now no more, of the name of Lovel, who, in conjunction with Mr. Southey, published a volume of poems, betrayed evident marks of a poetical genius. Briſtol, perhaps, can boaſt of one of the firſt Perſic ſcholars in the kingdom, in Mr. CHARLES FOX, who is likewiſe an artiſt of conſiderable eminence. An ardent deſire of improvement in his profeſſion of landſcape-painting led him, in the early part of life, to viſit the romantic ſcenes of Norway and Denmark; through which countries he travelled alone and on foot, enriching his mind with every thing worthy of notice. This gentleman tranſlated the poems of Achmed Arbideili; a work which has experienced a favourable reception from the public. In this enumeration it would not be proper to omit mentioning the name of a printer of this city, whoſe name is COTTLE. He has not only, by the many valuable works he has published, raiſed the reputation of the Briſtol preſs, but is himſelf a poet, and a conſiderable patron of men of genius. He is now engaged in writing an epic

poem on Alfred; in which Blackmore failed. The pen of the Poet Laureat is alſo employed on the ſame ſubject. I hope one, at leaſt, will be found to twine a wreath worthy the brow of that immortal prince and ſcholar.

In the ſtricter walk of ſcience, the names of BOWLES and SMITH, two promiſing young ſurgeons of Briſtol, deſerve richly to be mentioned. Phyſicians, like the wiſe politician with reſpect to diſorders of ſtate, ſhould beſtow as much pains on the preſervation, as on the cure of diſeaſes. It is their duty to enlighten mankind, and guard the avenues of life from the encroachments of every morbid foe. This point, however, has not been much laboured by them; and the art of living judiciously and well, has been locked up among the arcana of medical ſcience. Dr. BUCHAN was the firſt perſon of any reſpectability, who adopted a work of medical inſtruction, to the comprehension of the world at large. It has proved more particularly beneficial, in having exploded the miſchievous errors of nurſes, in the management of young children; but has a tendency to make perſons too much their own phyſicians. Dr. WILLICH, in his lectures lately published, has trodden ſomewhat in the ſteps of BUCHAN; but his work poſſeſſes this ſuperior excellence, that it is calculated more to teach the prevention, than cure of diſeaſes. Every one who can read does himſelf injuſtice not to peruſe this work. Still, however, local and vivâ voce inſtruction was wanting to further the ſpread of medical knowledge: and practitioners in every town in England would do well to follow the example of the aforeſaid gentlemen, BOWLES and SMITH. They have inſtituted anatomical, dietetic, and phyſiological lectures, to which they publicly invite perſons of either ſex to attend. The moſt reſpectable ladies of the city, waving every objection of falſe delicacy and taſte, have regularly viſited their lecture room; where they learnt the ſtructure of the human form; the various cauſes of infantine diſeaſes, ariſing from the miſmanagement of nurſes; and the rational way to adapt food to their tender organs of digeſtion. To the intemperate they pointed out, with more than pulpit eloquence, the fatal effects of their indulgences, by preſenting to their view the ſcarrinous and diſabled organs of the drunkard. They accurately deſcribed the proceſs of its effects from the gutta ſeroſa, to gout, anæſarca, dropſy, and death: and, in many inſtances, by this ſtriking elo-

quence—this argumentum ad hominem—effected a reformation which nothing else would have been able to produce.

I should not forget to notice also a literary surgeon, who has lately published a work of acknowledged utility. It is a treatise on those phagedenic ulcers which are so apt to affect the legs of aged persons; particularly if they have been intemperate. The cure of these had, according to the old practice, been tedious and uncertain; but the method of treatment recommended in this work, is at once effectual and expeditious. Its author's name is BAYNTON.

The lectures of BOWLES and SMITH received the countenance of the celebrated Dr. BEDDOES; who, though not indigenous to Bristol, ought to be mentioned as a residuary ornament, and a promoter of every laudable undertaking. It is certainly no argument of the want of public spirit in this place, that 1200l. have been subscribed to build a chymical school, over which this father of pneumatic medicine is to preside. In this he is assisted by a very ingenious young man of the name of DAVY, who is already known to the public as an author in chymistry. Dr. BEDDOES is engaged also in another considerable plan, for erecting a kind of pneumatic hospital for the cure of pulmonary and other complaints. Toward this scheme eighteen hundred pounds have been subscribed. Three thousand are necessary to bring it to completion; neither will it be entered upon till that sum is ensured. A work entitled, "*Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge*," is lately published by the Doctor; it is meant to be continued as often as sufficient materials can be collected; and bids fair to become a very useful repository of medical facts.

The literary taste of Bristol is not a little promoted by the establishment of a public library; conducted, perhaps, on as liberal a plan as any in the kingdom: books on either side of every question, whether of religion or politics, being freely admitted. A subscriber, at first, pays five guineas for a ticket, which is transferable, and a guinea a year afterwards. It consists of two spacious rooms. The first is divided on each side into compartments, by means of screens that project from the sides, leaving an open space in the middle, in the manner of the Bodleian at Oxford. This room contains a valuable collection of ancient authors, left by the original founder. These are not suffered to be taken out by the subscribers. The interior room, which is

more modern, and built by a patriotic subscription of the inhabitants, is equally spacious with the other; but the books are disposed of in a different manner; there being no lateral projections. A gallery surrounds all the upper part of the room, except on the side where the windows stand. The books here, which are more modern than those in the first room, are suffered to be taken out by subscribers. A committee meet once a month to regulate the business of the institution. The chief librarian, who is the Rev. Mr. JOHNS, has a salary of seventy pounds a year, and a good house for his residence. The sub-librarian is the well known and eccentric Mr. GEORGE CATCOTT, who was remarkable in his younger days for riding over five inch bridges, clambering steeples, and exploring subterranean caverns; since then his name has made a conspicuous figure in the dissensions that have taken place among the learned, respecting the authenticity of Rowley's poems. Here, contrary to the practice of his early days, he has taken his stand on the *terra firma et lata* of common sense; and, in opposition to the high encomiastic flights of poets, and deep researches of antiquaries, pronounces Chatterton not the author of these contested poems, but merely a transcriber of them. Yet, in spite of his obtuse discernment on this point, CATCOTT is a man of singular talents. For local memory, and powers of speaking and acting, (wherein he displays as strong a conception as Garrick perhaps could himself) he is justly admired among his friends. As a tribute of respect to this last-mentioned excellence of his, the manager of the Bristol theatre gives him free admission to the rehearsal and play, whenever he chooses.

Perhaps there is no place in England where public and social amusements are so little attended to as here. From this circumstance, the inhabitants have been stigmatized with a want of taste, and described as the sordid devotees of Plutus. Another, and more plausible reason may be alledged for this singularity: no place contains, in proportion to its inhabitants, so many dissenters. These retain much of the puritanical way of thinking, which prevailed in the days of the first Charles. To attend theatrical representations, balls, card or music parties, is to them worse than vanity: it is a vice. These common centers of attraction destroyed, others are wanting to supply their place, and to converge the scattered rays of society. Union in abstract ideas of religion, is too weak

a bond for the young and gay. And even they, who in the first effervescence of religious zeal, find themselves delighted with society, who reflect back the sentiments of their minds; by continued collision, discover that nothing new can be struck out;—uniformity at length tires;—social feeling grows languid;—and at last they retire, each within his own domestic circle, into a state of contemplative and solitary enjoyment.

In this place is a large and respectable academy for dissenters, where young men are educated for the ministry. It was established at first under Dr. Gifford, who was the last dissenter in this country, who suffered imprisonment for his religious tenets. Many able tutors have presided over it since his time; among whom was the Rev. Mr. Newton, who was the antagonist of Harwood, known for his translation of the New Testament, and a treatise on the various editions of the classics. Mr. Newton was as much a dissenter from principle as any man of his time: large overtures having been made him to enter into the church, which he conscientiously rejected. He was remarkable for mildness of manners, liberality of sentiment, and soundness of judgment, and did honour to human nature. At this academy is an excellent library, enriched by the donations of many benefactors; among whom Dr. Lewellin is the chief. He left also two exhibitions to the University of Aberdeen. The library of Mr. Newton was bequeathed to this institution. Here is beside, a large philosophical apparatus, with a good observatory, and a collection of fossils and coins, well worth the inspection of the virtuoso. Among the curiosities of this library, a miniature picture of Oliver Cromwell should not be forgotten, done by Cooper:—for this it is said the late Empress of Russia offered five hundred pounds. The present master of the academy is Dr. RYLAND, a man of respectable talents, and for simplicity of manners, and urbanity of disposition, universally beloved.

In Bristol is to be found every religious sect, from the sober quaker, to the visionary enthusiast of Swedenborg. Their places of worship exceed in number even the churches of the establishment. Some of them are rather superb, particularly that belonging to the presbyterians, where the Rev. Mr. ESTLIN preaches. To a manly piety this gentleman unites deep erudition; and has thus qualified himself to become an able defender of the Christian religion, both from the pulpit and the

press. He keeps a very considerable academy in the vicinity of Bristol.

Within these few years many large additions have been made to the city; but, since the war began, the building mania has ceased. Its squares exceed in beauty and extent any in the kingdom, out of London: and even there it would be difficult to find one equal in beauty to Portland square.

But these are the abodes of the rich and voluptuous. They are cheerful, airy, and spacious. What a contrast should we behold, by turning our eyes to the jail of Bristol! where light and air struggle almost in vain to get admittance. Those who are deprived of liberty, should still enjoy the common benefits of nature,

Nec solum proprium natura, nec æra fecit.

The abuses in the internal policy of prisons, and errors in their construction, have been honestly exposed in a work called, "*Complaints of the poor*," by Mr. G. Dyer. He has entered into a minute investigation of the subject; and those who do not admire his political sentiments, may at least applaud his benevolent labours, & mitigate by his hints, the sufferings of unfortunate delinquency. Mr. Howard indeed, has gone more at large into this subject; but I doubt in many instances the wisdom of his regulations, though not the benevolence of his intentions.

The same objections apply to the hospital for the poor, as to the jail. The building is upon too narrow a scale for the numbers that reside there. Many a Norfolk barn is larger: yet fifteen thousand pounds are annually collected from the inhabitants of the city, for its support. The coarse woollen manufactory has lately been introduced; which answers two good purposes, that of lessening the poor rates, and giving employment to the idle.

The public charities of the place are very numerous, and speak much the liberality of its inhabitants. Those of Colston are truly princely, and furnish the counting-houses of the merchants with their best clerks: One I believe is unique of its kind; it teaches blind persons to work at trades, which require no other sense for their management, but that of touch—such as knitting, basket-making, and netting. By these means, those unfortunate beings are enabled to pass through life, free from that painful vacuity which the privation of sight must otherwise necessarily produce. It is to be wished, that such a truly benevolent institution

stitution were established in every large town in the kingdom*.

The commerce of Bristol is said to be on the decline : this is attributed by some to the difficult and circuitous navigation of its rivers—the exorbitancy of the town dues—and the decay of enterprising spirit in its inhabitants. But perhaps the war is a better solution of this question. Formerly it had the Turkey, the Greenland, and African slave trade to support its commercial consequence : the two former have long since ceased, the last, I am happy to say, is just expiring : but, like some fabulous river that I forget, it disappears in one place, only to rise in another : Liverpool has gained what Bristol lost. The West India trade still flourishes here. Several improvements in the arts take their origin from Bristol : the patent shot—the rolling machine for paper—and the method for facilitating the rotation of an axis by means of subsidiary wheels. I cannot dismiss this imperfect account without condemning the barbarous custom of using sledges in the public streets for the conveyance of goods, which are continually endangering the limbs, both of men and cattle. One would suppose that at Bristol they had not mechanics enough to cart a hoghead of sugar. I am, &c.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from page 293.)

HOPE, that benignant affection, which, according to the mythologists, was the gift of heaven, to compensate for the numerous ills sent on the human race, has not often been represented by the poets under a material form. Spenser has two figures of *Hope*. One is that of a virgin clad in blue, and chiefly distinguished by the anchor on which she leans. This is the established symbol by which *Hope* is marked out in painting ; and may be interpreted as referring to that property of this affection, by which it enables the soul to resist all the storms of adversity, and preserves it from the shipwreck of despair. As usually pictured, however, it is liable to objections. A great anchor is an awkward thing for a delicate female to carry about with her ; nor is it at all an instrument for leaning upon. She ought to bear it as a miniature ornament, or to have its figure embroidered on her robe.

* There is a similar institution at Liverpool.
Edis.

Spenser's other portraiture of this being is designed with more fancy and elegance.

With him [*Fear*] went *Hope* in rank, a handsome maid,
Of cheerful look, and lovely to behold ;
In silken samite she was light array'd,
And her fair locks were woven up in gold :
She alway smil'd, and in her hand did hold
An holy-water sprinkle, dipt in dew.

F. Q. iii. 12.

Mr. Spence instances this emblem of the *aspergoine*, or sprinkler, as one of those which are censurable for want of sufficient distinctness. It is not, indeed, perfectly obvious ; but, I think, not void of propriety ; for *Hope* may justly be represented as shedding that divine influence on the mind, which enables it to repel the attacks of misfortune, and the suggestions of despair. It is to be noted, that such a symbol was formerly much more likely to be understood, than at present.

A figure of *Hope* is sketched by Milton in his *Comus*, extremely elegant, but scarcely distinguished from the other affections friendly to man.

—white banded *Hope*,
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings.
Com. 225.

Yet the epithet *hovering* has peculiar force in denoting the close and unremitting guardianship of this celestial attendant.

Collins, in his *passions*, though he seems to dwell with peculiar pleasure on the music of *Hope*, has added nothing to her portrait.

Cowley has two pieces, highly wrought, in his peculiar manner, entitled, “ *for and against Hope* ;” in which every line displays a new image, or figure of comparison, which is just started, and then relinquished. Some of these are *picturesque*, but are too slight and transient for a distinct personification.

FAITH is, by Spenser, called the elder sister of *Hope* ; and is thus described :

—the eldest, that *Fidelia* hight,
Like sunny beams threw from her crystal face,
That could have daz'd the rash beholder's sight,
And round about her head did shine like heaven's light.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height,
In which a serpent did himself enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold ;
But she no whit did change her constant mood ;
And in her other hand she fast did hold

A book

A book that was both sign'd and seal'd with blood,
Wherein dark things were writ, hard to be understood.
F. 2; i. 10.

This is *religious Faith*. The glory about her head, her pure white garments, and her mysterious book, are all symbols derived from religion. The golden cup of wine and water, containing a wreathed serpent, is intended, I presume, as an emblem of the eucharist.

Milton characterizes Faith by the epithet of *pure-eyed*, when addressed by the virgin in *Comus*, as one of her guardian attendants.

The antient portraiture of TRUTH was a female figure, beautiful, plainly clad, but shining with peculiar splendour. Addison, in his ingenious allegory of "*True and False Wit*," adheres to this simple manner of painting. He chiefly distinguishes the *Goddess of Truth* by the "bright light" effused from her, the effect of which was such, that the figure of falsehood gradually melted away to nothing in her presence.

The same idea, expressed with more brilliancy, constitutes the essence of Mr. Mason's portraiture of *Truth*.

So *Truth* proclaims. I hear the sacred sound
Burst from the center of her burning throne,
Where aye she sits with star-wreath'd lustre crown'd;
A bright sun clasps her adamantine throne.
Elfrida.

The learned Jonson, however, has not been contented with this simplicity of delineation; for, in one of his masques, he draws the following picture of *Truth*, which, as a specimen of a particular manner, I think worth presenting.

Upon her head she wears a crown of stars,
Through which her orient hair waves to her waist,
By which, believing mortals hold her fast,
And in those golden curls are carried even
Till with her breath she blows them up to heav'n.
She wears a robe enchas'd with eagles eyes,
To signify her sight in mysteries;
Upon each shoulder sits a milk-white dove,
And at her feet do wily serpents move:
Her spacious arms do reach from east to west,
And you may see her heart shine thro' her breast:
Herright hand holds a sun with burning rays:
Her left a curious bunch of golden keys,
With which heaven's gate she locketh and displays
A crystal mirror hanging at her breast,
By which mens' consciences are search'd and rack'd, &c.

There are several more lines of this description; but enough has been quoted to give an example of that injudicious accumulation of emblems, by which a figure is rather overwhelmed than illustrated.

LIBERTY has frequently received the homage of poets, especially of British ones; but few have exercised their fancy in painting the object of their adoration. She is generally represented as a goddess, fair and majestic, but distinguished by scarcely any emblematical accompaniments. Formerly she bore the wand and cap, employed by the Romans as symbols in the emancipation of slaves; but Thomson, with propriety, rejects these tokens, when he describes her as the guardian deity of Britain.

—Methought, the fair majestic power
Of *Liberty* appear'd. Not, as of old,
Extended in her hand the cap and rod,
Whose slave-enlarging touch gave double life;
But her bright temples bound with British oak,
And mural honours nodded on her brow.
Sublime of port; loose o'er her shoulder flow'd
Her sea-green robe, with constellations gay.
An island-goddess now; and her high care
The queen of isles, the mistress of the main.
Liberty, i. 25.

This is a striking figure, but not sufficiently discriminated; for in the island-goddess, we lose the peculiar features of *Liberty*.

A vision of Addison's likewise presents a sublime image of this personage, but an indistinct one.

"I beheld the goddess sitting upon a throne.
She had nothing to enclose her, but the bounds
of her own dominions; and nothing over her
head but the heavens. Every glance of her
eye cast a tract of light where it fell, that
revived the spring, and made all things smile
about her."
Tatler, No. 161.

He afterwards, with classical propriety, marks out the *genius of a commonwealth*, by the cap and wand; alluding, as well to the most famous of all republics, as to the characteristic of democratical governments, the levelling of all distinctions of rank.

When Milton, in his *L'Allegro*, called *Liberty* "the mountain-nymph," he rather, I suppose, had in his mind, the unrestrained air and somewhat rustic spirit of freedom, as respecting the intercourse of society, than the tendency of mountainous situations to favour political liberty.
J. A.

(To be continued.)

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 291.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

NOVEMBER 26, Chester, to the village of High Walton, in Cheshire, eighteen miles.—A level country, and a strong soil: roads very bad, particularly in wet weather. I observed no commons in this district; the inclosures seem old; farms and fields small; the average rent of land about 25s. per acre; and the size of farms, mostly between 20l. and 100l. a year. The land is almost wholly in grass, and applied to the purposes of dairying.—A few trees appear in hedges. I passed some rocky hills on the right; much red freestone rock on the road; yet the buildings are mostly of brick, and thatched; but tolerably good. From this road I had a view of the river Mersey, which, towards Liverpool is very broad, and divides Cheshire and Lancashire. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes close by the village of High Walton; near which place an aqueduct conveys the water and its contents, over the road. This canal goes between Manchester and Liverpool, and is said to be a very lucrative one.—Cheshire is much noted for its fine cheese, which is sent to all parts of the kingdom; its pastures are very luxuriant and cattle good. I did not see many sheep in this county; and those I saw were of the small sorts.—It is wholly a farming county; and here that character, the *farm monopolist*, so much complained of in the south, is scarcely to be heard of.

Nov. 27, went from High Walton to Liverpool in Lancashire, by way of Warrington, 21 miles.—The road very fine; country low, and quite level; fields small; much grass land; a few trees on hedges; buildings pretty good, and population great. The farmers here make much cheese.—Liverpool stands low, and close to an arm of the sea, which comes up the Mersey, across which one sees some high ground on the west corner of Cheshire. From this road a traveller has a good prospect of the town, at the distance of about half a mile: the churches, and in-

deed all the buildings, are quite modern in appearance: and the rigging of the vessels looks like a wood behind the town.—Many of the streets of this town are very narrow, which is the more remarkable, as they are mostly of a modern date. There likewise seems to have been very little regularity in the planning of the town.—Near the exchange, however, and in the higher parts of the town, there are some pleasant and airy streets.—Most of the buildings are very good: the warehouses near the water side are supposed to be the highest in England.—An account of the population, commerce, and shipping, of Liverpool, would require almost a volume, as well as a long residence on the spot. Suffice it is to say, that it now ranks as the second commercial port in the kingdom, and it possesses a large share of the West India, and almost the whole of the African trade.

November 30, I returned from Liverpool to Warrington in Lancashire, eighteen miles.—This is Warrington fair day, or rather the first day of the fair, as it lasts several days, and draws here a great concourse of people. The shew of cattle was great, and the animals very good: they were of the Lancashire breed, a species of cattle, which I think is not exceeded, if equalled, in England, except in Leicestershire. Warrington is a great thoroughfare, and contains 8790 inhabitants. Sail cloth is much manufactured here. The town stands on a level fertile plain, by the side of the Mersey, but most of the streets are very narrow and dirty.

December 1. Warrington to Manchester, 18 miles.—A level country, and a pretty good soil: the fields small, and most of the lands in pasturage for cows. I observed a few small pieces of woodland, chiefly oak: the road excellent. On the left hand side a peat moss was in view for 6 or 7 miles: it is now, I understand, under the hands of the drainer, and is expected to be made very profitable ground, of the success of which I have no doubt. Peat moss is susceptible of greater improvements than any other species of soil.—The cotton manufacture employs thousands of people along this road: cottages and manufacturing villages are numerous.—Manchester stands on a little rising ground, in a fine open country: a few of the streets are narrow and dirty, but the town in general is open, airy, clean, and remarkably well built; it seems also to have been formed on a much more regular plan than Liverpool. The population is increasing amazingly

as well as buildings. Manchester is connected with most parts of the kingdom by means of canals: at the commencement of the present war, it seems to have had more inhabitants than Liverpool. In 1791, it was calculated to contain about 66,000 people; of whom 20,000 were employed in preparing warp and weft cotton: this calculation includes the parish of Salford, which stands on the west side of the river, and is connected with Manchester by good bridges. However, the population is now greatly decreased, by the failure of trade, and the very great number of men, who enlisted into the army.—The manufacturers earn very high wages; but are seldom provident enough to lay up a sufficient stock for old age. There is often one great inconveniency attending the large manufacturing towns, whose population has increased rapidly: the quantity of burying grounds soon becomes too small for the mortality of the place, and renders it necessary to open the earth before it ought to be dug up. This has been the case at Manchester; a grave is made pretty deep, and one corpse is laid above another till it is sufficiently full, and then covered up. But even that method being found not to make room enough in the church yard, another parcel of ground, a little distance from the town, was procured for the purpose of interring the dead: the manner of depositing the bodies in this receptacle is, however, still more shocking. A large square hole is dug, and one coffin laid upon and beside another, till it is full, and then covered with sand: a few boards are fastened over this hole during the night and part of the day, till the time of the funerals, when they are again removed; but I have been told, such is the carelessness of the sextons, that the pigs have sometimes uncovered the coffins. The land in this neighbourhood is rather heavy and strong, and lets for about 4l. per statute acre.—Upon the whole, this town, in my opinion, affords as desirable a residence as any large manufacturing town I have seen; and the employ it affords, is in general lucrative; but the business, as in other manufactures, is subject to great fluctuation.

December 6. Manchester to Bury in Lancashire, 9 miles.—This district is something like the last I passed: It is level; the fields small, and mostly in grass; and the country extremely populous in cotton manufacturers. Bury is a small, but neat and pleasant manufacturing town, containing about 2000 souls. They manufacture some cloth, but chiefly cotton,

in all its branches.—The population in this neighbourhood is very much upon the increase.—Farms are small; from 14l. to 30l. a year, and rent of land, 15s. to 4l. 10s. per acre, the average about 30s.

December 8. Went from Bury to Preston in Lancashire, 27 miles.—The road, for the most part, very bad: the surface generally level, but not without some exceptions; the soil inferior to the other parts of Lancashire I have seen; the country rather naked, and few trees appear. I passed several tracts of poor common, and observed some districts apparently inclosed not long ago.—This road crosses the new canal different times; the people seem to make a very slow progress in cutting it; which, report says, is occasioned by a want of money. In this day's journey, I passed through Bolton and Charley, both of which are pleasant towns, and carry on the cotton manufactory to a great extent: indeed the country all along swarms with houses and people.—Preston stands pleasantly, is exceedingly well built, most of the houses modern; many of the streets, and especially the market place, are wide and clean: in short, I have not seen many towns in the kingdom so agreeable, taken altogether, as this. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are employed in spinning, weaving, printing cottons, muslins, &c. The rent of land in this neighbourhood is about 2l. to 4l. per statute acre; and size of farms, 15l. to 50l. a year: the land is mostly in pasturage, and cows kept thereon.

December 10. Preston to Lancaster, 22 miles.—The country is level in general; pass some tracts of common; the fields are small, and much in grass. The road better than in my last day's journey. Some parts of this district produces turfe plentifully, which is suffered to remain, and shews that manufacture is more attended to than agriculture.—The population all along is still very great; but rather decreases toward Lancaster. The new canal proceeds very slowly, either for want of hands or money.—Lancaster, or a part of it, stands on a sloping ground by the river Loyne: it is well built, and generally clean; but most of the streets are narrow, and want regularity. The church and castle, or goal, stand together, on a hill at the west end of the town; the latter has lately undergone a thorough repair. From this place, an extensive prospect is had, particularly to the northward, over the Lancaster, Milthrop, and Uiverstone sands. Small vessels come up the Loyne

to this town, from the Lee; but most of the heavy ships stop a few miles below, and send up their goods in lighter craft. This town carries on a considerable trade with the West Indies: the manufactures are trifling; a little sail cloth is made, and something done in cotton printing: a good many ships are built here, and some excellent cabinet work done. Lancaster contains about 8000 souls. This was the last place in my tour, where I proposed continuing the political enquiry, and therefore felt some mortification on being denied access to the parish registers, for the first time.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERMIT me to correct an error, which unintentionally crept into my letter of February last, on "the antivenereal qualities of the nitrous acid;" wherein I stated, that this remedy was recommended to our notice by Mr. William Scott of Bombay, whereas, I meant to have said, Helenas Scott; and I have to acknowledge my obligations to a lady in Scotland, who has kindly informed me, in a letter from Dundee, dated May 1st, that there is no surgeon, on the Bengal establishment, of the name of William Scott.

Hatton Garden Yours, &c.

May 16th, 1799. CHARLES BROWN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

THE subject of hat making by engines, Mr. Editor, not being yet noticed by any of your other correspondents, I wish, through the medium of your Magazine, to give an answer to one of the queries proposed in the 355th page of your 6th volume. In that letter, I ask your correspondents, "if any engines for that purpose had been erected?" I find in the course of my enquiries since that, that at least two are at present at work; one belonging to Messrs. COOPER, BIBBY, and DOWNAT, at Lea Wood, near Cromford, in Derbyshire; and the second, the property of Messrs. WELLS and CHARTERTON, Brenchly, in Kent; what the plans are of either of these, or how far they go in the process, I could wish to be informed through the medium of your miscellany:—it is said, that Mr. Saxton, No. 45, Queen Street, Southwark, has also a concern in one; he will, no doubt, oblige some of your correspondents, by his information.—Looking over the

article "hat," in various Encyclopædias, as suggested by your correspondent, W. H. in your Magazine for Jan. 1799, p. 27, I could not help remarking the very great difference between the accounts, as exhibited in those publications, and also in the Universal Magazine, for 1750, and the process of that manufactory at present: I wish any of your correspondents, who are hat makers, would give us a regular account of that business; for, I may say with truth, that the contributors of that article, in the above publications, have, comparatively speaking, known nothing of the business they took upon them to lay before the public. I find the same account is copied, or nearly so, by Priscilla Wakefield, in the 94th and following pages of her "Mental Recreations," 2d edition.—The friend, whose manufactory I went to see, in consequence of my enquiries, informed me, that Dr. Aikin, in his "History of Manchester," in the 162d page, of the edition of 1795, whilst he is giving an account of the hat making there, uses this expression (after informing us, that the hats are bowed and banded), he says, that they are boiled in "common astringents of native growth." My friend observed, that he did not understand that sentence; but it might perhaps be explained to him by some of your correspondents. Pray, Sir, can you inform me, if there be any engines constructed for cutting the fur from hair, rabbit, or beaver skins?

Newcastle, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
May 9, 1799. MUNNOO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ANIMATED with a desire of promoting the too much neglected study of practical, or economical botany, I have long cherished the design of publishing a selection of those untranslated papers from the "Amenitates Academicæ," which are either connected with, or illustrative of, this interesting department of botanical science. While I was arranging the plan of my work, and preparing to translate the papers which I had selected for the purpose, a prospectus appeared from "a member of the University of Oxford," stating his intention of publishing a translation* (with modern discoveries and improvements,) of the *Genera and Species Plantarum*, of Linnæus, which was to be followed by a supplementary

* Notice of this work likewise appeared in the Monthly Magazine, Vol. iii. p. 59.

work, explanatory of the properties and uses of plants, and forming a comprehensive system of practical botany; in consequence of which latter design, I thought proper to suspend my own work till I could gain such satisfactory intelligence respecting the other, as would enable me to judge how far our respective undertakings might clash with each other. As a considerable time has elapsed since the publication of that prospectus, and no material progress having been made, as far as I can learn, in the work, I am at a loss to conceive whether it has been relinquished from want of patronage and support, which is too often the case with works of any magnitude and importance; or whether it has been retarded by any other accidental or unforeseen circumstances. I shall be obliged, therefore, to the author, should this letter fall under his observation, to acquaint me whether he is still occupied on this undertaking; and, in particular, whether he abides in his original intention of publishing a system of practical botany. That he may form a judgment of the nature and extent of my work, I subjoin a list of the treatises which I had proposed to translate, previously remarking, that in order to render the work as complete and authentic as possible, each dissertation would have been enlarged by various additions and annotations, illustrative of the discoveries that have been made since the publication of the *Amœnitates Academicæ*.

Sec. I. MEDICINAL.

Vires Plantarum.
Plantæ officinales.
Medicamenta purgantia.
———— graveolentia.
———— inebriantia.

Sec. II. ALIMENTARY.

Plantæ esculentæ.
Macellum olitorium.
Fructus esculenti.

Sec. III. MECHANICAL.

Flora economica.
Plantæ tinctoriæ.
Herbæ —————

places with the other treatises, and perhaps mature consideration might have induced me to have gone upon a similar plan with some of the papers in the above list, more particularly in the one intitled, *Plantæ Officinales*, which is barely a list of officinal plants, and must necessarily, without some additional observations, prove extremely uninteresting. As I by no means wish to interfere with the design of another person, and prior, perhaps, to my own, I am particularly desirous of gaining intelligence, both with regard to the precise nature of, and progress that has been made in the work, so long since announced for publication, by a member of the University of Oxford, that I may have an opportunity of judging whether it would be expedient to resume my plan, or entirely relinquish it.

I was much gratified by observing a translation of Gmelin's edition of the *Système Naturel*, with the subsequent discoveries, announced in your last Magazine, p. 319, and am happy a work of this importance has fallen into such able hands. As the respectable author of this translation proposes to include the discoveries made since the publication of the original work, which are both numerous and interesting, I hope he will, at the same time, pay particular attention in correcting the multifarious errors with which Gmelin's work, more particularly in the botanical department, abounds. There is likewise an improvement I would recommend in the translation of this work, and which will not be attended with much trouble; that is, the separation of the two classes, Icosandria and Polyandria, which have been so unsystematically united by Gmelin. Other occasional improvements will doubtless occur to the translator in the progress of his undertaking. Wishing him success in the execution of it, I remain,

Yours, &c.

May 10th, 1799.

R. H. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long expected that some of your metaphysical correspondents would notice Mr. Richters very subtle attack upon "*Hume's Account of the Origin of our Ideas*." (See Monthly Magazine, vol. iv. p. 533). Not that the literary reputation of Hume, great as it has been, is of vast moment; but that the enquiry involves the most important topics in the theory of mind. The following is a very compressed statement of Hume's doctrine

This, as far as I had arranged it, is the plan upon which I had designed to proceed. But as there are other papers on these subjects in the valuable collection from which the above are selected, which would not answer so well in a translation, and which would likewise increase the work to a greater extent than I wished, it struck me as by no means an ineligible plan, to have incorporated the information they contained in their respective

trine and the objection to it.—All our more feeble impressions or ideas are the copies of our more lively and immediate impressions. The idea of cause is derived from no single instance of the operation of bodies, but from a succession of them, which produces a new impression of *accustomed* connection. And this impression is the parent of the idea of *necessary* connection—thus far Mr. Hume. But, says Mr. Richter, accustomed connection and necessary connection are essentially different; hence we have an idea which is not a copy of a previous impression. Now though I am satisfied with this reasoning, I am by no means contented with the general inference which Mr. RICHTER forms; for he first identifies Hume's theory with the whole body of our national metaphysics, and thence determines that as our own nation contains no "reasonable and consistent theory" of the origin of ideas, we should have recourse to the system of the famous German professor Kant. When I consider the general character of Kant's Philosophy, and that is expressly established on the notion of innate ideas*, I am anxious to shew that we are not driven to the necessity of reviving the buried controversies of the last century, and that we need not raise the spirit of antient metaphysics which the powerful wand of Locke has been thought to have for ever laid.

Grossly and indistinctly examined, the philosophy of Hume nearly resembles that taught in the school of Hartley, and the modern French philosophers. But the character of his writings does not authorize their being the representative of the *modern school*. In felicity of definition, in familiar illustration, and in perspicuity of narrative, we must in candour allow the preference to our continental neighbours; but their works are more specious than profound, they rather state plausibly than prove skilfully; and though they satisfy the willing student, they are not rich in that variety and depth of proof which the sceptic requires. Hartley, on the contrary, with few exterior extractions, is at once profound and solid: he furnishes an armoury offensive and defensive, and the minute detail of proof which he displays, makes a permanent impression. Of Hume, I fear, that in spite of his past renown, a severe analysis will discover, that though, from the influence of much taste, he could diffuse over a broad

surface a general air of elegance; and from the acuteness of his mind, detect errors, inconsistencies, and absurdities in the popular opinions, as in his exquisite dialogues, the sceptic, &c. yet that from the want of close and correct thought, or not having the habit of attending minutely to the meaning of words (which means the same) he was not able to write with that precision and correctness which can satisfy the learned critic or the subtle disputant.

Whilst then I allow that Mr. Richter has in strictness refuted Hume, I must oppose the *spirit* of his argument. For the assertion by Hume, that all our ideas are copies of our impressions, is in substance the same as the generally received notion that all our ideas are derived from the senses. Let us dismiss for the present Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas, and adopt one that promises a clear elucidation. "Sensations, perceptions, and ideas, are the changes produced in the interior organ by the impressions on the exterior organ. These changes considered in themselves are called *sensations*; when the interior organs perceive them, they are termed *perceptions*, and they are called *ideas* when the interior organ refers these changes to the objects producing them†." I have an *idea* of necessary connection at this moment, that I am enquiring into the object that produced it. But when first excited, it was only a *perception*, that is, (as in propriety all ideas are) an involuntary change in my internal organ, produced by the transmission of a sensation by the external to the internal organ, and there modified by all the associated previous sensations which that organ had received. It is reasonable that the perception of cause should not be generated by the first instance of coexistence or succession of event; but by a repetition of such instances. But Mr. Hume has unhappily accounted for it. "There is nothing in a number of instances different from every single instance which is supposed to be exactly similar, except only that after a repetition, the mind by habit expects," &c. Now in truth, every instance is really different, in the same manner as if two persons are taken to a view which one of them has seen formerly, or in landscape, his sensation simply in itself, though complex in its causes, will be very different from that of him to whom the object was altogether novel. If it is asked, when, and in what manner, this percep-

* See Dr. Beddoes' very excellent essay on the *Manners of Demonstrative Evidence*.

† *Système de la Nature*.

tion is excited, I answer, that the celerity of all intellectual associations justifies our supposing that it takes place very early in life, long before the term itself could be made intelligible. A child, for instance, kicks a ball, it rolls, he lays his hand upon it, and it stops. An obscure perception of cause or necessary connection rises in his mind, and, like the gradual perception of objects at day break, his organs are slowly quickened, till he sees clearly and distinctly all around him. One of the great axioms of modern philosophy is, that general terms are not expressive of any particular idea, but that they are calculated to call up or excite indifferently many distinct ideas. In the abstract we can have no idea of cause, but from our earliest infancy we have had frequent experience of what is signified by that term. The child is very soon made sensible that he must stoop to pick up his toy, and that if he does not grasp his hand it will fall; this perception is sufficiently explained by the law of association, which establishes the connection in idea between the end to be attained and the means to be employed. This great truth Mr. Hume has endeavoured to state, but with an inaccuracy which alone gave his opponent a decided superiority. "We then feel a new sentiment or impression, to wit, a *customary* connection in the thought;" and then observes, that this suggests the idea of *necessary* connection. Now, though it was a customary connection in fact which produced the connection in thought, yet, in the mind of the child, the *custom* or habit of the connection formed no part of the perception or rather sensation. The idea that it did, supposes much superfluous and uncaused reflection. The connection was at first perhaps faint and unconscious, and as it grew, received additional and supplemental circumstances, such as the idea of the cause of its own existence. From the great law of association, by which the appearance of one object excites in the mind the idea of others connected with it, and also revives sensations (excited by those objects) which are not by any one supposed to be copies of any thing external, have arisen all ideas of reflection; and it has ultimately given birth, in a being purely passive and mechanical, to that series of motions the vigour, rapidity, and fortunate connections of which, produce the sublime energies of the POET and the PHILOSOPHER.

But however, Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas must be thrown

aside; because it seems to imply a distinction in nature; whilst the definitions of the French philosophers establish distinctions which are purely relative, and founded on different views of the same subject; and do not clash in the least with BERKELEY; and if this objection were not fatal, the arrangement would be found imperfect, applying only to those ideas of sensation which may be faintly excited in the absence of the original external object. But the impression of necessary connection having arisen from *an external object, stimulated with a mind impregnated with certain previous impressions*, it ever remains an impression, losing by reflection none of its original force and liveliness, and therefore never becoming, in Mr. Hume's sense, an idea.

But Mr. Hume, though sometimes acquainted with the law of association, denies that the external objects excite the idea of cause. It would exceed the limits of a paper to review his 7th section. Those who examine it, will find, that he has grossly confounded the perception of a connection in fact, between certain events, as the sense of pain after blows: with a knowledge of that energy in nature by which the connection is preserved, such as the occult principles of animal irritation and sensation, operating, through the supposed agency of the nerves: a knowledge which is beyond the limits of human intellect.

Left Mr. RICHTER should reply that there is still a distinction between an uniformly experienced connection and a necessary connection; I would remark, that the necessity in future is suggested incessantly to the child, by the frequent occasion for renewed efforts in his little occupations, and in the obstacles attending his exertions. And, that when once necessity in individual cases is apparent, it supposes no greater exertion of what is popularly called *active power*, than all theories allow; to extend in thought such necessity to past events: and finally by a train of simple and demonstrative reasoning, to arrive at one of the most valuable truths in philosophy, the subjection of the intellectual as well as the material world to the irresistible laws of necessity.

It may seem that I have not reasoned, but rather asserted, in these remarks; but argument must in all cases terminate in the assertion of facts, which those who hear them, will variously receive as they agree with their own observation. He reasons best, who appeals to the facts most generally admitted; and on that ground

I have little fear in submitting these strictures to the disciples of Locke, Hartley, and HORNE TOOKE.

SINBORON.

P. S. Excuse a sentence of egotism: the Anti-jacobin mis-states whilst he compliments this signature by ascribing it to the author of the valuable and interesting "History of English Wars."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT help congratulating the world, through the medium of your miscellany, on the probable overthrow of that enormous usurpation in science, which has so long prevailed, under the name of the Newtonian system of the universe; and by a cause, too, which one could not suppose adequate to the effect.

As I was breakfasting very lately with a friend, two reputable tradesmen of London were introduced into the room—a father and his son—both, as I was informed, sensible, industrious, and wealthy. The old gentleman was the very picture of urbane good nature, but better acquainted with the price of stocks and trade, than with philosophy. The son had made some little progress in science; having bought an air-pump lately, and dabbled a little in chemistry: he seemed, however, as I thought, to possess something of the *pingue ingenium*, of the father.

"'Tis all over!" cry'd the old gentleman, as he entered.—"A discovery has been made, which brings to light strange things indeed! Many a reputation, which is now high, will soon be shaken!" My friend and I thought some dangerous plot against the state had been discovered:—but he proceeded—"Newton is confuted by an ingenious, self-taught astronomer, whose name is Martin! He has an exhibition in Leicester-fields, which I saw yesterday, or I could not have believed it. My son saw it too. —Every thing is as plain, as that two and two make four!"

We were very glad to find that our alarm was groundless;—and began to persuade our visitors, that the mathematical demonstrations of Newton, on which his system was founded, were not in such great danger of being confuted, as they supposed. It was all in vain; the idea had taken too deep root in their minds to be easily eradicated. We then enquired what were the distinguishing features of Mr. MARTIN's system? the old gentleman answered, to the best of his recollection, that the earth was in the centre of the uni-

verse; round which the sun, moon, and stars, annually revolved. This, said he, as Mr. MARTIN informed us, coincides with the account MOSES gives of the creation—with the psalms of David also—and with the interdictio, that Joshua laid on the sun at Gibeon, and on the moon, in the valley of Ajalon.

Breakfast being over, we resolved to become eye witnesses ourselves, of Mr. MARTIN's new discoveries. Our visitors declared, they would not grudge a second shilling a piece, to support the cause of truth against error, and would accompany us, therefore, immediately to Leicester-fields.

Having reached the place of our destination, we beheld, standing at the corner of a street, a kind of herald of this new-born science; with a placard, fastened to a barber's pole*; announcing to the public, in capital letters, the confutation of the Newtonian system of the universe! This at first startled me, for I could hardly suppose so much fire could evaporate into smoke: and even the honest citizen was forced to apologize for Mr. MARTIN, by saying, "that conscious ability and merit would sometimes bear down a few scruples of modesty."

We entered, impatiently, the apartment of the astronomer; in the middle of which, we beheld his famous epitome of the universe. As he took a kind of wand and prepared to give his lecture, my imagination pictured the shades of Galileo, Kepler, Copernicus, and Newton, trembling for their immortality, and hovering about in all the agonies of exploded imposition, and posthumous disgrace.

The earth, as had been described to us, was pointed out in the center of the universe; moving on an axis perpendicular to the plane of the equator. To preserve the inequality of day and night, the sun was ingeniously contrived to move in the plane of the ecliptic. The fixed stars, he told us with Hibernian precision, moved in circles, parallel to the plane of the equator: the diameters, however, of their orbits round the earth, being greater than that of the sun, no inconvenience took place from this incongruity of motion. The sun and moon were represented as two satellites of the earth—the planets, as satellites of the sun. In this system, the

* Mr. MARTIN was formerly a barber, but thinking it more easy to become a system-monger, than to shave hard beards, formed at once, the bold resolution of attacking the Newtonian philosophy.

orbits of the inferior planets, Venus and Mercury, intersect the orbit of the sun round the earth; but those of the superior ones, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian Sidus, extend beyond. It was objected to this theory, that when the earth intervened between the sun and a superior planet, its greater attraction would deprive the sun of his attendant; and in this manner all the superior planets, in time, would become, like the sun himself, satellites of the earth. Our lecturer exulted himself from this difficulty, by that felicity of invention, which is the true token of genius. In my system, says he, there is no attraction; for in the various densities of ether, which surround us, every body finds its own level:---thus the earth, moon, and sun, have stationed themselves; and as for the stars, they may be compared to cork or feathers, that float on the surface of the universal fluid. I thought the elucidation quite sufficient, but he proceeded,---fire, air, and water, confirm my doctrine!

Admirable conjecture! said I to myself, revolving in my mind these lines—

*Ignæ convexi vis, et sine pondere cæli
Emicuit, summaque locum sibi legit in arce.
Proximus est ær illi levitate, locoque.
Densior his tellus, elementaque grandia traxit,
Et pressa est gravitate sui. Circumfluit humor
Ultima possedit, solidumque coercuit orbem.*

How great wits sometimes jump together! This man certainly never read either Sanchoniathon, Trismegistus, or Ovid; yet he thinks like them! I am half inclined to be a Pythagorean!

He continued his lecture.---Newton's philosophy teaches, that the equatorial poles always point to the north and south poles in the heavens: now if the earth moves in a position round the sun, vertical to the poles of the ecliptic, how is it possible that the poles of the equator should always point to the same part of the heavens? Here the old gentleman smiled.—It was asked in reply, if he considered the infinite distance of those points in the heavens, which we called poles; and the smallness therefore of the annual parallax of the earth's orbit? By his answer, it was conjectured, that infinite distances and minute parallaxes, had never entered into his conception. To put the matter beyond a doubt, it was enquired, if he knew the properties of a triangle? It was a three cornered figure: so is my hat—but could you, said I, by having two sides of a triangle given, and one angle; or two angles and one side; find out the other

sides and angles? Here, I am sorry to say, our lecturer was quite at a loss; and though he could talk very fluently of ecliptics, poles, and equators, he knew nothing of trigonometry; nor consequently, of parallaxes. The honest citizen and his ion shook their heads; nor did the high polish of the brass circles, or the number and beauty of the wheels, attract any longer their complacent regards.

Our attention was now called to another part of the room, where the flux and reflux of the tides were explained. Unfortunate Aristotle, why didst thou not live to see our days, and save thyself from the martyrdom of ignorance!—A glass sphere was here exhibited, nearly filled with water, and made to turn round on an axis, like the earth in the center of the universe; which it was meant to represent. If, in the forementioned orrery, the works of nature appeared intricate and confused; in this machine, by way of atonement, I suppose, they were beautifully simplified. Observe, said the lecturer, as he turned it round, how the water uniformly sink to the bottom, and retreats from the top!—this is the whole theory of tides. An intimation was thrown out, that as water shewed such a disposition to descend, and the earth was equally devoid of a glass case, as it was of attraction, there was some danger on his plan, of the ocean's running off into infinite space, and inundating the sun, moon, and stars. To this, our lecturer replied, that the ether formed an impenetrable barrier round the earth, which kept every thing in its proper place. This last sentence caught the ears of the already exasperated citizen; and he exclaimed vociferously, “Ether impenetrable! How the duce then can your system move? Give me back my money---you are an impostor, I perceive, and know no more of astronomy, than the horse I ride.—My money, I say, or I'll expose you to all the world.”

This was a sally of intemperate resentment; heightened it seems, by shame and disappointment; and therefore not to be justified, or excused. But to judge dispassionately—Mr. MARTIN, from his pertinacity in argument, his ingenuity in subterfuge, and his happy assurance, would be able to defend his system, more to the satisfaction of the world at large, than the modest Sir Isaac Newton, should he rise from the dead, as I at first thought there was some danger of, could his. It is highly popular, and encumbered with neither problem, lemma, nor calculation.

I have

I have thus given you our morning's history; and can only say, "meritis expendite causam." I will venture one hint, on the supposition of the venerable Newton's being thorn of his honours by this bold tonior, and conclude.—Mira-beau was placed in the pantheon of worthies, at Paris; but afterwards, on the discovery of demerit, removed, to make room for Marat:—should not the statue of Sir Isaac be removed also from Westminster Abbey, and that of his rival be substituted in its place, with this inscription underneath?

God said, let Martin be, and all was light!

I am, Sir, &c.

S. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN account would very much oblige, either from Dr. MITCHEL of Philadelphia, or the correspondent who communicated his letter, of the POTASH cakes there mentioned, and the manner of making them.

None of the *contacts* of MERCURY, in passing over the SUN'S DISK, were observed here on the 7th, on account of the almost continual cloudiness of the sky. He was observed occasionally, during very short intervals of a clear sky, from about the middle of the TRANSIT to near the end.

I remain

Trofon, near Bury, Your's &c.

17 May, 1799. CAPEL LOFFT.

Instead of "necessary," in my former letter, (p. 267) be so good to read "*unnecessary*."

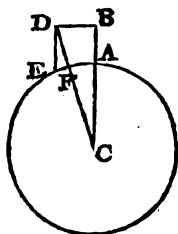
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondents, in several numbers lately of your useful miscellany, have very commendably employed themselves in amusing and edifying the public on the curious speculation started by the astronomer LALANDE (in the Number for Nov. p. 328), concerning the fall of heavy bodies from great heights; but some of them have much mistaken the nature of the experiment, and the calculation from theory. LALANDE mentions the result of the experiment, as communicated by his correspondent at Beulogne, in Picardy. He says the body was dropped from the top of a tower, of 247 feet in height; that the body fell $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines to the eastward of the tower's bottom, or of the plumb line; and that theory gives only 5 lines for the quantity that ought

to be. He rightly adds, that this experiment is very difficult to make, as indeed it must be, from the very delicate nature of it. We must suppose that it was often repeated, and that the $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines is a medium among all the results. It is to be wished, however, that the duration of the fall had also been accurately taken, and given us, along with the other number in the experiment.

Then comes your other correspondent, T. P. from Bath (Number for Feb. p. 26), who quite mistakes the nature of the experiment, and thence sets down a collection of crude and erroneous assertions, quite beside the purpose. If the earth have a rotation on its axis from west to east, then the body must fall to the eastward of the foot of the tower, not to the west, as he fancies; and if by experiment the body is found to fall eastward from the tower, this will prove the motion of the earth, as LALANDE observes, and it must revolve from west to east; supposing the body not sensibly impeded in its fall by the resistance of the air. For, the body can only fall straight down in the perpendicular direction, when the earth has no diurnal rotation. When the earth has a motion, then the body is acted on by two forces; that of gravity, in the perpendicular direction, and that of the earth's motion, in a horizontal direction from the top of the tower; in which case it is well known, that the real path of the body is in an oblique direction; from whence it happens, that the body would fall just at the foot of the tower, if the tower moved with a parallel motion, from AB to DE; but, by reason of the circular rotation, the top of the tower moves faster than the bottom, the former having revolved through BD, while the latter moves only through AF, and the tower having come into the position DF, when the body falls at the point E, by the distance EF before, or eastward, of the tower.



Next, in the Number for March, p. 96. W. S. of Derby, with a proper idea of the experiment, very neatly and nicely explains the nature of it; and in a few words corrects the crude ideas of T. P.

Lastly, in the Number for May, p. 272, *Edmontonensis*, seeming to be much pleased with the explanation of W. S. institutes a calculation

calculation of the experiment from theory, seemingly founded on the same principle. But, only half understanding the matter, partly through mistakes in principle, and errors in calculation, he has inadvertently made a great number of blunders in his calculations. First, he changes 263.433 feet into 43.3 fathoms, instead of 43.9; and this error runs through all the rest of the work. Then he supposes LALANDE made the experiment at Paris; whereas that author says, he had the experiment from another person at Boulogne. Next he adds the height of the tower to the radius of the parallel of latitude, instead of to the radius of the earth; thereby making the direction of the tower to be in a right line with the former radius, instead of with the latter. Lastly, he makes 0.936 inches, English measure, equal to 8.77 French lines, instead of 10.524 lines, as it ought to be: thus making the quantity of deviation, by theory, more than double of what LALANDE makes it.

Instead of the calculation of *Edmontoniensis*, then, take the following more correct one.

First $AB = 247$ French feet $= 263.24$ feet English.

As $\sqrt{16\frac{1}{2}} : \sqrt{263.24} :: 1'' : 4.046$ seconds nearly, time of fall.

As 1 sec. : $15'' :: 4.046$ sec. : $60''\frac{2}{3}$, the angular motion at the equator.

As 1 : cos. $50^\circ 42'$ (the lat.) : $60''\frac{2}{3} : 38''\frac{42}{5} = \angle C = \angle EDF$ at Boulogne.

As 1 : lin. $38''\frac{42}{5} :: DF = 263.24 : EF = 0.049$ ft. $= 0.588$ inc. $= 0.552$ inc. French $= 6.6$ lines, being very near the same as LALANDE makes it by theory.

In the above are omitted the effect of the earth's annual motion, the unknown resistance of the air to the falling body, and possibly, as W. S. observes, other circumstances which may affect the mathematical accuracy of this conclusion.

Edinburgh,

Your's, &c.

May, 7.

JAMES NORTH.

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 4th of January, 1799, as published by the Secretaries.

(Continued from our last Number.)

NOTICE of the Labours of the Class of Literature and Fine Arts, by Citizen ANDRIEUX.

CITIZEN SELIS has communicated to the class a letter which he wrote in the country, addressed to Citizen GAIL, professor of Greek Literature in the College of France, relative to the translation of the Idylls of Theocritus which this last has given to the public. Citizen Selis, after some reflections on the kind of writing called the Idyll, makes it his business to investigate the manner peculiar to Theocritus, the most ancient of the poets that we know in this kind; he highly commends, the simple, natural, and even rustic manner of that pastoral writer. He acknowledges that he prefers it to the noble and affecting, but rather studied graces of the Bucolics of Virgil; and if he compares it for a moment with the madrigals of Fontenelle's Shepherds, it is only to censure, with a frank aversion and a generous indignation, all the turns of finesse and all the pursuit of witty points which the French author has lavished in his pretended pastorals. Thus Citizen Selis would guard us against the dangerous mania of running after false wit, and bring us back to nature, from which we too often deviate.

This letter will indicate to young students in literature the necessity of exploring the fountain-head, of studying the

beautiful simplicity of the antique among the Greeks, who, for two thousand years, may claim the prerogative of being our masters and models in all the arts of imagination.

Horace framed a precept to this purpose, in his time:

Vos exemplaria Græcæ,
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurna.

It is of Theocritus and of Virgil that BOILEAU has said:

Que leurs tendres écrits, par les Graces dictés,
Ne quittent point vos mains, jour et nuit feuilletés.

Citizen DUTHEIL has given an account to the class of the contents of a manuscript Greek volume in the National Library, very important, not only for the quantity, but, also for the nature of the articles which are found in it. These articles, most of them anecdotes, are to the number of sixty-eight. Some appear to be collections of letters or of historical and oratorical pieces; others are treatises or poems, at present totally unknown. The most considerable of these different tracts, are referable, it is true, to what are called the middle ages, even to the last century of the Lower Empire; but they are not the less interesting on that account, as all that period of the civil, political, and literary history of the Greeks stands much in need of illustration.

Citizen LANGLES, after having laid before the public a *Tatar-Mantchou* grammar and dictionary, proposes to give the explication in a series of notices, of the *Tatar-Mantchou* works now in the National Library. Of these there are more than three hundred volumes.

This language is not only rich in the productions of those who speak it, but also abounds with translations from Moghol, Thibet, and Chinese works; it may supply in a great measure our defect of the knowledge of the Chinese language, so famous for its difficulties. In fact, since the year 1644, that a dynasty of *Tatar-Mantchou* princes have reigned in China, their language has been introduced into the country, and the best or most famous books of the Chinese have been translated. It is in the *Tatar-Mantchou* language, that the emperor of China, *Kien Long* (the same to whom Voltaire addressed an epistle in verse, probably better written than those of his majesty), has composed poems in which he makes himself a descendant from a virgin who became pregnant by the favour of heaven, after having ate a red fruit. In the National Library are also the poem of *Mouk-Den* and that of *Thé*, works of the same illustrious poet who is perhaps yet alive. At least he was so in the second and third years of the republic, at the time of the embassy of Lord Macartney: he was then 85 years of age.

Citizen RIBOUD, an associate member of the Institute, has transmitted to the class two inscriptions found at Bourg in the department of Ain. He there found the ruins of a tomb erected by a disconsolate widow, to her spouse, whom she had caused to be embalmed, in order to preserve his precious remains. Our fellow-member MONGEZ has proved that these inscriptions were tickets, notes, or titles affixed by an empiric to a balm which he vended, as a restorative for the eye-sight. The analogy of these inscriptions, with many others already known and explained, leaves little room to question the verity of this last conjecture. Citizen Mongez has taken occasion to present us with some explanatory remarks on the scarceness and price of the real balm of Mecca, or balm of Judea, which was the *opobalsamum* of the antients.

Citizen PEYRE has read a memoir on the danger of conflagration, to which the national library is exposed by the vicinity of the treasury, and of the other buildings which surround it; but especially by that of the theatre of arts. Our fellow-member

gives us, however, some encouragement, by shewing that all proper measures have been taken to prevent any misfortune; all, except one, which would be very simple, but very infallible, that of transporting the national library to some other edifice.

Citizen BERENGER, an associate member, has transmitted to the class, a cantata, to set to music for the festival of the foundation of the republic.

Citizen LEBLANC has read a discourse in verse *on the necessity of the dramatic, or of the pathetic, in all kinds of poetry*.

Citizen DUCIS has read an epistle, addressed to Citizen LEGOUVE, on this subject: *We ought not to mingle the horrible and the agreeable in the arts*.

Citizen COLLIN HARLEVILLE has read an allegorical poem, in two cantos, intitled, "*Melpomene and Thalia*."

Citizen GIBELIN, an associate member, has read a memoir on the antique statue, known by the name of "*Gladiator of Borgbesse*;" a bronze of which is to be seen in the garden of the Tuileries. It is pretty generally understood, at present, that the name by which this antique figure is designated, is not the properest one. When it was discovered in the ruins of Antium, the right arm was wanting. Those who had it in charge to replace it, deceived by appearances, put the hilt of a sword into the hand of the arm which they were restoring. This first mistake produced many others. Our fellow-member, MONGEZ, proved, in a dissertation published but lately, that this pretended gladiator is really an athlete. Citizen Gibelin admits this explication, and pushing it further, proposes this question: What is this athlete doing? His conjecture is, that he is playing at ball. This he founds on the circumstances of the statue's aspect being directed into the air, on the movement of the left arm, on the attitude of the body, but particularly on a fact which first suggested this idea to him, and which struck him, as he expresses it, like a ray of light.—Thus he relates the matter himself.

"It is necessary (Citizen Gibelin is speaking) that I recall to my memory the time of my studying at Rome; that time, the remembrance of which is always dear, when the imagination, aroused by youthful ardour, eagerly receives the impressions which are to influence it during the rest of life."

"Allow me to transport you for an instant into those places, incessantly present to my memory, which nature seems

to have embellished to serve for a model to the fine arts, among that people always great, although then in a state of subjection; and whose magnanimity, never totally stifled by despotism, still manifested itself in its ceremonies, in its spectacles, in its festivals, and even in its public games."

"In the fine part of the season, the inhabitants of Rome sometimes resorted to the Vatican, or on the Quirinal, about a most extensive area; here they enjoyed a spectacle which its resemblance to those of the ancient Romans ennobled to my view. Select men, remarkable for their beauty and gracefulness, hurled to a very great distance a ball, which other players threw back with no less dexterity than force. But among those whom the favour of the acclamations distinguished the most, a beautiful man, a native of Pesaro, had by much the pre-eminence."

"The elegant proportion of his body was not concealed by his garments; he was almost naked. The multitude, transported at the vigorous and unexpected percussions of the Pesarese, made the air resound with a cry of universal joy. The young élèves, my fellow-students in the arts, were stu-

dying in the midst of these pastimes; they were observing the strongly inclined attitude, the velocity, the beautiful display of the muscles, the enchanting grace of this divine player. I heard them exclaim around me: "*ah! qu'il est beau! qu'il est superbe! C'est le gladiateur, voilà le gladiateur!*" How beautiful! how superb! 'Tis the gladiator, see the gladiator! On the return of each movement, which was repeated every time that he threw his ball the first, they constantly re-echoed the same acclamation."

"This striking observation leads to a very simple reasoning: if the most natural attitude of a beautiful man, an excellent player, throwing the ball, resembles so perfectly the pretended Borghese gladiator, why not this figure represent a player at ball?"

New matter for conjecture, new subjects of exultation are preparing for the amateurs of antiquity and of the fine arts; they may rely, with confidence, on the bravery of the army of Italy; and the King of Naples, by his rash aggression, seems to have intended himself, that the antiquities of the museum at Portici should follow to Paris those of the capitol.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Interesting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including its secret history.

CUSTINES.

WAS Custines, who was condemned and executed as a traitor, really a traitor? Was he a culprit or a victim? This is a question which still remains undecided.

Descended from a rich and illustrious family, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, which bore his name, as it had before borne his father's, he enjoyed some degree of consideration before he had done any thing to deserve it; the reputation of the father being, as it were, reflected upon the son. What the one had done in Hanover, was, through ignorance, attributed to the other, who was not then old enough to perform any memorable act. Nor was there much better foundation for the addition he made to his military reputation, by taking Spire, Worms, and Mentz; cities which, as every one knows, were not defended, and before which it was only necessary for his army to shew itself. The persons who

remember those events will do justice to this assertion.

When the American war extended itself to France, Custines parted with his regiment of cavalry, in order to command a regiment of infantry on the other side of the Atlantic. This exchange, which excited some surprise, was, in fact, no great sacrifice; and was attended by consequences that exhibited him in no very favourable point of view. He had the misfortune to wound the honour of an officer of small fortune, who was a captain in his own regiment, and who demanded satisfaction. Out of prudence, or for some other reason, Custines had the still greater misfortune to refuse it, or rather to promise it only on his return to France. The captain, in despair, shot himself. The ruin of this officer, who was much esteemed by his brethren in arms, excited so much indignation in all the officers of the regiment, that they tore off the colonel's epaulettes upon the parade. The court thought proper to take no notice of this event; but it remained a terrible stain upon the character of Custines.

Several years after, on his return to France,

France, he was guilty of an action which savoured at once of cruelty and military despotism.—In the vicinity of Treves is an abbey of Metloch, the presentation to which became at that time an object of dispute. By right, and immemorial usage, it belonged to the bishop; but some *intrigants*, who wished to create a place for a favourite, persuaded the court of France to arrogate to itself the nomination of the abbot; and troops were sent to live at free quarters upon the monks. Custines, who had received no orders, repaired thither, and brought back, in irons, the bailiff of Bouzonville, whom the German abbot had taken for his defender. Besides the injustice of this conduct, there was much inhumanity, in bringing into the midst of his family, in so ignominious a manner, a worthy man, who had grown old in an honourable employment, and who was the father of two Chevaliers de Saint Louis. This action appeared so abominable to the Count de Broglie, commandant of the city of Mentz, that, after having put Custines under an arrest, he accompanied the bailiff of Bouzonville to Versailles, where he assisted him in obtaining justice.

The authenticity of these two facts may be depended on. They do very little honour to the moral character of Custines: they discover a haughtiness of mind, and an asperity of disposition; and serve, in some degree, as an explanation of his political life.

When the command of the army of the Rhine was given to Lukner, Custines received orders to take possession of the defiles of Porentrui, in order to keep out the Austrians, who might from thence have over-run Alsace and Franche-Comté. Custines followed the example of Dumourier, who had just refused to obey La Fayette's orders, under the pretence of patriotism. Whatever his motive might be, he paid no attention to those of Lukner.

The consequence of this disobedience was in both instances the same. The two mutineers were ordered to supersede those whose commands they had not chosen to execute. Custines, indeed, did not persevere in his refusal: he took possession of the defiles without meeting with any opposition; but it was not till after he had received repeated orders from Paris. An opportunity will occur more than once, of making a comparison between these two men, both of whom made so great a figure in the early part of the revolution.

When Custines had succeeded to Lukner, in the command of the army of the Rhine, he advanced as far as Mentz, driving before him a handful of Austrians. The magistrates of that city, alarmed at his appearance, opened their gates to him, and these conquests, as easy as rapid, were followed by the entrance of the French into Frankfort.

The King of Prussia had not yet made peace. He was indeed disposed to do so, by the representation of the Duke of Brunswick, by the ruin of his army on the frontiers of Champaign; and, above all, by his hatred against the House of Austria, and his views of aggrandizement on the side of Poland. But Frankfort and Mentz, in the hands of the French, inspired him with well-founded alarm; and he took measures for the recovery of those two cities. It is no more than justice to Custines, to say, that he had provided some of the means requisite for his maintaining himself in Mentz, particularly by adding to the fortifications of a city already strong by nature, and capable of sustaining a long siege. He took a pleasure in calling it the tomb of the Germans; and from that place it was that, in imitation of Dumourier, he addressed to the legislative body a number of letters, which were far from being honourable to the general's modesty. In like manner, Dumourier, after the defeat of the Prussian and Austrian armies, wrote to the Convention, that in a short time he would go and beat the enemy, and drive him out of Flanders.

Perhaps this rage for writing, common to the two generals, proceeded no less from policy than from the natural vanity of their disposition. It may at least be said, that it raised the spirits of a people who had been menaced upon all their frontiers; and, by increasing our hopes, probably increased the means of realizing them. But both of them, after a short-lived blaze, saw the glory disappear by which they had been environed; one of them losing himself in the crowd of those who have conspired against their country, and the other, though perhaps not culpable, perishing as if he had done the same.

The first affront that Custines' fortune met with was the source of twenty others, which tarnished the glory of his arms, and led him to the block. — It was at Frankfort his disasters began; and, unfortunately for his reputation, it appears that he was neither wise enough to fore-

see, nor to prevent them. When the gates of that city were opened to him, he placed there a garrison of three thousand men; and, no doubt, they would have sufficed to defend that advanced post, which covered Mentz, if he had taken the precaution necessary for their safety. But, instead of doing so, he abandoned the arsenal and the police to the magistrates; so that his troops rather resembled foreigners, who received municipal hospitality, than military force, whose eye and arm ought constantly to watch over and protect the general safety.

After those ill-contrived precautions, he returned to Mentz, and employed himself solely in rendering the fortifications more formidable; but he neglected to visit it; and did not even know that fifty thousand Prussians were advancing upon Frankfort; the garrison of which was surprised, and cut to pieces almost before his face: for, the report of their sudden march having at length reached his ears, he had hastened with a handful of men to the foot of the ramparts, whence he could hear the cries of the unfortunate Frenchmen who were massacred within. This disastrous event, the eternal opprobrium of Custines, bears a striking resemblance to the ruin of the troops in cantonments upon the Roer, when Dumourier, stationary in the Batavian morasses, was ignorant, or feigned to be ignorant, of the rapid march of the enemy's army upon a part of his own, which was trampled down and cut to pieces, while he was hastening to its support. Failing in this, he endeavoured to corrupt it. Let us now see what Custines did on an occasion exactly similar.

On his return to Mentz, he wrote to the Convention, that the suspicions which had been raised against him, no longer permitted him to reconcile the services he owed to the republic with what was due to his own honour; but, that, still devoted to the cause he had embraced, he would serve it in any other place in which the Convention might think proper to employ his zeal. His letter produced in the Assembly the effect he had doubtless foreseen—a request that he would despic the suspicions of which he complained.

The critical situation of France at that time, on the side of Belgium, did not permit the Convention to accept Custines' resignation; either because it feared him, or did not yet perceive his secret views, or his want of capacity, which was attested by the loss of Frankfort; supposing that disaster not to have been the effect of

premeditated treachery, The defection of Dumourier had laid all Belgium open to the enemy; several of the frontier towns were taken or besieged; the Prussians advanced towards Mentz with a powerful army; and all the other frontiers were menaced. What was to be done in these critical circumstances? The Convention thought it advisable to give no entertainment to the suspicions of which he was the object; either because it did not think them well founded, or because it really thought Custines a man capable of saving the republic.

Custines, soon after, wrote a second letter to that assembly, more positive than the first. He complained, that he had been obliged to abandon Mentz, and take refuge in the lines of Weissemburg; his army, he said, having narrowly escaped being destroyed in its retreat. The cause of this he attributed to general Legneville, who had left the back of the Volges destitute of defence. And whence did this enormous fault proceed? He ascribed it to the minister of war; to that Bourmonville, said he, of whose military fortune I was the maker.

Custines, while speaking thus, had no reason to fear that Bourmonville should repel the charge; for, most assuredly, he was not ignorant of Dumourier's having given up that minister to Prince Cobourg; nor of that jocular expression so often repeated since: *Water for the Commissioners of the Convention; but let my friend Bourmonville have wine.* What could be Custines' view in complaining so bitterly of a man, who was then deprived of all means of defence? What other, than the justifying by this pretence his evacuation of Mentz, where, however, he had left, he said, a respectable force? Another misfortune to excuse was his having been beat in his retreat, as he had been before under the walls of Frankfort.

Whatever were the motives that actuated Custines he persisted in pressing his resignation more strongly than ever. At the same time, he continued to offer his services to the Republic, and the Convention; leaving them to chuse the manner in which they would employ him, either as *Dictator*, or under any other name that might appear suitable.

Scandalous, as was this title, endeavours were used to make the ears of the Convention familiar with it. This time, however, more violent suspicions arose in many minds; but the Convention still shut its eyes; and as Mentz appeared likely to stop the Prussians for several months, Custines was appointed to the command

command of the army of the North, where the danger was more pressing. Before he quitted the army of the Rhine, he was again beat in the lines of Weisseburg. How was this new disaster to be excused? The good of the Republic had imperiously required his absence; Bournonville had left him in want of every thing; and the enemy had availed himself of this fault to attack the French with a superior force. Such, according to Custines, was the source of the evil.

Before we follow him to the army of the North, let us suppose that he had conceived the idea of betraying the Republic; that, either in concert with Dumourier, or separately, he wished to re-establish Monarchy? How would he have conducted himself the better to attain his end? This is not a vague supposition. Many people have thought, and still think, that he picked up the mask that had been torn away from the other general. He suffered Franckfort to be taken by Prussians in the disguise of butchers; he abandoned Mentz to the Prussian army; and he allowed himself to be beaten by them both when he returned to the latter city, and when he evacuated it. Defeated afterwards in the lines of Weisseburg, he quitted an army weakened and discouraged, to appear upon a theatre still more bloody, which Dumourier had made the scene of all sorts of perfidy.

Let us now examine how Custines conducted himself there. If he made an effort to succour the French towns hard pressed by the enemy; and to defend a country ravaged before his face; if he opposed artifice to superior force; if, in a word, he employed the resources of a great General, it must be confessed that the supposition of his conspiring against the Republic has no foundation. But if his military conduct was even beneath a man of ordinary capacity, it is natural to conclude either that his intentions were bad, or that he had none of the qualities necessary for a Commander in Chief. What then did Custines do when with the army of the North? Absolutely nothing. Motionless under the walls of Cambray he suffered the enemy to ravage undisturbed all the country as far as St. Quintin. He made no attempt to relieve Valenciennes, not even by harassing the weakest out-post. A modern Fabius, he would have witnessed the taking of Lille, if the siege of that place had been renewed, without changing his ground, unless it were to give up some advantageous post to the enemy. Without being inclined to suspect evil rather than good; without laying

aside the respect due to misfortune, and to those who are no more, it is fair to infer from the whole of this conduct, that he was either a traitor, or entirely destitute of military talents. How else, indeed, is it possible to account for so much ostentation in his letters; so much charlatanry in his language, that proud display of valour in his proceedings, that affectation of haughtiness, that Quixotism, in a word, so truly unnatural? What are we to think of a man always victorious when he had only a weak flying party before him; always beaten when he promised a victory; incessantly offering to resign when with an army which had moulder'd away under his command, and taking charge notwithstanding of another, which he suffered to waste itself in inaction? He offered his arm as a subaltern, nay, as a private soldier, and yet he suffered the cities of the Republic to be sacked, and its plains to be laid waste, in his presence; remaining a passive spectator of these deplorable scenes in his camp near Cambray; a camp honoured with the name of Cæsar, the remembrance of whom ought to have roused him from his stupid sloth! Did he, like Cæsar, wait for the name of Dictator, to repulse the enemies who already threatened Paris. Most assuredly then, while in expectation of the sentence that posterity will pronounce on this man, it is no breach of sound logic to conclude either that like Dumourier he had formed a plan to betray his country, or that he was utterly ignorant of the art of war. However strange this last assertion may appear, it is not only the most honourable to human nature; but, perhaps the nearest to truth. Custines, in fact, had only served while very young, at the latter end of the war of Hanover. From that period to the American war, he passed his time, like most of the young French officers of those days, rather in dissipation than study; and he had little opportunity of improvement in America, since he returned to France soon after the affront he received from the officers of his regiment. Some men have exhibited talents beyond their years, because nature has endowed them with uncommon genius, and because they have applied strenuously to study at an early age. Neither of these reasons holds good as to Custines, and therefore it is that his military operations ought not to place him in the rank of traitors. If guilty, however, he lost all his courage when he came to the block; and by some was said to have died like a Capuchin Friar. If blameless, he did not

like many others give dignity to the scaffold by that fortitude, which so well becomes suffering innocence, and is still more fitting for the soldier, who has so often looked death in the face.

THE COUNT REZZONICO.

THE Count Gastone della Torre Rezzonico was born in Parma, about the year 1740. He was a nobleman by birth, and was also fortunate in having a learned father, very well known in the republic of letters for his *Life of Pliny the elder*. He was early initiated into science and polite literature, and so considerable were his attainments, that in his earliest youth he deserved the honourable appointment of fellow of the poetical academy in Rome, known under the name of *Arcadia*. The reigning duke of Parma having erected in his metropolis an academy of fine arts, Count Rezzonico was appointed its president; but, by some mysterious vicissitudes, which it would be imprudent to mention in the present times, he was utterly disgraced at court, and his royal highness deprived him not only of the place of president of the academy, but even of that of hereditary chamberlain. He was therefore obliged to leave Parma. He first undertook long tours through Europe, especially in France and England, during which he became completely master of both languages; and at his return

to Italy, he fixed his residence in Rome, though he often made long excursions to Naples and Florence. Availing himself of his ample leisure, he wrote several works in prose and poetry. Though his works in prose are so trifling as not to deserve peculiar mention, yet from his poetical works he deserves to be placed among the best Italian poets of his age. He was distinguished by liveliness of imagery, propriety of diction, exactness of epithet, and by a nobleness of expression acquired by deep study of the Greek and Latin classics. His versification, however, was something harsh, and the meaning of some phrases obscure. This respectable nobleman died last year in Rome, about fifty-five years of age. He was highly esteemed by the Italian nobility, and men of letters, for the elegance of his manners and the eloquence of his conversation. The qualities were however, in the opinion of some, obscured by an immoderate self love, and an irrational predilection for his own works. It is also reported in the Italian papers that a *new disturbance of mind accelerated his dissolution*; but no notice is taken of the particulars of this event. A complete collection of his poetical works in two volumes was printed in Parma by the celebrated Bondoni, with the motto

—*Operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.*

F. DAMIANI.

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

WHEN CERVANTES wrote *Don Quixote*, he could hardly flatter himself, that the decisions of *Sancho*, while governor of his island, would become precedents for other judges. Yet we find a French case so exactly similar both in circumstances and in terms to one of these, that it is not easy to suppose, that the French judge had not Governor Sancho's determination in his eye, though he might probably not cite the *Baratarian reports*. The following is a literal translation of the case from *VOUGLANS, on the Criminal Law of France*, (page 498) *Paris, 1757*. "A judge having condemned a person accused of a rape to pay the accuser a certain sum of money, in name of damages, immediately authorised the man to take back from the woman the money he had given her; which he being unable to do on account of the vigorous resistance of the female, the judge ordered the latter to refund the damages, upon this

ground, that if she had been anxious to defend her person, it was more in her power to do so than to defend her money."

SHAKESPEARE, in his witty detail, in "*As you like it*," of the different degrees of giving the affront, seems to have had in his eye an Italian treatise on Duelling, by MUTIUS, printed at Venice in 1560, of the chapters of which the following are the titles—"Of the Lie immaterial—Of the Lie special—Of the Lie general—Of the Lie hypothetical—Of the Lie direct. Whether Mr. SHERIDAN borrowed his idea in the "*Critic*," of the degrees of puffing from Shakespear or Mutius, I do not pretend to determine.

Duelling seems formerly to have been more systematical than it is at present, *Paris de Puteo*, a Neapolitan advocate of the sixteenth century, confined his practice entirely to this branch of the law, and

and was consulted upon cases of honour, referred to him from all parts of Europe.

Legal conveyancing seems at all times, and in all countries to have been unnecessarily redundant in style. The oldest conveyance upon Record describes the premises with almost as much tautology as if it had been drawn in the temple. I allude to the conveyance of the cave of *Machpelah*, from the sons of *Heth* to *Abraham*, Genesis, 23.—“And the field of *Ephron*, which was in *Machpelah*, which was before *Mamre*, the field, and the cave which was therein, and all the trees which were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure to *Abraham*.”

Among the privileges exclusively enjoyed by the nobility of this country, there is one, which probably many of themselves may be ignorant of. By the *Charia Fortessa*, chap. x. every archbishop, bishop, earl, or Baron, going to the king at his command, may, in passing through the royal forest, take one beast or two, at sight of the keeper, if he be present, or in his absence upon blowing a horn, to show that they do not do it by stealth.

The following proclamation of her majesty Queen Ann, is copied from the London Gazette, from March 7 to 12, 1712. “It being her majesty’s royal intention to touch publicly, for the evil, on Tuesday, the 17th of this instant March, and so to continue for some time; it is her majesty’s command, that tickets be delivered the day before, at Whitehall; and that all persons bring a certificate, signed by the minister and church-wardens of their respective parishes, that they never received the royal touch.”

Pigeons are in *Persia* a subject of *game laws*. To be entitled to the privilege of killing a wild pigeon, it is necessary to be a *Musselman*; and we learn from *TAVERNIER*, that Christians have frequently become *Mahometans*, to entitle them to this qualification of killing game.

The quantity of corn destroyed by pigeons is amazing. *HARTLIB*, in his “*Legacy of Husbandry*,” calculates that there were in his time 26,000 pigeon-houses in England; and, allowing 500 pair to each house, and four bushels yearly to be consumed or destroyed by each pair, it makes the whole the corn lost to be no less than thirteen millions of bushels annually. It is, however, but just to say,

that it has been found, that pigeons, like most other animals, persecuted for real or supposed mischief, are at the same time of use, as they consume the seeds of weeds, and also the insects which are most injurious to the farmer.

His present majesty’s reign has been distinguished by the repeal of a variety of penal laws, which were a disgrace to the nation. By 12 Geo. III. c. 71 the enormously severe statutes against forestalling and ingrossing are repealed; so that these acts now remain only misdemeanors at common law.—The statute of Elizabeth against cottages is repealed by 15 Geo. III. c. 32.—The acts against gypsies are repealed by 23 Geo. III. c. 51, so that these people are now only punishable as vagrants.—The very exceptionable process against persons standing mute, on an arraignment of felony, is done away by 12 Geo. III. c. 20, which enacts that the person so standing mute, or not answering directly to the charge, shall be convicted, and the same judgment and execution be awarded, as on conviction or confession.—Lastly, some of the most rigorous penal acts against Papists are abrogated by 18 Geo. III. c. 60.

The laws of this, and indeed all christian countries, against Jews, were formerly dreadfully severe. By an act of parliament of Edward the first, every Jew above seven years of age was obliged to wear a mark of *two cables joined*, upon their upper garment: they were declared to be the king’s slaves; the good christians were allowed to take only half their substance, and lastly no christian was permitted to lie in their houses. But notwithstanding these severities a Jew was thereby permitted to purchase a house and curtilage; which an enlightened parliament of the eighteenth century would not permit. By another statute of the same king, if any butcher sold flesh bought of a Jew, he was for the first offence to be heavily amerced; for the second to be set in the pillory; for the third to be imprisoned; and for the fourth to be banished from the town where the offence was committed.

A rich Jew not ransoming himself, king John ordered, for seven days successively, one of his teeth to be pulled out; upon which he at last submitted to pay the king 10,000 marks of silver.—*Stow’s Chronicle*, p. 168. By an ordinance of king John likewise a Jew could not assign a debt due to him by a christian, which his

his successor Henry the third took advantage of, by selling licences for such a dispensation. *Petyt. M.S. vol. vii. p. 261, 263.*

HOWELL in his *Londinopolis* relates a circumstance which happened to a Jew in the reign of Henry III. He had by accident fallen into a privy on his *sabbath*, and would not suffer any one to take him out, though rather a *necessary work*. The Earl of Gloucester not only suffered him to continue in this filthy situation his own *sabbath* (*Saturday*), but would not permit any person to take him out on the *Sunday*, being the *sabbath of the Christians*: the Jew, by this cruel joke, was suffocated.

Some centuries afterwards, when more humanity might have been expected, SIR EDWARD COKE mentions a great number of Jews, who were permitted by the master of a ship to take a walk on the sea shore while the tide was coming in, which he represented to ebb, and by this horrid deceit, were surrounded by the sea, and drowned. The only reflection which the *lord chief justice of England* made upon this is, "Thus perished these *infidel Jews*."

By the *Speculum Suevicum*, "If a Christian man had a connexion with a Jewess, or a Jew with a Christian woman, the parties so offending were to be laid upon one another and both burnt to death. A similar punishment was inflicted in France for the same offence; "because," says an author, a worthy pupil of these ignorant ages, "to defile one's self with a Jew, is equal to the crime of bestiality."

A law of Venice, made in the year 1443, was comparatively mild:—"If a Jew lie with a common prostitute who happens to be a Christian, he shall suffer an imprisonment of six months."

In France, in the reign of Louis IX. when Jews gave evidence against Christians, they were obliged to swear by God's

ten names, with a string of terrible imprecations if they swore falsely.—"May the Lord (said the clerk of the court), send you both the ague and fever, if you swear falsely; may he destroy you in his wrath; you, your family, and all your substance: may your enemies seize on your possessions, and abuse your wives; may the sword of death, may fear and trouble haunt you every where; may the earth swallow you up like Dathan and Abiram; may all the trespasses of your fathers, and all the curses contained in the law of Moses, fall on your head."—To all which these miserable objects of the public execration, answered three times, "*so be it.*"

GEMELLI, who was at the siege of Buda, in 1686, says, that the Jews, found in that town, were immediately sold by the imperial army as slaves. SIR THOMAS SMITH also observes, that in his time they were considered as slaves in all parts of Europe. "*Commonwealth of England,*" p. 123.

HENRY VIII. tenacious as he was, expressly gave up the title of *King of France*, by his own mouth, at the celebrated meeting between him and FRANCIS I. near *Ardres*; "il commença à parler, je Henri roi, il vouloit dire *de France* et d'Angleterre; mais il laissa le titre, et dit au roi, je ne le mettrai point, puisque vous etes ici; car, *je mentirai*, et dit, je Henri, roi d'Angleterre." *Montfaucon's Antiq. de la Monarchie Francaise*, tom. iv. p. 197.

In BRADY's history there is a particular account of the pay of Edward the third's army, in the twentieth year of his reign. The Black Prince's pay was 20 shillings per day: the sum total for which an army and fleet of 31,294 men was to be paid and subsisted for *sixteen months*, is 12,720l. 2s. 9d.; a sum which would not last a modern fleet and army of the same strength *five days*.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AN Essay on musical Harmony, according to the Nature of that Science, and the Principles of the greatest musical Authors, by Augustus Frederick Christopher Kollman, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. Dale.

This scientific and elaborate work, the price of which we do not find in the title-page, is, we understand to be comprised in two folio volumes. The first

we now have before us, and shall enter as largely into the merits of the undertaking as the space to which the plan of our magazine confines us will allow. This ingenious and industrious musician, after laying down the scale both in its natural and improved state, explains the modern diatonic, the chromatic, and the enharmonic systems; which, according to his own just reasoning in his masterly introduction,

duction, should have an early attention in every didactic work ; because, " the study of music, as of the other sciences, should commence with the elements : which may be considered, either physically, according to their generation and duration, or *mathematically*, according to their mensuration or formation into intervals. He then proceeds to explain the intervals both simple and compound, and enters minutely into all their properties, connections, and hearings ; adding general rules concerning their employment, both in harmony and melody, in the course of which he introduces many just and sensible remarks on harmonic combination. Treating of *chords in general*, he considers them directly and inversely, as employed by suspension, anticipation, and transition ; and in his remarks on accidental chords, makes a judicious distinction between the systems of Rameau, Marpurg, and Kirnberger. These parts of his general subject occupy the first seven chapters of his work ; the eighth chapter treats of the signatures of chords in thorough bass, in which the author is particularly explanatory, and perspicuous ; and develops, to the satisfaction of the student, whatever in this stage of his advancement it becomes necessary for him to know. In the succeeding chapter he leads the reader to the consideration of cadences, perfect, imperfect, interrupted and uninterrupted ; and treats this department of his subject with that fulness and that address which evince him to be thoroughly master of the task he has undertaken, and qualified to impart that ample information which the English tyro has long wanted. In a word, this treatise, while it smooths the road to proficiency, reflects much honour on the talents and professional learning of Mr. Kollman. A work which so copiously embraces its subject ; and the first volume of which comprizes one hundred and twenty eight pages, necessarily comprehends too many interesting particulars for us to proceed any further in our remarks at present ; but, in justice to the author and the musical public, we shall resume them in our following numbers.

The new Hours of Love, a Collection of Canzonets ; containing Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night. Particularly adapted for the Harp or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, or German Flute. Composed by Mr. Hook, Op. 91. 4s. Lavenue.

Mr. Hook, in this his ninety first work, has displayed a warmth and floridity of fancy, which argue him to be amply qualified to *renew his Hours of Love*.

The former production under this title procured this ingenious and voluminous composer so much credit that we do not wonder at his being at length tempted to write a counterpart. We have perused the present publication with uncommon pleasure. Many of the ideas are strikingly novel ; and, indeed, a most pleasing chain of melody runs through each of the four canzonets, while the accompaniments are every where calculated to heighten and enrich the general effect.

" *Why busy Boys,*" a Sonnet, composed by William Lunley, and sung at the Dilletante Concerts, by Master Elliot. 1s. 6d. J. Page.

This agreeable little sonnet opens with a recitative ; after which it proceeds in the manner of a ballad, repeating the same melody to three successive verses. The recitative is expressively conceived, and the air is natural, easy, and novel. The unexpected, yet well-prepared, modulation into the third minor of the original key, is at once uncommon and particularly happy.

The Bird Symphony, as performed on the Flagelet by Mr. Ling, in Harlequin Highlander, or Sawney Bean's Cave. Composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by Mr. Sanderfon. 1s. Riley.

The Bird Symphony is an ingenious imitation of the various notes and melodies of the feathered tribe. Mr. Sanderfon has, with great judgment, avoided all modulation ; and has introduced the several birds in that order which best contrasts and sets off their various warblings. We have heard this symphony in the band, and could not but receive much pleasure from the natural and sweetly-varied effect of its imitative passages.

Three Canzonets for one and two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, humbly dedicated to Lady Bromley, by John James Ashley. 5s. Skillern.

Mr. Ashley has displayed some talent, and a respectable degree of science in these canzonets. The first, the words of which are taken from the old ballad, " Why heaves my fond bosom," beautifully set by the late Dr. Howard, presents a smooth and easy succession of ideas, and blends the two voices, for which it is composed, with address and effect. The second canzonet is for a single voice. The melody is pleasing, and the accompaniment well imagined. The third is also for a single voice ; is agreeable in its air, and bears the stamp of fancy and judgment.

New Lullaby, with Variations, composed and dedicated to the Princess Charlotte, by F. H. Barthelemon. 2s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The "*new Lullaby*" is a delicate little theme; and the variations, which are five in number, are constructed with taste and judgment. Mr. Barthelemon has written the whole with due attention to both the bands; we can therefore recommend it to practitioners on the piano-forte, not only as a pleasing, but a very improving exercise.

"*Elvers Hob*," a Glee, composed by J. W. Calcott. 2s. 6d.

Stillern.

"*Elvers Hob*" is among the most agreeable of Mr. Calcott's vocal productions. It comprizes four movements; the first of which is in 2-4ths moderato, the second in 2-4ths larghetto, the third in 6-8ths allegretto, and the fourth in 2-4ths moderato. The effect is pleasingly varied by the *solo* parts which the author has judiciously introduced; and the different movements succeed each other with a striking relief.

The Union, or mutual Harmony, written by W. Swords, and set to Music by J. Sanderfon. 1s.

Thompson.

The melody of the "*Union*," though not remarkable for its originality, is smooth and easy, and presents the ear with a natural and connected succession of passages. The bass, we are obliged to say, is not always the best that might have been adopted; yet, it is no where offensive to the ear, except in the first bar of the last stave in the first page.

General Kosciuszko's grand March, composed and arranged (with Variations) for the piano-forte, by Mozart. 1s.

Rolfe.

This pleasant and animating march, by the addition of variations, is converted into an agreeable and improving exercise for the piano-forte. Indeed they are all

so well conceived, in point of liveliness, and due adherence to the theme, that we wish they had been more numerous: so judicious a hand might have given us more than three variations, without the danger of fatiguing our attention.

Tom Clewline, sung by Mr. Dignum at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, written and composed by William Linley. 1s.

Tompson.

"*Tom Clewline*" is a pleasing characteristic ballad; the melody moves smoothly, but Mr. Linley has not always paid sufficient attention to the accent; and the bass might, in a few places, have been more scientifically chosen; as, for instance, in the third bar of the last stave of the first page.

Psalmody improved; containing upwards of seventy portions of the Psalms of David, and thirteen Hymns for particular occasions; the Music selected, adapted, and compiled by William Gresham, Organist of Dunstable. 6s.

Presla.

This collection of church and chapel music, besides the compiled compositions, contains adapted interludes, and a new Te Deum, Jubilate Deo, Cantate Domino, and Deus Misereatur, composed by the editor, who professes so to have constructed them, as to express in his music "the accent, and syllabic quantities of the words." We have attentively perused the whole, and find the selections made with tolerable taste and judgment; but do not discover any thing striking or novel in Mr. Gresham's composition; nor does he appear to have attained any new and improved mode of expressing "the accent and syllabic quantities." The book, however, contains sixty-four quarto pages, and presents the reader with a collection, decent in the aggregate, and which may be found a convenient acquisition to country choirists.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES.

ITER Britannicum; or that part of the Itinerary of Antoninus which relates to Britain; with a new Comment, by the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, 4to. coloured maps, 18s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D By James Boswell, Esq. a new edition revised, and augmented, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. boards.

Dilly.

The life of General Lazarus Hoche, containing particulars respecting the Invasion of Ireland, &c. Translated from the French. 2s. 6d.

Ridgway.

BOTANY.

The new Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus. By Robert John Thornton, M. D. No. 1, to be continued every three months, and completed in 14 numbers, 1l. 1s. each.

H. D. Symonds.

DEAMA.

DRAMA.

The Spaniards in Peru, or the Death of Rolla, a tragedy, in five acts, translated from the German of *Kotzebue*. By *Miss Plumptre*; and the original of the admired Play now performing at Drury-lane, under the title of *Pizarro*. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

The Force of Calumny, a play in five acts, translated from *Kotzebue*, by *Miss Plumptre*, 2s. 6d. Phillips.

The Castle of Montval, an original tragedy, in five acts, now performing with universal applause, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by the *Rev. T. S. Whalley*. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

The Noble Lie, from the German of *Kotzebue*, by *Maria Geisweiler*. 1s. Robinsons.

The Captive of Spilburg, as performed at the Theatre, Drury-lane. 1s. 6d. Stace.

The Horse and the Widow, as performed at the Theatre, Covent Garden, taken from *Kotzebue*, and adapted to the English stage, by *T. Dibdin*. 1s. Barker.

What is She? A comedy, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. 2s. Longman and Rees.

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French and Italian Verbs, regular and irregular, upon an entirely new construction 1s. Richardson.

Elements of Geography, expressly designed for the use of schools, by the *Rev. H. S. I. Bullen*. 3s. 6d. And a Set of Outline Maps, as Trial Exercises, adapted to the above. 1s. Hurst.

A Praxis of Logic for the use of Schools, by *John Collard*. 5s. boards. Johnson.

Philosophical Questions, selected for the use of the upper classes in schools, by *Ralph Hartley*, teacher of the Mathematics, Berkhamsted. 3s. Murray and Highley.

Dilworth Improved; or a New Guide to the English Tongue, by *S. James*, formerly of Christ's Hospital. 1s. H. D. Symonds.

The Crested Wren, by *Edward Augustus Kendall*. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

The Enchaunted Mirror, a romance. 1s. Newbery.

LAW.

A digested Index to Durnford's and East's Term Reports in the Court of King's Bench, from 1785 to 1798 inclusive, by *T. E. Tomlins*, of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 12s. boards. Butterworth.

Decrees of the Court of Exchequer in Tythe Causes, from the usurpation to the present time, by *Hutton Wood*, volume the 4th, and last. 15s. boards. Robinsons.

Juridical Arguments, by *Francis Hargrave*, Esq. including those delivered by him on the Will of *Peter Thellusson*, Esq. 4to. vol. 2d. 1l. 11s. 6d. Robinsons.

The Case upon the Will of the late Peter Thellusson, Esq. by *Francis Vesey*, jun. Esq. barrister. 5s. sewed. Brooke and Rider.

A Synopsis of Practice; or General View of the Time when the proceedings in an action

should be carried on in the Court of King's Bench, and Common Pleas. 2s. Brooke and Rider.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

Mathematical and Philosophical Repository. By *T. Leybourn*, No. 7. 2s. 6d. Glendinning.

Principles of Algebra, second part, or the true theory of equations established on Mathematical demonstration. By *William Frenet*. Robinsons.

MEDICAL.

Advice to Commanders of His Majesty's Fleet serving in the West Indies, on the preservation of the health of seamen, by *Leonard Gillestie*, M. D. Surgeon to the Naval Hospital, Fort Royal, Martinico. 1s. Cuthell.

Facts and Observations relative to the nature and origin of the pestilential fever which prevailed in Philadelphia, in 1793, 1797, and 1798. By the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. 9d. J. Phillips.

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Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica, as they occurred between the years 1792 and 1797. And on the means of lessening mortality among the troops, and among Europeans in tropical climates. By *William Lempriere*, apothecary to the forces, 2 vols. 13s. boards. Longman and Rees.

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An Essay on the Causes, early signs, and prevention of pulmonary Consumption, for the use of Parents and Preceptors. By *Thomas Beddoes*, M. D. 5s. boards. Longman and Rees.

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Account of the regular Gradations in Man, and in different animals and vegetables, and from the former to the latter, by *Charles White*. 4to. 10s. 6d. boards. Dilly.

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The English Negotiator, French and English, composed of familiar letters and conversations and letters on commercial correspondence, by *J. A. Romain*. 5s. Richardson.

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Report of the Committee on Finance, upon the Court of Justice, and Offices dependent upon them. 2s. 6d. Clarke and Son.

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MONTHLY MAG. NO. XLV.

Grove Hill, a descriptive Poem; and an Ode to Mithra, ornamented with fine engravings, royal 4to. 1l. 4s. boards. Arch.

A French Epistle in verse, from the Devil to Peter Pindar, 1s. 6d. Cawthorn.

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Speech of the Right Hon. John Foster, in a Committee of the House of Commons of Ireland, April 11, 1799, on the Union with Great Britain. Robinsoms.

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LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

ACUTE DISEASES.

No. of Cases.

Typhus Mitior	-	-	3
Peripneumonia Notha	-	-	4
Catarrh	-	-	7
Ophthalmia	-	-	5
Acute Rheumatism	-	-	7

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dyspnœa	-	-	10
Cough	-	-	12
Cough and Dyspnœa	-	-	14
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	-	6
Hæmoptoe	-	-	4
Afcites	-	-	3
Anasarca	-	-	4
Hydrothorax	-	-	2
Hepatitis Chronica	-	-	3
Cephalalgia	-	-	10
Vertigo	-	-	2
Hemicrania	-	-	3
Ophthalmia	-	-	4
Epistaxis	-	-	2
Amenorrhœa	-	-	5
Menorrhagia difficilis	-	-	3
Chlorosis	-	-	4
Enterodynia	-	-	3
Diarrhœa	-	-	5
Vomitus	-	-	2
Dyspepsia	-	-	7
Gastrodynia	-	-	6
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	2
Dysuria	-	-	4
Herpes	-	-	3
Tinea	-	-	2
Pfora	-	-	1
Jaundice	-	-	2
Hysteria	-	-	4
Hypochondriasis	-	-	5
Palpitation of the Heart	-	-	1
Gout	-	-	1
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	12

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephemera	-	-	3
Menorrhagia Lochialis	-	-	3
Metodynia	-	-	5
Rhagas Papillæ	-	-	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	-	-	2
Herpetic Eruptions	-	-	3
Tinea	-	-	4
Tabes Mesenterica	-	-	2
Ophthalmia	-	-	2
Hooping Cough	-	-	5

Although we have advanced beyond the period in which winterly diseases generally prevail, the weather still continuing very cold, we have had a large number of cases of catarrh, dyspnœa, cough, and rheumatism.

The instances of ophthalmia, which have lately occurred, have been uncommonly numerous. This may probably be attributed to the long continuance of east and north-east winds. This disease has been distinguished by nosologists according to the part of the eye which has been the seat of it, or according to the remote causes by which it has been produced. It has sometimes its seat in the membranes of the eye, when it has been denominated ophthalmia membranarum; when it has appeared chiefly on the edges of the eye-lids it has been termed ophthalmia tarfi.

These two kinds are however very frequently connected. This disease often appears in connection with scrophula or syphilis, in which case it is very liable to occur on every slight occasion.

It has lately been produced in several instances

instances by exposure to a cold air, after which, has been observed a fullness of the vessels of the tunica conjunctiva, accompanied with considerable pain, an effusion of tears, and intolerance of light. There is generally a discharge of an acrimonious fluid, which during the night closes the eyes, and renders some emollient application necessary for the more easy separation of the eye lids.

This disease, though the symptoms at the first appearance may be very similar, admits of a great variety of treatment, depending on the general state of the constitution, the original cause, and varying circumstances of the case. These have been so accurately distinguished, and so judicious a mode of treatment has been recommended by Mr. Ware in his different writings on the subject, that we cannot do better than direct the attention of the practitioner to this source of information.

The following List of Deaths is given by the Bills of Mortality for the last three months.

Abcess	-	-	5
Abortive	-	-	10
Aged	-	-	439

Apoplexy	-	-	32
Asthma	-	-	295
Bleeding	-	-	1
Brain Fever	-	-	1
Cancer	-	-	13
Child-bed	-	-	46
Consumption	-	-	1353
Convulsions	-	-	1033
Croup	-	-	4
Dropsy	-	-	220
Fever	-	-	510
Gout	-	-	25
Gravel	-	-	2
Hooping Cough	-	-	190
Jaundice	-	-	23
Inflammation	-	-	194
Liver grown	-	-	4
Lunatic	-	-	32
Measles	-	-	24
Miscarriage	-	-	1
Mortification	-	-	43
Palsy	-	-	19
Pleurisy	-	-	8
Rupture	-	-	3
Small Pox	-	-	410
Still-born	-	-	161
Stone	-	-	1
Suddenly	-	-	42
Teeth	-	-	108
Thrush	-	-	6
Water in the head	-	-	15

ORIGINAL POETRY*.

THESEUS, a MONODRAMA;

Abridged from the German Chorus-drama of F. L. STOLBERG, author of Travels, the Island, &c.

PERSONS.

Theseus, and a Chorus of Athenians.

Scene. The Forum of Athens.

Chorus. **L**IVE royal Ægeus' son! live our new king!
Jove save great Theseus: long live noble Theseus!

Theseus. Silence, Athenians, careless of my sorrows,
Here to the forum ye have dragg'd my steps
To hear the tale of all we underwent,
And now your frantic shouts deny me audience.

Chorus. Live royal Ægeus' son! live our new king!

Theseus. From the Piræus hither thickening clouds
Have throng'd our path with noisy gratulation,
And noisier question. Ye deny me leisure
To shed the tear of grateful reverence,

To pour libations on a father's tomb;
My locks to shear and hallow to his manes.
Not the dark veil which grief with heavy hand
Has cold around my brow to you is sacred—
Peace, then, Athenians, 'once for all, and hear.

Chorus. Peace, peace, ye men of Athens,
hush and hear.

Theseus. For Crete, with favouring wind, ye know we sail'd,
In Crete with favouring wind we safely landed,
I, with the seven youths, and seven maids;
And all your other tributary gifts.
Our vessel drawn upon the strand, we march'd
In orderly procession, crown'd with garlands;
Between long hedges of applauding Cretans,
Who gaz'd delighted on my fair companions,
To Minos' palace.

Cruel tho' he seem,
And for this Minotaur, this monster-god,
Hid in deep labyrinths by guardian priests,
From Athens have exacted many a year
Corn, oil, and wine, and for its server's service,
The flower of beauty, and the bloom of youth,
Galling to us as really was his yoke,

* We are very sorry that the Poetry of the last month, from the accidental want of its usual correction, should have appeared with so many gross inaccuracies. The reader is requested to attend to the following material errata:

In *Rajiac*, *Stanza 4.* for gentlest, read ghastliest
Stanza 22. --- freemen, r. foemen
Stanza 25. --- On r. As
Stanza 27. --- water r. valour

In the *Sonnet to Delia*, for fight r. sighs
In *Mr. Bowen's lines*, for pillows r. pillars
for change (twice) r. charge

Yet

Yet with mild sway at home he leads a people
Almost un govern'd, peaceably and happy,
And from the schools of Ægypt and the east,
He has brought them equalizing laws and rites,
Worthy a brotherhood of upright men.

High on his throne the hoary-bearded king
Sat, and beside him stood his many children;
Among them Ariadne—fair to see
As roseate clouds of even while the sun
Plays with their golden curls. On me her
glance,

Which o'er our moving train awhile had roll'd,
Rest'd—on her alone my eyes were bent,
And Afrodite gave us both to quaff
The nectar, which in Hebe's cup she mingles,
Draught love-inspiring. To the king I said:
The son of Ægeus, Minos, kneels before thee.
Ere I deliver up the accusom'd tribute,
One boon I crave: let me alone be shut
First in the labyrinth with this mere club.
Strife with a god—(if such this son of Apis
By his tame worshippers be rightly deem'd)
Theseus shall dare unfeared: rites which bring
On man oppression cannot come from Jove.
If me the Minotaur's ferocious force
Bring to the ground, be these, as wont, his
booty:

Cull'd from the garden of Athenian youth,
They are a tribute worthy of the gods,
But worthy to be grudg'd them. If I conquer,
(Minos thou wilt not deem me impious then,
But may'th with honour gird my shining front)
O send me back, not merely with the friends,
Whom from the idols greedy ministers
I shall have rescued, but as best befits
The son of him, thy former guest and friend,
Giving me Ariadne for my bride.
Fairer than moon or sun is Ariadne.

With earnest mildness Minos heard nor
frown'd;

Methought a faint smile cautiously repress'd,
With'd the success he car'd not to forbode me.
He look'd on Ariadne, who, with eyes
Downcast and blushing, quickly veil'd herself.
First spake he with the elders of the people
Words for the croud not meant, and thus re-
plied:

Arm'd as thou art, go to the labyrinth:
There let the gods decide upon thy doom.
Spare they thy life, the king shall spare it too,
And send thee back with honor to thy father.

Two days in Minos' palace I partook
The rites of hospitality; and oft
Would Ariadne weigh with fearful eye
The club I carried, measure my brown arm,
With shy intreaty hang about her father,
And sweetly turn on me much-saying glances.
On the third day, at even, I was led
Into the labyrinth, arm'd with this club,
And with a lighted torch. Not many steps
Beyond the vestibule along a gallery
(Of galleries and apartments, winding stairs,
And secret chambers, endless is the number)
Had I proceeded, ere the rustling step
Of one in glistening garments crept upon me.
I held my torch above my head and gas'd:
'Tis I, my Theseus, spake the whispering form,

'Tis I, thy Ariadne! Take this coil,
The thread is fasten'd to the entrance-door;
Let it unwind as thou shalt pace along
The subterranean wilderness of vaults,
'Twill reconduct thee to the light of heaven.
Here I await thy coming, not unwilling,
If thou shouldst fall, to be the monster's booty;
If that should fall, then Theseus, to be thine.
She spake, and shrunk aside in sightless dark-
ness; [my torch.
The door, which clos'd behind her, quench'd
I wander'd on in midnight, grop'd my way
Down dewy steps, at times my footfall waking
Dull echoes of the abyss. Ere long, the shine
Of distant radiance mark'd the pillar'd cavern.
Nearer and nearer to the spot I came,
Where, in the eternal blaze of thousand lamps
That star his dungeon-temple, on a floor
With ossal strewn, and bones, stalk'd the fierce
god.

At me with angry front and reddening eye
He springs, at me he points his sharpest horn:
This club with timely heavy well-aim'd blow
Shatter'd his skull—he fell to rise no more.

Chorus. Hail, Theseus—Heracles, the
monster-slayer, [Theseus!
Long live the noble Theseus! Jove, save
Theseus. Singing, that Ariadne soon might
hear

Some pledge of my success, I hastened back,
Coiling about the handle of my club.
The thread, my faithful guide. Soon as I
found her

She led me to her father. See, said she,
The monster-slayer: let the hero be
Thy son-in-law, and give to me, for dower,
The seven youths and seven maids of Athens,
'That we may carry with us joy to all;
Thou shalt remit the tribute now for ever.

Chorus. Live Ægeus' son the guardian king
of Athens, [elaps'd,

Theseus. Minos consented. But a week
And to our nuptial pomp the youthful train
New-clad, with roses garlanded and myrtle,
Dancing, strow'd basket-fuls of flowers and sang
The festive glees of love. With fragrant torch
Blythe Hymen lighted to the bridal bower
The happy Theseus; and beside his bed
Drew close the saffron veil. Alas, how near
Stood by the couch of pleasure Nemesis.
Six days, short days, were given to rejoicings;
The seventh to our embarkment. Tepid gales
Swell'd the white sail, the streaky streamer
quiver'd [tracing,
O'er the smooth sea, our ship long furrows
Rang with the measur'd noise of song and
cymbals [pull.

That taught and cheer'd the rower's measur'd
At night we saw the flame-capt hill of Naxos
To us unfriendly. On the fiery mountain,
Dark storms awaited, lour'd, and burst upon us.
The loud winds roared, like flames of burning
towns,
Between the watry vallies. Lightnings flash'd
Only to show the rocks toward which we
drifted. [ship

'Twas much we stranded, much we tow'd our
Beyond

Beyond the billows back-draught, much I
lodg'd,

Borne in a state of swoon upon my shoulder,
The ash-pale Ariadne in a temple
Which overlook'd the climbing waves of foam.
Slowly Poseidon's anger had abated.
First of the stars through the departing clouds
Shone forth *the crown*: shouting, the sailors
hail'd

Its white and welcome ray, foreboding calm;
And soon to their Æolian caves the winds
Were sunk once more—in skies serenely blue
The day-break climb'd aloof—the trickling
brine [groves

Ooz'd from the glittering rock, and the still
Shining in moisture, woo'd the golden dawn.
During the storm we had thrown overboard
Our store of food. I bade the young men fetch
Out of our ship our bows and arrows, left
All the old men, the rowers, and Konnides,
To guard the vessel and the women, went
To roam the forest and brought down much
game.

It was Lyæus holiday. The grove,
We hear, to him was sacred. Mænades,
Mad with new wine, their red cheeks smear'd
with lees,

Hurling in air their ivy-girded spears,
Roaring defiance, came in angry clouds
To punish our profaneness. Wildly savage,
They smote with stones the stragglers of our
party; [pliant,

I pluck'd a branch, and, as befits the sup-
per, 'twas in sign of parley, while my friends
Collected closer. I began to tell

The tale of my distress. Their softening
hearts,

Like flowers unclosing to the warmer noon,
Appear'd to heed my prayer, when a fierce
priest,

His holy garments torn, his face on fire,
Came running toward us breathless—Stone
them all, [shriek'd,

The miscreants, spare them not, his anger
The other pirates have profan'd the temple—
Have borne on board the offerings of the people;
Onarus' life is threaten'd—your high priest.
Anew began the storm of drunken wrath.

Stones flew. Clubs clatter'd. Glittering
spears press'd on: [them,

And the wine-dropping ivy, that inwreath'd
Was stain'd with Grecian blood. Our gather'd
band

With slow but backward footsteps to the sea
From thickening crowds retreated—with their
arrows,

While yet these lasted, staying the rash onset
Of the more forward. Near our ship, now
launch'd,

Konnides with some few awaited me.
Soon, I exclaim'd, Athenians, comes our turn.
Take weapons, we'll chastize the barbarous
crowd.

Be not so rash, he said, time scarce remains
For flight. Thy friend Pirithous is no more.
He fought for Ariadne until death.
Onarus, the barbarian king or priest,

Came to the temple, saw the beauteous stranger,
With well-arm'd hundreds forc'd her from our
hands—

She sank a victim at Lyæus' altar:
Ask not—away—to thee she's lost for ever.
I will have vengeance. "Half thy friends
have fallen." [madness."

Give me my weapons. "It were fruitless
The old man won on them to drag their leader
From Naxos unreveng'd: he yet will bear
His living anger to the accursed shore;
On the dear spot, where Ariadne vanish'd,
Slay to her shade a hecatomb of men,
And from the jaws of Hades ask again
The brave Pirithous fallen for his friend.
Pirithous—Ariadne—to the man
Who knew and lost you—joy is ever dead.

Vainly your spirits seem'd to haunt my couch,
Smiling in bloom celestial!—Ariadne!
Thee had Lyæus self with beamy hand
Beckon'd to walk Olympus, press'd for thee
Immortal nectar in the cup of gods,
Girt with a crown of stars thy shining hair,
And on thy lips—still should I grudge his
prize [lights.

And wail with gnashing teeth my robb'd de-
Such dreams Poseidon sent. Ere we beheld
Emerging dim the lov'd Acropolis,
In sign of mourning the black sail was hoisted;
So with my father Ægeus 'twas agreed
When we departed hence. Ah me! his love
Thought of no sorrow but a murder'd son.
Ye know that from the rock whence he
was gazing

At the sad sight he fell—
Not caring to survive an only son
On a rash errand, as he thought, to Crete
Sent for the people.

Chorus. Be our Ægeus thou,
Long live our king, thy father's worthy son,
Sent for the people, for the people sav'd.
Bring here the crown, bind it on Theseus' brow,
Live royal Ægeus son! live our new king.

Theseus. With a great honor, men of
Athens, ye
Propose to adorn me; for the crown adorns
Only the brow, whereon the people place it;
And but conceals the head, which heirs its
brilliance,

Alas! how often it conceals a head
Void, feeble, careless of each public duty;
Lewd, or rapacious, brooding long oppressions,
Or stain'd with crime, and dropping human
blood.

Whom it encircles a long curse pursue,
If he not holy keep the people's rights.
Laws are the bands of citizens: remain
The laws with strength to bind both king
and subject; [victim,
He who would climb above them, fall their
And, like the robber of the desert, find
No quarter!

Chorus. Prince, be thou our legal monarch.
Hail Theseus king!

Theseus. I have not desir'd the crown;
But I am glad ye thus to me allot it: [nians,
More glad than ye suspect; for know Athe-

I consecrate this crown henceforth to Jove.
 Our only monarch be the king of heaven!
 He ever—under him let the free people
 Here be the sovereign: theirs to choose the men
 Who weigh out justice with impartial hand:
 Theirs to bestow each office of the state,
 To order war, or to conclude on peace.
 My arm, my head, my heart belong to you,
 And shall—while the warm blood-drops throb
 along [these limbs—
 These veins—while see these eyes, or stir
 While! glows between these lips, the breath of
 heaven.

Should you to me commit the general's sword,
 I'll draw it; when and where and why you
 will;

And bright or bloody yield it up again,
 Soon as the will of the free people bids.
 Though you are launching on an untried water
 The ship of freedom, fear not—she will right,
 And on the open sea all-glorious glide
 In shouting pomp with swelling sails along.
 If to the rudder me at times you call,
 With Jove's assistance and your love, unfeared
 I'll grasp the helm; but at your nod give place
 To any worthier pilot you may find.

Chorus. Hail Theseus—Theseus, guardian
 god of Athens.

Our only monarch be the king of heaven,
 And under him the sovereign people reign!

Theseus. Compare not me with the im-
 mortal gods:

What I have done was but the obvious duty

Of any man so station'd. 'Tis in me
 A pleasant sacrifice. Fair lots and foul
 Out of the lap of fate on me have fallen;
 But none so fair, so welcome to my soul,
 None I so thank the gods for, as for this,
 To be the founder of Athenian freedom.
 How blest who dwells a freeman with the free,
 Where each, obedient to the laws of all,
 Bends to his equals, ne'er to a superior.
 Who feels this pleasure he can ne'er suppose
 It more than human to descend a throne
 In order among men to be a man.

The king on the Euphrates he would do it,
 He on the Nile too—were the veil remov'd
 With which the diadem surrounds their eyes.

Chorus. Our only monarch be the king of
 heaven,

And under him the sovereign people reign!

Hail Freedom, like the sky-ascending sun;
 The bliss of nations ripens in thy beam:

Safety, the nurse of life,

There rears her branchy tree.

Through thee alone the father-land is dear;
 Without thee an unmeaning senseless name,

A less than air, a dream

Woven of the shade of smoke.

O Freedom, Freedom, music to the ear,

To the heart sunshine,—Courage at thy call

Kindles, and Talent starts

To chase the forms of Beauty and of
 Truth.

*Mr. GOETHE'S OBSERVATIONS on the LAOCOON, concluded from page 352,
 of the present Number.*

THE youngest makes unavailing ef-
 fort; he is struck with inquietude,
 but not hurt; the father makes powerful
 efforts, but not however being able to
 succeed; his efforts even produce a quite
 opposite effect. He irritates his adver-
 sary, and he is hurt by him. The eldest
 son is only slightly injured; he does not
 yet feel himself oppressed nor affected with
 pain; he is afraid at the wound and mo-
 mentaneous movement of his father; he
 utters a cry, endeavours to extricate his
 foot from the serpent which has injured
 it; he is therefore here an observer; a
 witness who takes a part in the action,
 and the work is terminated.

What I have only hitherto touched of
en passant, I shall here again notice par-
 ticularly; and that is, that all the three
 figures have a double action, so that they
 are occupied in a very various manner.
 The youngest of the sons would extricate
 himself by raising his right arm; and he
 pushes back the head of the serpent with
 his left hand; he would alleviate the

present evil, and prevent a greater one;
 this is the highest degree of activity
 which he can now exert in his constrain-
 ed state. The father makes efforts to
 disembarass himself from the serpents,
 and the body would, at the same time,
 avoid the bite which it has just received.
 The movement of the father inspires the
 eldest son with horror, and he endeavours
 to extricate himself from the serpent,
 which, as yet, has only infolded him
 slightly.

I have already said above, that one of
 the greatest merits of this monument, is
 the moment which the artist has repre-
 sented, and it is on this point that I shall
 now add a few words.

We have supposed that natural ser-
 pents have entwined a father sleeping by
 the side of his sons; that the different
 movements of the action might have a
 certain gradation. The first moments,
 during which the serpents infold the
 body then asleep, announce events; but it
 would be an insignificant moment for the
 art.

art. We might, perhaps, imagine a young Hercules sleeping and infolded by serpents; and the artist might lead us to guess by his figure, and the tranquillity of his sleep, what might be expected from him when awake.

Let us go further, and let us imagine the father and his sons feeling themselves interlaced by serpents; in whatever manner this may be, we shall see that there is only a single moment in which the interest is the greatest: it is that in which a body is so infolded that it can no longer defend itself; in which the second, although yet in a condition to defend itself, is nevertheless wounded; and in which the third has, lastly, some hope of saving itself. The youngest son is in the first state, the father in the second, the eldest son in the third. Let us endeavour to find yet another state; let us try to distribute the parts differently from what they are here!

In reflecting then on this action, from its commencement, and finding that it has arrived to its highest degree, we shall soon perceive, by representing to ourselves the moments which are to follow that which is figured by the monument, that the groupe must entirely change, and that we cannot find another moment of the action which is so precious for the art. The youngest son will be stifled by the serpent that infolds him; or if, in his situation, which deprives him of all succour, he irritates it further, the serpent will bite him. These two states are insupportable, because they are extremes which ought not to be represented. As to the father, the serpent may bite him again in other parts; but then all the situation of his body would be changed, and the first bites would be lost for the spectator, or they would become disgusting, if the artist had a mind to indicate them. There is yet another case: the serpent may turn away, and attack the eldest son; this last is then brought back to himself; there is no longer any personage interesting himself in the action; the last appearance of hope disappears from the groupe, and the representation is no longer tragical, but cruel. The father, who repotes now upon himself, in his greatness and his sufferings, would turn round towards his son, and he would become an accessory figure, interesting himself with another figure.

In his own sufferings, and those of another man has only three sensations, fear, terror, and compassion; he foresees with inquietude the evil which approaches him;

he perceives on a sudden an evil which strikes him, and he takes part in the suffering which yet remains; or which has already passed; all the three are represented and excited by this monument, and even by the most suitable gradation.

The arts of design, which always labour for the moments when they chuse a pathetic subject, will seize that which excites terror; poetry, on the contrary, will chuse those which excite fear and compassion. In the groupe of *Laocoon*, the sufferings of the father excite terror to the highest degree; sculpture has done in it all that it could do; but, either for the sake of running through the circle of all human sensations, or of moderating the violent impression of terror, it excites compassion for the situation of the youngest son, and fear for that of the eldest; leaving yet some hope for this last. It is thus that the ancients gave, by variety, a certain equilibrium to their works; that they diminished or strengthened an effect by other effects, and were enabled to finish an intellectual and sensible whole.

In a word, we may boldly maintain, that this monument exhausts its subject, and that it happily executes all the conditions of the art. It teaches us, that if the artist can communicate his sentiment of the beautiful to tranquil and simple objects; this same sentiment shews itself nevertheless, in its greatest energy and all its dignity, when it proves its force by figuring varied characters; and when in its imitation, it can moderate and retain the violent and impassioned expressions of human nature.

The moderns have often been mistaken in the choice of subjects for pathetic representations in sculpture. Milo, whose two hands are locked in the rift of a tree, and who is attacked by a lion, is a subject which the artist will endeavour in vain to represent in such a manner as to excite a pure and true interest. A double grief, unavailing efforts, a situation which deprives him of all relief, can only excite horror, and cannot even touch.

Lastly, I shall drop a word or two on the relation of this subject to poetry.

We are unjust towards Virgil and poetry, when we compare, be it only for an instant, the most finished chef d'œuvre of sculpture, with the episodical manner in which this subject is treated in the *Æneid*. As the unfortunate *Æneas* is to relate himself, that he and his compatriots have committed the unpardonable fault of suffering the horse to enter their city, the poet has only to contrive

means to excuse this action: every thing tends to this; and the history of Laocoon is only a rhetorical figure, in which we may very well allow of some exaggeration, provided that it answers the end which the poet designs it should. Immense serpents then proceed out of the sea; they have a crest on their head; they light on the children of the priest who had insulted the horse; they infold, bite, and pollute them with their venom; they afterwards infold the breast and the neck of the father, who runs to their succour, and they raise their heads to shew their victory, whilst the unfortunate one they oppress calls for succour in vain. The people, who are struck with terror at this spectacle, fly; no one dares any longer undertake the defence of his country; and the hearer and reader, affrighted at this marvellous and disgusting history, alike consent that the horse shall enter into the city.

The history of Laocoon, in Virgil, is only therefore a mean to attain a more considerable end; and it is yet a great question, whether this event be a proper subject for poetry.

Some Observations on the Groupe of Laocoon and his two Sons.

The right leg of the eldest son is of a most agreeable elegance.

The expression, and the turn of the members in general, and of the muscles, is admirable in the entire work. In the

legs of the youngest son, which are not remarkably elegant, there is something so natural, that we find nothing like it under this relation: the legs of the father, especially the right leg, also possess great beauty.

Restorations.

A considerable part of the serpents, and probably the two heads, are of modern workmanship.

The left arm of the *father*, up to the juncture of the shoulder, and the five toes of the left foot, are restorations; the right foot, however, has suffered nothing.

In the *eldest son*, the end of the nose, the right hand, the three first toes of the left foot, the end of the great toe in the right foot, have been restored; the belly having been somewhat damaged on the right side, this part has also been restored.

The end of the nose, the right arm, two fingers in the left hand, and the five toes in the right foot, of the youngest son, have been restored.

It is only the right arm of Laocoon which has been well restored in burnt earth, and as most say, by Bernini, who, nevertheless, if it be really his work, has herein surpassed himself. The other restorations, which I have just mentioned, are in marble; they are carefully done, but with little art, and with convulsive contortions, in the taste of the school of Bernini. It is thought they were done by Cornachini.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Month of May.

Mr. JEFFERY'S PATENT for a set of MACHINERY adapted to convey Coals from the Spot at which they are dug, to the Mouth of the Pit.

THE working of PIT-COAL, though but of late origin in France, is very ancient in Britain. So long since as in the days of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs of England, this fossil was used for fuel. After the native woods had been very generally wasted, its utility came to be more sensibly understood. In the *fifteenth* century, pit-coals were dug for fuel, both in Scotland and in England, in various places, and in large quantities. While the great towns were enlarged, while manufacturing establishments were multiplied, and commerce extended, the use of pit-coals was greatly increased. But for its coal works, none of the principal towns of England could have risen to their present magnitude; even its woollen manufactures might never have been improved to rival those which once flourished in Italy, Spain,

France, and Flanders; nor could its cotton works, its works in steel, and other metals, or its potteries, have had an existence. In the latter part of the now closing century, while the population and the manufacturing establishments of Britain have been so prodigiously increased, the consumption of pit-coals has increased in proportion. Happily, the strata of this fossil in the northern counties are so immense, that we can scarcely look forward in imagination, to the time at which they are likely to be quite consumed. The distance of these strata from London, if it enhance the price to the inhabitants of the metropolis, has, however, the beneficial effect of producing a necessity for sea-carriage, by which a considerable number of hardy mariners are continually formed and maintained.

But, independently of any costs of carriage, the work of digging pit-coal is exceedingly expensive. The labour is excessively severe: the confinement at it,

under-ground, is disagreeable: its unwholesomeness and dirtiness are extremely repulsive: the necessity for unremitting toil, in order to afford sufficiently regular supplies of fuel, makes it often requisite to yield to very unreasonable demands from the colliers. And it is natural that all these circumstances in combination, should make the wages of those who work in coal-pits enormously great.

On this account, there is, perhaps, no abbreviation of labour more to be desired than that which, lessening the toil of the collier, shall enable him to throw out a greater quantity of coals, than formerly, within a given time, and shall thus diminish the price of the coals in the market. The labour of conveying the coals, after they are dug, from where they are left by the collier who digs them, to the mouth of the pit, is a very troublesome part of the toil which they demand. To accomplish this, and to clear the pits of water and foul air, a complex and expensive system of machinery is usually employed. Even the advantages of the *steam-engine* still leave much to be wished for.

We have, therefore, great pleasure in announcing that Mr. HUMPHREY JEFFERIES, of Newcastle upon Tyne, has recently obtained a PATENT for an improved modification of the apparatus for the conveyance of coals from the bottom to the mouth of the pit, by which the usual labour of this operation will be facilitated and abridged. A series of engravings would be necessary to make his improvement clearly intelligible to the reader. But, we think it, a good one; we hope the world will derive benefit from it; and we wish the patentee an adequate reward for his ingenuity.

MR. REHE'S PATENT for an Engine for the Conveyance of Water from one Place to another.

THE discoveries of GALILÆO, TORRICELLI, and PASCAL, relative to the pressure and the elasticity of the atmosphere, have given to the moderns very great scientific advantages in the management of water, which the ancients did not possess. Our wells, our drains, our mounds, our sewers, our mills, our canals, and all our hydraulic arts, sufficiently evince this truth. By regulating the pressure of the atmosphere upon any piece of water, we can now direct its movements almost at our pleasure. Water is next after fire, the most useful handmaid of the arts. We announce, therefore, with pleasure, that Mr. SAMUEL REHE of London has just enrolled a patent for an engine for the convenient conveyance of water *one place to another*; from which,

emolument to the inventor, and utility to the public, may be reasonably expected to result.

We noticed in our xlii Number, p. 62, the extensive practical importance and utility of Mr. COLLIER's *new machines for percolation*, (applicable to all fluids, but more particularly *water*) for which he had obtained a patent: we have now much satisfaction in adding, that on further inquiry, we highly approve these inventions, grounded on the only true principles that can shorten this process, which has hitherto been always found tedious in the extreme.

First.—He removes the difficulty resulting from the clear fluid passing through its own impurities, by taking a direction from the external parts of the filtering medium inwards, from which it is drawn off.

Secondly.—An urged pressure is employed, which speedily forces it through the percolating pores.

Thirdly.—Though the apparatus takes up comparatively no room, and the expense is very easy, it is so contrived, as to contain more filtering surface, in contact with the fluid, than a large stone does when full.

We think it necessary to state these particulars, more in detail than we otherwise should do, because modern improvements have so manifestly shewn the great advantages of water to the constitution, in cleansing the vascular system from unctuous matter detained by the absorbents, and thus giving activity to the circulation and secretion of the fluids; while the attempts of the faculty, to introduce water into more general use, either in its simple state or mixed, have been impeded by the extreme difficulty of procuring it in any tolerable degree of purity.

The means Mr. COLLIER has employed, to deprive any quantity of fluid of its colour or putrescent qualities, by a given quantity of charcoal, are likewise highly ingenious.

We are concerned to find, that, in our last number, there was an error in regard to the name of Mr. SAMUEL SANDY HICKLING of Birmingham, the proprietor of the patent for the application of vitreous compounds to iron, &c. While we thus rectify that mistake, we cannot help mentioning, that, if the authors of new inventions would take the trouble of transmitting to the publisher of the Monthly Magazine short notices of the specifications of their patents, they would invariably find the interest of the proprietor of every truly valuable invention to be much more effectually served by thus making it faithfully public, than by that mystery in which it is sometimes endeavoured to conceal the subjects of such patents from the knowledge of the world.

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. MARSH, the translator of *Michaelis*, and author of "Letters to Mr. Travis," is now employed at Leipzig in translating his work in the German language, which he lately published, intitled, "*An historical Review of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the time of the Treaty of Pilnitz and the Declaration of War against England, founded throughout on authentic Documents which have been carefully collected.*" In this work the English nation and government are vindicated from the aspersions thrown on them in Germany, as being the authors of the present war. The English translation will be in London at the end of the summer. An offer has lately been made to Mr. MARSH to accompany the embassy to Constantinople, with a view of examining the Greek and Oriental MSS. in the Ottoman libraries. The lovers of literature are in hopes that it will suit his health to take this journey, as the republic of letters may expect to derive important discoveries.

The Rev. H. BOYD, translator of the "*Inferno of Dante*," is now employed upon a translation of the "*Filippo, Don Garzia*," and "*Congiura de' Pazzi*," of Count Alfieri.

A work is in the press, under the title of the "*General Apiarian*," wherein a simple, humane, and advantageous method of obtaining the produce of Bees, without destroying them, is pointed out in a series of letters to a friend; by Mr. ISAAC, Secretary to the Western Apiarian Society.

An "*Answer to Mr. BELSHAM's Review of Mr. WILBERFORCE's Treatise*," is in the press, written by the author of the "*Age of Infidelity, &c.*" with a word to the author of "*Letters on Hereditary Depravity*."

The Royal Humane Society has proposed the following questions for the year 1799:—

I.—*What are the best means of preserving Mariners and others from Shipwreck?*

II.—*What will be the most probable means of keeping the Vessels afloat, so as to preserve the Lives of those who may be in such perilous Situations?*

III.—*The most certain Methods of conveying Assistance from Shore, to Vessels in Distress, within a certain Distance of Land, and when Boats dare not venture out to the aid of Shipwrecked Mariners?*

On the 20th of May was opened, at No. 118, Pall-Mall, the Milton Gallery; consisting of a series of pictures from the poetic works of John Milton. Painted by HENRY FUSELI, R. A. Admission 2s. Catalogues, with the passages to which the pictures refer, 6d.

Mr. SHERWIN, of Enfield, intends to publish a work on the "*Affections both morbid and salutary, excited in the Human Frame by external Absorption.*" In the year 1787, Mr. SHERWIN communicated a paper on this subject to the Medical Society of London, a part of which, relating to the absorption of emetic tartar, was published in the second volume of their Memoirs. In the introduction to that paper, which was not published by the Society, appears the following striking passage, on account of recent discoveries respecting the cow-pox:

"May it not be conceived, that some particular unsuspected substance applied to the human frame, in a state of moisture or effluvia, may be imbibed and excite an infectious disorder, which shall afterwards propagate itself from one patient to another? Small-pox, measles, infectious sore throat, &c. may have been thus originally excited, though mankind may for ever be ignorant of their respective sources."

We learn that Mr. PARKINSON is about to enlarge his work of "*Medical Admonitions*," by the addition of a table, pointing out the degrees of danger manifested by various symptoms; and an Essay on the injurious consequences of the excessive indulgence of children. Such a work is truly a desideratum in English literature, and cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects, especially among those classes of society, which are prejudiced in favour of quackery.

Mr. LE SAGE has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, "*A Genealogical, Chronological, Historical, and Geographical*

graphical Atlas," exhibiting all the Royal Families in Europe; their origin, decendency, marriages, &c. together with the various possessions, foreign wars, civil commotions, famous battles, religious troubles, minorities, titles and orders, courts of law, remarkable events, &c. of each kingdom.

Professor SCHRANCK, of Ingolstadt, has lately enriched the science of Botany with a work treating on that very curious and interesting branch, called *physiology of vegetables*. The author has taken a particular view of the secondary vessels of plants, by which he understands the down, the spiculæ, the glands, and the vesicles. His principal object is to shew that these vessels may afford an additional mean of determining, with accuracy, the classification of Linnæus, when his distinctions are equivocal; and that such vessels, according to MALPIGHI, form the extremities of those canals, in which the fluids that supply the plant with nourishment circulate; and which only inhale the air, without exhaling it. Much has been done in this curious branch of botanical science, by the ingenious labours of HALES, INGENHOUSZ, DUHAMEL, BONNET, and SENNEBIER; but the German professor aims at a systematic arrangement of this fascinating subject, which has not been attempted by his predecessors.

Our dramatic readers will remember the report, which was industriously circulated last winter, that the Emperor of Germany had dismissed the celebrated KOTZEBUE from his court, and the appointment he held, as Poet Laureat, and Director of the Imperial Theatre, for reasons which (it now appears) must have been fabricated by his enemies.

The following is an accurate statement of facts, on the truth of which our readers may fully rely:—M. von KOTZEBUE had, for various reasons, but most probably of the same nature as those which induced him to quit the Russian service,* voluntarily applied to the emperor for his dismissal. This request FRANCIS complied with; and, besides expressing the fullest satisfaction with his conduct, granted KOTZEBUE a pension for life, of one thousand florins, or about one hundred guineas; with liberty to spend it in whatever country he pleased.—To fill this important office, the emperor

has appointed the learned M. von RETZER, and the Aulic Secretary, von ESCHRICH, who in future, in conjunction with the three oldest members of the Imperial Theatre, are to form a committee, and divide the former functions of KOTZEBUE. It is confidently reported, that this celebrated dramatist has already left Vienna, and is now on his way to England.

As a dramatic anecdote, connected with the preceding article, we are requested at present to mention, that KOTZEBUE'S "*Stranger*," as performed on the Drury-lane Boards, in the Spring of 1798, has not been so great a *stranger* to French literature, as he has been to our own. As far back as the year 1792, a French, but very imperfect and mangled translation of this play was published at Warsaw, under the title, "*L'Inconnu Drame en cinq actes, traduit librement, &c.*"—(Vid. *Magazin Encyclopedique*, No. xxiv. p. 567.) The further particulars of this interesting discovery have been promised us, by the same correspondent, for a future Number.

Professor BELLERMANN, of Erfurt, has just published the fourth volume of his classical work, intitled, "*A Manual of Sacred Literature*;" containing a critical and historical retrospect of whatever relates to Africa, and has a tendency to illustrate the ancient accounts of that country, as recorded in the Bible.—In the present political convulsions of Egypt, it must be highly satisfactory to the Divine, as well as to the lovers of literature in general, to learn that the learned Professor, who is one of the most acute German critics of the age, has, in a very ingenious manner, connected the earliest information we possess of that colonizing country, with the most interesting recent events; while he has furnished the reader with a complete Alphabetical Index to the four volumes of this work, which affords an excellent view of the whole *Archæology and Geography* contained in the *Sacred Volume*.

The two first numbers of a splendid and highly-finished work have lately been published at Leipzig, which claims the attention and patronage of every lover of the arts. The publishers are the respectable booksellers Voss and Co. and the work is written with great taste by the celebrated senator, Dr. STIEGLITZ, under the title, "*Designs of Ornamental Architecture, or Representations of actual and ideal Buildings, with plans and elevations,*"

* Vide the "*Monthly Magazine*," vol. vi. page 118 and 119; for August, 1798.

in a series of one hundred engraved plates : To which is added, a Treatise on the beauty of the Art." Second Number (in German) consisting of thirteen plates royal folio.—All the drawings are from the pencil of Mr. *Schwender*, and are engraved by *Citizens Gaitte, Piquet, and Ransonnelle* of Paris, and Mr. *Boettger* of Leipzig. Eight Numbers, containing from twelve to thirteen plates each, will conclude this magnificent work : the subscription price for each is five rix-dollars, or about one guinea English.

The second volume of "*A Universal Dictionary of Commercial Geography*," by *PEUHEU*, is just published at Paris. The remaining two volumes are shortly to follow.

Citizen AZUNI has lately published "*An Historical, Geographical, Political, and Physical Account of the Kingdom of Sardinia*." A good description of that country has been hitherto a desideratum ; which is well supplied by the present work, at a time when this as well as the other countries of Italy are become more interesting than they have been at any time since the fall of the Roman Empire.

There has just issued from the Parisian press, a translation of *Guthrie's Geographical Grammar*, by *Citizens NOEL, Ex-Ambassador to the Batavian Republic, and SOULE'S*, author of the History of the American Revolution, and translator of *Blair's Lectures*. It is published in three volumes, 8vo. 2100 pages, closely and elegantly printed, with an Atlas in 4to. of 34 maps. This is not merely a translation, there being nearly a third part of new matter, particularly an account of the events that have occurred in the different parts of the world since the last edition of *Guthrie*, in 1796 ; the divisions ancient and modern, compared with the new Republics ; the last partition of Poland ; the discoveries of *Peyrouse* and *Vancouver* ; a succinct theory of the earth and rivers from *Buffon* and *Lametherie* ; a concise analysis of *Busching* and *Zimmermann* on Europe ; and of the German and English Geographers *Brunn, Fabri, Brooke, Gordon, &c. &c.* besides several later writers : a Treatise on Foreign Exchange ; a History of the Banks and Commercial Companies of Europe ; a Table of the Weights and Measures of different nations compared with those of France old and new. There are also several maps that are not in the original work. Upon the whole, with the corrections, additions, and improvements, which this standard book has re-

ceived from the learned translators, it may be well considered one of the most complete systems of geography that has ever appeared ; and it is without exception the cheapest, the price being only 21 livres, or 24 livres with coloured maps.

The French Journals state, that there is at Naples, a Seminary for the natives of China, to which a number of Chinese, induced by the representations of missionaries, have been in the practice of coming in order to be instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion. But that those who returned to China have immediately been hanged, and thus enjoyed the supreme felicity of martyrdom. Such is the anxiety of that extraordinary government to prevent innovation.

FOURCROY'S "Elements of Chemistry," have been translated into the Swedish language, by the celebrated Dr. *SPARMANN*, and into the Danish by M. *SCHIST*.

The learned philologist, *DANIEL WYTTEBACH*, has been lately appointed Professor of Rhetoric, universal, literary, and philosophical history, antiquities, Greek and Latin literature, at *Leyden* : and so great an acquisition does that university consider this professor, that they have not only engaged to allow him an annual salary of ten thousand livres, but have also exempted him from all the fees, to the payment of which he otherwise would be subject as a professor, and member of the faculty of philosophy.

While the Alps have been a thousand times traversed, and their beauties and natural curiosities have excited the admiration of travellers ; while their mineral and vegetable productions have enriched the cabinets and herbals of philosophers and virtuosi, the Pyrenean mountains have, till of late, been unaccountably neglected : that reproach, however, no longer remains. Among the numerous works that have within these few years described that vast and curious chain of mountains, we have to notice Dr. *FABAS*, of St. Saviour's, "*Observations on the principal Mineral Waters of the high mountains of the Pyrenees, and their medicinal virtues, particularly those in the mountain of Saint Saviour, with several important cures effected by the latter.*"

The late Leipzig fair has produced a vast number of publications, which are, as usual, of a two-fold character ; and the majority of them little better than common place. Some honourable exceptions, however, there are. Among the latter, as a work of extraordinary value,

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of the first consequence, and which has already made a great noise among the German literati, is a formidable attack on Professor KANT, by no less a champion than the celebrated HERDER. This writer, no less acute than KANT himself, and far more learned, to a more fertile imagination joins all the graces of diction; in a word, a man, whom his co-temporaries already style the *Plato of Germany*, has undertaken to shake the reputation of that *Prussian idol*, and bring it down to its proper level, in a work entitled, "J. G. HERDER's *Metakritik zur Kritik der reinen Vernunft*. I. Theil, *Verstand und Erfahrung*. II. Theil *Vernunft und Sprache*. Leipzig p. f. HARTKNOCK, 8vo. 1799."

WIELAND's "*Gespräche unter vier Augen*" (an ingenious satire against the French, and their unjustifiable conduct towards the Swiss), is now translating at *Weimar*, by Mr. MELLISH, an English gentleman, resident in that city. The same gentleman is engaged upon GOETHE's new and celebrated poem, entitled, "*Herrman und Dorethea*," in blank verse.

Of WIELAND's "*Agathodæmon*," the second and last volume has appeared. The venerable bard is said to look upon this as his best *prosaic* work. It is certainly fraught with genuine wisdom, and will afford an exquisite mental repast to those who relish the manly beauties of the Grecian and Roman writers. It contains the life of Apollonius of Tyana. Towards the close of this work is a series of most curious and ingenious conjectures, on the manner in which Christianity made its way through so considerable a part of the globe.

At Dessau, in Upper Saxony, there has been formed for three years past an establishment for publishing *Prints and Engravings*, denominated the "*Chalcographic Society*." A vast capital is embarked in this undertaking, which has already proved an excellent resource and encouragement to the German artists of every description that cultivate *design*. On the merits of the performances, which this institution has produced, GOETHE has given a very candid and ingenious critique, in his "*Propylæon*," a periodical work, of which two numbers are already edited. GOETHE's critiques possess this merit, that they instruct, without wounding the feelings of any individual artist. It therefore cannot fail of producing the most solid and extensive advantages to the progress of the graphic art, in Germany, which boasts the original invention of that art.

Mr. GOESCHEN, of Leipzig, a gentleman of extensive information, and great liberality, and who ranks with our BENSLEYS and BULMERS (having carried the art of printing in Germany to its highest pitch of excellence), has nearly completed the splendid edition of the *new Testament in Greek*, with ingenious *prolegomena*, by that eminent philologist, Dr. GRIESBACH. Our German correspondent to whom we are indebted for these notices, and who has seen a specimen of this work, says, that no lover of sacred criticism, or amateur of fine typography, can behold it without admiration. Our readers may expect a detailed account of this splendid edition of the *new Testament* in a future number of the *Monthly Magazine*.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1799.

FRANCE.

DURING the eventful years which have elapsed since the commencement of the French Revolution, democratic rage has enacted some enormities at the mention of which humanity shudders. But a massacre has lately been committed in the vicinity of Rastadt which, for cruelty and breach of public faith, equals if not exceeds, any event of modern history.

The assassination of the ministers of the French Republic at Rastadt, was announced by the French Directory to the Council of the Ancients on the 5th of

May. As the narrow limits to which we are confined only allow of an outline, it is taken from the account of Jean Debry, who can say with *Æneas*,

"—quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando,
Myrmydonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles
Ulyssæi,
Temperet à lacrymis?"—

Jean Debry, in his letter dated Strasbourg, the 1st of May, states, that on the 28th of April, at half past seven in the evening, a captain of hussars of Szeltzei, stationed at Gegenböck, came on the part

of his Colonel, to declare verbally to Baron d'Alluni, that the French deputies were to quit Raftadt; and afterwards came with an order to quit that city within twenty-four hours.—Already had the hussars of Szelzter taken possession of it, and occupied all the avenues. At eight o'clock the French ministers entered their carriages: when they arrived at the gates of Raftadt, they found an order to permit no person to enter or go out. An hour was spent in parleys.—But at length the Austrian commandant gave an order for the departure of the French legation only. They demanded an escort, but it was refused; and the commandant declared that they should be as safe as in their own rooms. In consequence of this they proceeded on their journey: but were not fifty paces from Raftadt, in company with the Ligurian legation, when a detachment of nearly 60 hussars of Szelzter, in ambush upon the canal of La Murg, fell upon their carriages, and obliged them to stop.—Jean Debry's was the first; six men, armed with drawn sabres, tore him out with violence: he was searched and robbed of all that he had. Another, who appeared to command this expedition, arrived on horseback, and asked for the minister, Jean Debry, who, supposing he came to his rescue, answered, "I am Jean Debry." Scarcely had he uttered the words, when with a sabre he was cut down to the ground. He was immediately assailed on all sides by fresh blows. Tumbled into a ditch, he appeared to be dead: the banditti quitted him to proceed to the other carriages, and he availed himself of this instant, and escaped; wounded in different places, and losing blood on all sides. Bonnier was assaulted in a similar manner, and killed; and Roberjot was massacred almost in the arms of his wife, who was seven months advanced in her pregnancy. The same question was put to his ill-fated colleagues as to him;—Are you Bonnier?—Are you Roberjot? Their carriages were pillaged, and every thing became the prey of the brigands; the papers of the legation (which probably were the main object with the assassins) were carried off, conveyed to the Austrian commandant, and claimed in vain. The secretary of legation threw himself into a ditch, and by favour of the night, escaped the blows of the assassin; Jean Debry, in the mean time, crawled to an adjacent wood. His private secretary, Belin, was detained by six men to witness these scenes of horror. His valet de chambre was thrown into

the river. Every member of the diplomatic corps made the greatest efforts to break through the line of the assassins, and to come to the assistance of those to whom assistance might yet be administered. But it was not till one in the morning that the wife of Roberjot could arrive at M. de Jacobi's, the Prussian minister; and the wife and daughters of Jean Debry at the house of the minister of Bremen and Hanover. Debry wandered about during the whole of that dreadful night, fearful of the day, which might expose him to the Austrian patrols. About six o'clock, however, he took the resolution of returning to Raftadt, and saw on the road the naked bodies of his two colleagues.

The Directory, on the 9th of May, sent another message to the Council of Five hundred, on the disparity of the revenue to the public expences. It concluded by observing, that nothing could be more urgent than to raise the receipts to the current expences of the year, by filling up the *deficit*, which was a subject of the most serious alarm. Annexed to this message was a further report of the minister of finance, in which he justified, by official statements, the financial report which he made on the 25th of April.

The same council, on the 11th of May, proceeded to the *appel nominal* upon the ten candidates for the Directory. The number of votes amounted to 420. The candidates, who appeared to have the greatest number of votes, were Citizens Sieyes, Gohier, General Lefebvre, Duval, &c. On the next day the president declared the result of the scrutiny. Out of the 420 votes, Lefebvre had 338 suffrages; Sieyes 236; Duval 216; these three were therefore returned as candidates. No other person having had a majority of votes, a second scrutiny was entered upon. The number of votes present was 400: Gohier obtained 232 votes; Charles Delacroix 203; and no one else having the majority, a third scrutiny was ordered for the following day: when the council proceeded accordingly to nominate five other candidates for the vacant office of director.

According to the accounts from the Austrian army, dated Stokach, the 20th of April, it appears, that, as the French after having been driven from Schaffhausen and Petershausen, still occupied an advantageous position in the small town of Eglisau, on the right bank of the Rhine, the Archduke had directed Prince Schwartzenberg to dislodge them from that post; that, in pursuance of these directions, he approached the place, and fum-

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moned the enemy to surrender; and that, upon an answer in the negative being returned, he had attacked them with such impetuosity that they were soon compelled to abandon their station, and retreat.

It appears from the account of General Melas, of the proceedings of the army of Italy, dated the 15th of April, that on the 14th, the whole Austrian army crossed the Mincio, and encamped near Campagnola and Monté—Olivetano pushing the advanced posts as far as Marcaria, on the Oglio, and Monté Chizaria, on the Chiese. Upon this, the French retreated on the right, beyond the Oglio; and on the left, beyond the Chiese. General Vicksaſſouich instantly occupied Salò, by which he established his communication with the army. On the 18th of April, the Austrian army encamped between Capriano and Casello. Mantua was then left to its own means of defence; it became blockaded at a certain distance; and the Austrian patrols advanced to its very gates. The Austrians took from the French at Casal Maggiore, a convoy of thirty-six pontoons, dispersed the escort, and made near an hundred prisoners. One of the Austrian detachments even entered Cremona, and the French retreated to Lodi.

The town and fortrefs of Brescia* were taken on the 20th of April, by the Austrians and Russians in conjunction, of which the following are the particulars. The 20th, at midnight, Field Marshal Otto, by orders from Field Marshal Kray, who was charged with this enterprize, quitted his camp, with his division in two columns. The battalion of Nadaſty, posted in Rerato, advanced upon the high road by Euphemia, as far as the entrance of the suburbs of Brescia. This battalion being joined by two others, directed their attack against the gate of Torre Longo. The battalion commanded by Major General Kraus, marched on the high road of Cremona, by St. Zeno, against the gate of Alexander. This column was augmented by a corps of horse artillery, and all the rest of the cavalry pushed forward as far as the high road to Cremona, to cover the left wing. This enterprize was supported by five hundred cossacks, one thousand foot chasseurs, and five hundred grenadiers, under the orders of the Russian general, the Princes

Gortheials and Bagration. After these dispositions, Field Marshal Otto sent a second summons to the French commander, and a refusal having been returned, the town was bombarded at six o'clock in the morning, and in the space of an hour and a half, several cannon were dismounted. This circumstance, together with the approach of the battalion of Nadaſty to the gate of Peschiera, caused the French to give way, and to retire with precipitation into the citadel. The pioneers immediately forced the gate, and by the exhortation of Field Marshal Kray, the inhabitants assembled upon the ramparts, and lowered the drawbridge. The battalion of Nadaſty then entered the town. The French kept up a continual fire from the citadel, but without doing any mischief. This induced Field Marshal Kray to summons the commander of the citadel, who at first wished to withdraw his troops unconditionally; but, perceiving the preparation of the imperial and Russian troops to take the citadel by assault, they resolved to capitulate. By this capitulation, the garrison, consisting of one thousand men, was made prisoners of war. Forty pieces of cannon, eighteen mortars, a great quantity of ammunition and provisions of all kinds fell into the hands of the Austrians.

It appears that General Suwarrow, after the taking of Brescia, proceeded to take possession of Bergamo, Leno, Tuzzo, and other places on the right banks of the Adda: at Bergamo, however, the French defended themselves with great bravery. These successes were following up on the part of the combined army with the greatest energy; and on the 27th of April, a general action took place near Milan between the French under General Moreau, and the allied army under General Suwarrow. In this bloody action, five thousand are said to have fallen in the field on each side, but the general result is reported to have been favourable to the allies. Further particulars of this important battle are deferred till our next.

AMERICA.

By the last accounts from the United States, it appears another insurrection had broken out in the western part of the state of Philadelphia, which bore a more serious and formidable aspect than that of Gallatin, and the other insurgents in the mountains. Colonel Williams, who had been in Northampton County, laid before the president a detail of the recent transactions there. He stated that a very se-

* Brescia is the capital of Bresciano, and a Bishop's see, situated on the river Garza, 95 miles west of Venice.

rious opposition to the laws had for some time manifested itself in the rebellious county of Northampton, and it became necessary for the marshal to assert the authority of government. He accordingly proceeded to the scene of insurrection, and arrested twenty-three persons for sundry acts of resistance to the operation of the law, imposing a tax upon houses. In the house of representatives, on the 2d of March, a warm discussion took place on the bill for vesting the power of retaliation, in certain cases, in the President of the United States; and the question for postponing the consideration of it until the next session was negatived by 35 to 32 votes. After some amendment, the bill was passed by 56 to 34. On the Sunday following, the house met, when the president informed them and the senate, that he had approved and signed the different acts which had passed both houses. A vote of thanks to the speaker having passed, he adjourned the house *fine die*.

IRELAND.

The principal subjects which have lately engaged the attention of the Irish legislature, have been the regency and the indemnity bills. The commons having formed themselves into a committee, on the former of these bills, on the 11th of April, the speaker commenced a speech of great length and animation, complaining of the manner in which his political conduct, respecting the adjustment of 1782, had been represented by the British minister. He stated, that when he had declared in 1785, that "things could not remain as they were," he was speaking merely of commerce, and it was certainly a great want of candour to represent him as talking of the constitution. Near the end of his speech he made an impressive apostrophe to the Irish nation, calling upon them, without any regard to their difference of their religious opinions, to unite in preserving the liberties of their country, and not to make a concession of their constitution, which could never be retracted but by an appeal to arms. Lord Castlereagh spoke very ably in reply. Sir B. Roche, Sir J. Blaquiere, Mr. Coote, Mr. Monck Maion, Mr. Alexander, and Col. McDonald followed on the same side against the bill. It was supported by Mr. Ponsonby, Sir J. Parnell, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Arthur Moore. The bill passed the committee, and the report was ordered to be received on the 13th.

The commons went into a committee on the indemnity bill, on the 22d of

April, when counsel were heard at the bar in behalf of Matthew Scott of Carrick-on-Suir, Esq. against it, as tending to nullify his action for false imprisonment, against T. Judkin Fitzgerald, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county of Tipperary. The prime serjeant spoke in reply to the arguments of the counsel: he said it was argued as if this bill infringed the law as it formerly stood, and repeated the former act of indemnity. He contended that the present bill did neither. It only carried into execution with more effect the provisions of the indemnity act; namely, that when members were engaged in putting down a dangerous rebellion, and were obliged, in many instances, to act in opposition to established law, those persons having acted from a laudable and useful motive, should be protected from the penalties of the law. But, if any man were to act under such a pretext, in a way in which no reasonable man could be supposed to act for the public safety, then he saw no reason why the party should not meet with due punishment; the commission of the injury would make a *prima facie* case for the plaintiff; nor could there be any good reason why the defendant should not be cast if he could not shew probable cause, nor why the jury should not find true ground upon which they could find a verdict for the plaintiff. The danger of juries finding popular verdicts against parties charged with offence, which they had been led into from a regard they had to preserve the public tranquillity, afforded also a good argument why the judges should be invested with that controuling power over the verdict which this bill gave them. Indeed they already possessed this power to a certain degree; for it was the common practice of the courts to set aside verdicts which were had against the direction of the judges. With respect to the argument, that making the jury find express malice wherever they found for the plaintiff, would, in a great measure, frustrate the plaintiff's action;—that was the very object of the bill. It went to protect the loyalist against the paying damages, in cases where he had acted from a good motive. It was also an object of the bill to leave nothing in obscurity; but to make the jury state, in their verdict, the grounds on which it was found. The Hon. Mr. Yelverton replied to the prime serjeant. He contended, that under this bill, a monster, who had committed enormous cruelties, under the pretence of keeping the public peace, would often escape with impunity,

impunity, and especially if the suffering object was a stranger; for against him it would be said, the defendant could have no malice, when, at the same time, the want of it was supplied by much worse motives. With respect to Mr. Fitzgerald, it was said, he acted from no bad intention:—if so, then the present law would indemnify him; but if he had acted from other motives than a regard to the peace of the country, surely the legislature would not screen such a man from punishment. Though he was sure that the judges who filled the benches at present were incapable of abusing any power which might be given them, he could not agree to a clause which gave the judges a controul over the verdicts of juries; for we might again see a Jeffries preside in a court of justice. General Hutchinson spoke against the bill; and contended that Mr. Fitzgerald's conduct was not such as entitled him to the protection or interference of parliament. The report on this bill was received on the 30th of April, and several arguments of counsel were re-produced against the clauses, providing that juries should find the malicious motives, and that judges might certify against the quantum of damages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 19th of April, introduced two bills into the house of commons, which tend to put further restraints upon the press, and the liberty of association. When the house had resolved itself into a committee, to consider of the report of the secret committee, to take into consideration the traitorous correspondence carried on between this country and Ireland, Mr. Pitt said his first object was, agreeably to his majesty's message, relating to the removal of state prisoners from Ireland to Scotland, to enable the executive government to transfer prisoners to any part of the country which it might think proper. His next object was, by measures of precaution, to destroy those secret societies which were linked together, concerting means to destroy the established government, and in doing so, the committee would agree with him, that, as it was the characteristic of jacobinism to assume various shapes, according to the circumstances of the time, so should new means be adopted to meet its machinations. The societies to which he alluded were distinguished by the names of the London corresponding societies; the society of united Irishmen; the united Scotchmen; and the united Britons.

These acted, he said, in a manner repugnant to all the ancient habits of the British constitution; and to suppress these, the most energetic measures should be adopted, that did not trench on the constitutional liberties of the people. In addition to this, he said he meant to propose a measure of amnesty; and after this merciful warning, if any transgressed, then they should be subject to a summary punishment—a pecuniary fine to be recovered by a magistrate, before whom they were brought and convicted. This, he had no doubt, from the description of persons concerned in the conspiracy, would have a most salutary effect. In point of *moral guilt*, the committee would perceive that *heavy punishment* was alone commensurate to the crime; therefore, in dealing thus leniently with the general *herd*, it was his intention to apportion the punishment to the crimes of the ringleaders, and making certain offences liable to transportation for seven years, or such other punishment by fine or imprisonment, as a court of criminal judicature should think fit to inflict. He then adverted to the punishment of *publicans* and others, who should permit political societies to assemble. Respecting *debating societies*, he said, that if suffered at all, they ought to be licenced, and under the controul of the magistrate. Where such meetings were held, contrary to the act, the house should be indicted as a disorderly house.

The next subject to which he called the attention of the house, was the *press*. The liberty of the press, he said, was either a great blessing or a great evil to a country. In future he wished to make it criminal to have any hand-bills published without the name of the printer; and he thought it necessary, that every manufacturer of types, and presses, should deliver in an account of the persons to whom they sold the same; and that those in whose possession private presses were, should, under certain penalties, be obliged to deliver in an account of the same to be publicly registered. To remedy the objects in view, he proposed to bring in two bills, of which, what had been said was the outline. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to explain and continue for a time to be limited the bill for suspending the *habeas corpus* act, and also for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually suppressing *political societies*.

Mr. Tierney in a very forcible speech, combated all the arguments which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had urged in favour of throwing further restraints on the

the liberty of the press, and the power of the subject to associate, and contended at great length, that there were laws at present in being sufficiently effectually to punish all the abuses both of the press and associations of the people. No man wished more than he did to suppress every attempt at sedition; but as an honest man, he could not see so large a portion of the liberty of the subject surrendered to the present ministers on such slender grounds. The report on which these strong measures were founded was less supported by evidence than any he had ever seen. The Committee he opposed to the Committee on the Bank affairs, which was composed of gentlemen of both parties, but the present was composed of gentlemen of a certain description, for the most part servants of the crown.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, on the bill for more effectually suppressing seditious societies, &c. On the 6th of May, several clauses were proposed and added to the Bill, among which was one for extending the Clause of the Lectures in the Two Universities, and to the Lectures in the Hall of the Inns of Court, authorised by the Benchers of the respective societies. Another for exempting the meetings of Free Masons, and the Free Mason's Tavern, and the subordinate Lodges, formed under the sanction of the Grand Master, and which should be registered with the Clerk of the Peace for the County; and another clause for exempting the presses of the Two Universities, from being obliged to take out licences.

The House of Commons on the 6th of May, having resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for augmenting bail to be taken in certain cases of misdemeanour, &c. in Scotland, the Lord Advocate said that since he had first introduced the Bill,* he had reconsidered a clause which he had intended to move, namely that in certain cases no bail at all should be taken, and was of that opinion still, but a learned friend of his (the Attorney General) had intimated a wish that instead of taking away bail in any case, it should be provided that the Judges of the High Court of Judiciary should in certain cases have a sound discretionary power, judging of a case altogether to order what sum they pleased to enter into as recognizance of bail, such as might answer all the purposes of compelling the party to appear and abide trial; to which

he in deference to the judgment of his friend had acceded.

Mr. Tierney said, that at all events this was an alteration of the law of Scotland. In England a person convicted of a libel was subject to fine and imprisonment; in Scotland to transportation; yet the inhabitants of Scotland had one advantage, which those of England did not possess, which was that in Scotland no more than a given sum should be demanded for bail: whereas in England the sum was unlimited, as the sum now proposed (60*l.*) was on the ground of the alteration of the relative value of money, yet he very much questioned if that value should come back to its original standard, that the law would be altered accordingly in favour of the subject. If the measure was only assimilating the law of Scotland with that of England, he should have no objection, provided the likeness was to become general, but this was only giving the people of Scotland, a law similar to that of England, where it was more harsh than the Scotch Law. The Attorney-General replied to the arguments of Mr. Tierney, and observed that in England, the Attorney-General can have no bail until conviction if he proceeds upon information, although he may have bail upon an indictment found by a Grand Jury. In England every private man may have a Special Jury upon his case, when he exhibits a complaint against another, in Scotland he can have no such thing.—He then took notice of the practice of transportation in Scotland, and observed that it was not merely a punishment for a libel, as the honourable gentlemen had observed; but for an offence which was compounded of that and various other acts, which together was called *sedition*. The clause for extending the bail, &c. was then inserted in the bill, and the report was ordered to be received the next day.

The House of Commons on the 21st of May took into consideration the Report of the Committee, appointed to inquire into the state of the Prison in Cold Bath Fields. Sir Francis Burdett rose on this occasion, and entered at great length into an elaborate defence against the insinuations upon his conduct, in paying visits to that prison; he reprobated in strong terms the prohibition from the Duke of Portland, against his having permission to visit prisons in future, and concluded a long speech, with moving the recommitment of the Report.

Mr. Sheridan supported the motion, on which the House divided. — Ayes 6— Noes 147.

* See p. 333 of our last Number.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] Mr. Ginger, bookseller, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Stanley, daughter of John Stanley, esq. of Glendon Lodge, Northamptonshire.

At St. Botolph's, Aldgate, Mr. A. Ventom, to Miss E. Neale.

Mr. Williams, of Great Ormond-Street, to Miss Willis of Anstey, Hampshire.

Flower Freeman, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Parry of Uxbridge.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mr. J. Burks, bookseller, to Miss Mary Emmerson.

Henry Kensington, esq. to Miss Brooks of Hans Place.

At St. Mary-le-bone, John Osborn, esq. of Demeray, to Miss Mary Tulloh, only daughter of John Tulloh, esq. of Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square.

Philip Perring, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jackson, esq. of Camberwell.

Benjamin Durcombe, esq. late of the West Indies, to Miss Lee, of Mile End.

Mr. Gethen, of Cateaton-street, to Miss Williams, of Red Lion-street, Holborn.

Mr. John Cospe, to Miss Baldwin, eldest daughter of William Baldwin, Esq. of Lower Brook-street.

At Deptford, Mr. Cookson, to Miss Frances Ann Kennett, of Eltham.

Mr. Davidson, jun. of Fifth-street Hill, to Miss Teale, of Clapham Common.

Mr. Thomas Warrington, of Change Alley, to Miss Eaton of Gracechurch-street.

At St. James's, J. W. Roberts, esq. lieutenant of his majesty's yeomen of the guard, to Miss Mary Dod, of Hampton.

At Limehouse, Thomas Mason, esq. of Rattellife Cross, to Miss Hitch, of Poplar.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. R. Peckham, of Breakbourne, near Canterbury, to Miss A. Gowland, daughter of Thomas Gowland, Esq. of Billiter-square.

Mr. Statham, of Apothecaries Hall, to Mrs. Francis, of Water Lane.

Richard Bleamire, of Highbury-place, to Miss Johnson, of Ely-place.

Mr. John Whistaw, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of James Jones, esq. of Chiselmhurst, Kent.

The right hon. John Earl, of Tabby Hall, to Miss Russell, of Parson's Mead, Croydon.

Captain Charles Nichol, of the 16th regiment of foot, to Miss Kitty Russell, North End, Croydon.

Died.] In St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, Joseph Towers, LL. D. distinguished in the annals of patriotism, in the republic of letters, and in the pulpit of dissenters. Dr. Towers, like his great precursor and friend, Dr. Franklin, was originally bred a printer and bookseller.

At a very early period of life, from a sincere conviction, obtained by reading—that great bane of all tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical!

—he became firmly attached to the principles of liberty, both in respect to church and state; and no man has been more zealous in behalf of the freedom of his country, and of mankind. This favourite idea has, indeed, been always warmly cherished by the sectaries in general, and they must be allowed to have fanned the sacred flame, and kept it alive in the nation, during the most alarming and critical periods.

After his call to the ministry, Dr. T. was chosen pastor of the congregation of protestant dissenters at Highgate; this occurred in 1774; and in 1778 he was nominated morning-preacher to the dissenters at Newington-green. In the latter of these offices he succeeded the worthy, pious, and amiable Dr. Price, who had been appointed to the congregation at Hackney. He continued, however, to officiate at Newington-green, in the afternoon, for some years; and his colleague and himself seemed perfectly agreed relative to all the leading points in politics and religion. On the 4th of November, 1788, being the completion of a century from the revolution, that event was celebrated with great solemnity; and the doctor, at the request of a committee, delivered what may be termed a *civic sermon* on the occasion, which was listened to with great attention, and printed afterwards at the request of the stewards.

While the Society for Constitutional Information flourished, the name of Doctor Joseph Towers stood conspicuous among the most active of its members. He had been ballotted for in 1782, and continued to act with it until 1794, when the books and papers were seized by order of government, and the secretary taken into custody. On the 13th of June, of the same year, the doctor received an order to attend the Privy Council on the day following, which he accordingly obeyed; and was examined relative to the proceedings of a club which boasted of the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Effingham and Derby, Sir William Jones, Mr. Sheridan, Drs. Price, Kippis, John Jebb, Mr. Erskine, &c. &c. among its associates. On this occasion, Dr. T. although visibly depressed by the yellow jaundice, evinced great firmness, and was dismissed without being obliged to give bail, at the voluntary intercession of a dignified clergyman then sitting as a member of the board, and who is supposed to have been the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the establishment of the society called "The Friends of the people," he was also voted a member.

The life of this gentleman presents few other memorable events, his literary labours excepted, which evince a series of study and toil, seldom to be met with, even in those who have dedicated their whole time to letters alone.

His principal works are the following:

1. In 1763, "A Review of the genuine Doctrines of Christianity, &c." 8vo. with the name annexed.

2. In 1764, an anonymous "Enquiry into the question, whether Juries are, or are not, judges of Law as well as of Fact; with a particular Reference to the Case of Libels."

3. The first seven volumes of "British Biography;" the first volume of which was published in 1786.

4. Between fifty and sixty articles in the new edition of the Biogr. Britan. with the letter T. annexed.

5. In 1773, "An Examination into Sir J. Dalrymple's scandalous attack on the Memory of Sydney and Russell."

6. In 1774, "A Letter to Dr. Johnson, occasioned by his recent political Publications."

7. In 1786, "An Essay on the Life and Writings of Dr. Johnson."

8. In 1788, "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Frederick III. King of Prussia."

9. "Observations on Mr. Hume's History of England."

And 10. "An Oration delivered at the London-Tavern, on the 4th of November, 1788, on occasion of the Commemoration of the Revolution, and the Completion of a Century from that great Event."

The various Publications of Dr. Towers, the boldness of his principles, his unabated zeal and the side he had taken during the American contest, all tended to render him conspicuous. The Doctor was admitted, in 1779, to the academical honours of the university of Edinburgh, having received the degree of LL. D.

Dr. Towers, as a writer, possessed great accuracy of judgment, and great command of language; as a man, he was eminent for the benevolence of his views, and the disinterestedness of his conduct; he was animated by an enlightened and ardent attachment to civil and religious liberty, and was distinguished by the most intrepid and inflexible integrity.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mr. John Churchill, familiarly styled "Jack Churchill" by the numerous circle of friends who admired his good humour, and companionable qualities. Nobody understood mankind better than this gentleman; nobody had a more ready turn for *repartee*. His wit, though pointed, was so much softened by a jovial pleasantry, that the object of it was content to join in the laugh, at his own expence, without feeling resentment. Mr. Churchill, like his brother the poet, was strongly inclined towards politics: At one period of his life he was among the most ardent supporters of Mr. Fox, but latterly acted in the most

open enmity to the interests of that great martyr to political consistency, and the genuine principles of freedom. Mr. Churchill's habits, however, were more fixed than his political attachments, for he continued too social, too much inclined to the enjoyment of private ease, to be capable of that exertion which public stations require. The illness which put a period to his life, had long preyed upon him, and was by no means sustained with that degree of fortitude expected from a manly character.

In Stamford-street, James Moore, esq. of Cheap-side.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 60, Sir Robert Clayton, bart. of Morden Park, Surrey, and M. P. for Ilchester, Somerset.

In Prince's-street, St. James's, Mrs. Sarah Barclay, wife of Mr. George Barclay.

At his apartments in Oxford-road, Lieut. Col. Commandant W. Troughton, of the late 129th regiment

At Newington-place, Surrey, aged 76, Cornelius Van Mildert, esq.

At Brompton, aged 76, Mrs. Harding.

At his apartments at Westminster, Mr. Charles Williams, many years one of the door keepers and messengers of the House of Commons.

At Newington, Surrey, Mrs. Cropley, wife of Mr. Cropley, surgeon.

At Mile End, Mr. Edward Dampier, formerly an officer in the East India Company's service.

In the Strand, Mrs. Charlton.

In Clerkenwell, Mr. C. Wright of the Navy Office.

At Surrey-place, Kent Road, John Bryan, esq.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess of Dumfries.

In Charles-street, Hanover-square, Miss Frances Affleck, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Affleck.

At Queen's Elm, Brompton, Mrs. Colebatch.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Newman.

At his house in the Tower, John Vidger, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

At Waltham-tow, Miss Slater, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Slater, esq. of Low Leyton.

At Hackney, Mrs Walker, of the Terrace.

John Ross, esq. of the Navy Pay Office.

In Charles-street, Cavendish-square, aged 22, John Davison, esq.

At Islington, aged 66, John McClellan, esq.

At the same place, Thomas Galbreath, esq.

At Vauxhall, William Atkinson, esq.

In Berners-street, Mrs. Rush.

E R R A T A.

In page 320 of our last number, line 13 of second column, for "Mess. Allen and Lawson," read Mess. *Peggs* and *Allen*.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE, in reply to an invidious passage in the Annual Register, of 1792, have published a statement, that the society had no existence at the period there alluded to, and that it has always been one of its unbroken regulations, to avoid the discussion of any topics connected with religion and politics.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Gibson, to Miss Cram.

At Durham, Andrew Anderson, esq. of Tortola, to Miss H. Hetherington of the same island.

At Alnwick, Mr. Joseph Falder, surgeon, aged 71, to Miss Laing, aged 17.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Young, tanner. Aged 84, Mr. Michael Callender, nursery and feedman. Miss Mary Newton.

Aged 84, Mr. James Fraser, a native of North Britain: At twenty years of age, he entered into the Highland watch; and served in that and other regiments 27 years; was at the battles of Val, Fontenoy, Dettingen, &c. and employed the last 37 years of his life, in the service of one family as a weaver.

At Belford, aged 90, Mr. Clement Yellooly.

At Heighington, Miss Jepson, eldest daughter of William Jepson, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A free school at Parsonby, in Cumberland, founded in conformity to the will of John Sibson, esq. (a native of that parish) is in a state of great forwardness. The building is spacious and convenient, and the nature of the foundation so liberal, that the most happy effects are likely to arise from so laudable an institution.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Brockbank, druggist, to Miss Batty, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Batty of Kendal. Mr. Cragg, surgeon, to Miss Cornthwaite.

At Beetham, Mr. Whitaker, to Miss Margaret Hadwen.

At Newhaven, Mr. Wilson, muslin manufacturer, to Miss Beck, daughter of Mr. Beck, wine merchant.

At Diffington, Mr. Henry Wilson, to Miss Miss Grimiton.

At Morresby, Capt. Ward, of Parton, to Miss Harrett.

At Torpenhow, Mr. Wm. Mitchinson, of Plumblund, to Miss Isabella Thompson, of Threapland.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Betty Thompson, widow. Mr. W. Pattinton. Mrs. Pearson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Dixon. Mrs. Story, relict of the late Capt. Story. Mr. S. Williamson. Aged 90, Mr. Pearson, formerly schoolmaster.

At Kendal, Mr. Andrew Henderson. Mrs. Mitton, wife of Mr. Mitton, linen draper.

At Sebergham, Rev. Henry Denton, vicar of Bromfield and curate of Castle Sowerby.

At Workington, aged 21, Mr. Musgrave Ellwood. Mrs. Sharp. Mrs. Clark. Mr. David Johnson, a respectable farmer.

At Carleton, near Egremont, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. Joseph Lucas.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. William Kirchner, of London, to Miss E. Cripps, daughter of the late Rev. T. Cripps, rector of Cheadle. R. Clavering Savage, esq. of Emley, to Miss E. Barlow, of Middlethorpe.

At Sheffield, Mr. Geo. Brown, to Miss E. Peech of the Angel Inn.

At Scarborough, Mr. Stephen Temple, to Miss Jane Sunley.

At Catwick, Mr. Richard Jackson, of Welton, to Miss Robinson, daughter of B. Robinson, esq. of Catwick.

At Dewsbury, Mr. John Greenwood, surgeon, to Miss Jane Greenwood.

At Whitby, John Barker, esq. of London, cornfactor, to Miss Champion.

At Bridlington, Rev. Francis Wrangham, vicar of Hunmanly, to Miss Agnes Creyke, daughter of Colonel Creyke, of Marton.

At Broadworth, Rev. J. S. Rudd, A. B. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss C. R. Kentish, of Bridlington.

At Bingley, Rev. Geo. Hutchinson, of Manchester, to Miss Collingley.

At Boffal, Mr. Wm. Arnot of Hull, to Miss A. Galtres of Claxten.

At Doncaster, Thomas Jennings, esq. captain in the 4th regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss Clibborn.

Died.] At York, Mr. Wm. Harrison, surveyor of taxes. Mr. Francis Hunt. Mrs. Bowling, relict of Mr. W. Bowling. Aged 88, Mr. Edward Smith, sheriff of York in the year 1764. Mr. J. Kingan, auctioneer. Aged 70, Christ. Rawden, esq. James Murray, esq. of Broughton. Aged 24, Mr. James Rusby. Aged 81, Mrs. Dorothy Hotham, relict of the Mr. Rt. Hotham, brewer. Aged 76, Mr. Samuel Matthews.

At Doncaster, aged 53, Mrs. Swann, wife of T. Swann, esq.

At Bristol hot wells, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. John Frederick Smith, merchant, of Wakefield—the was daughter to the late Captain Edward Howorth, and niece to the present Admiral Howorth, both of the royal navy.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Barlow.

At Leeds, Mr. Robert Rhodes. Mr. Martin Brown. Aged 77, Mr. Jeremiah Hailey. Mrs. Garland, relict of the late Mr. Garland.

At Hull, aged 61, Mr. Robert Kinder, merchant. Aged 32, Mr. William Morrill. Mrs. Applton. Mrs. Matson. Mrs. Briggs.

At Beverley, aged 52, Mr. John Tiger, iron-monger.

At Duncombe Park, the lady of C. S. Duncombe, esq.

At

At Leven-Grove, the Hon. Isabella Cary, feliç of the late Hon. Gen. George Cary.

At Knottingley, Mr. Brown, attorney at law.

At Silkstone, near Barnsley, aged 84, Rev. Samuel Phipps, vicar of that place.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Meggitt, bookseller.

At Bradford, Capt. Wm. Weatherstone, of the 84th regiment of foot.

At Cottingworth, aged 66, Henry Wm. Robinson, esq.

At Howden, Mr. Robert Middlebrooke, surgeon.

At Selby, Mrs. Fothergill, wife of Mr. Fothergill.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. John Thompson, merchant, to Miss M. Wright, daughter of the late Dr. Wright.

At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Kay, manufacturer, to Miss Fray, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fray, of Withy Grove. Rev. Thomas Gaskell, one of the masters of the grammar-school, to Miss Ann Rigby. Mr. James Fisher, to Miss Ann Makin, of Salford. Mr. Joseph Parr, attorney, to Miss Chamley of Blackburn.

At Warrington, Mr. John Boyer, to Miss Blackburn. Mr. B. Furnivall, of Oldham, to Miss M. Rollingson. Mr. G. Furnivall, to Miss L. Chorley.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Phillips, merchant, to Miss E. Robinson. Mr. Rd. Ross, upholder, to Miss A. Bushell. Mr. Rt. Wilson to Miss E. Griffiths.

At Winwick, Mr. Thomas Atherton, to Miss Layland.

At Childwall, M. D. Carr, esq. of Cork, to Miss Dawson of Mofsley Hill.

At Blackburn, Mr. F. Chadwick, of Preston, to Miss H. M. Whitehead.

At Wigan, Mr. E. Chamley, to Miss Blinckhorn.

Did.] At Manchester, Capt. Thomas Smerden. Mr. T. Burton, of the Red Lion Inn. Mr. John Jenkins, brush manufacturer. Mr. Wm. Pearson, small ware manufacturer. Mr. John Wright, taylor. Mr. Smith. Aged 34, Mrs. E. Corbett, wife of Mr. Matthew Corbett, of that place: Her affectionate and peaceable deportment, in the several relations of wife, mother, and friend, deservedly procured her the esteem of all who knew her.

At Liverpool, aged 82, Mrs. Richardson. Aged 41, Mr. Mofs, cabinet maker. Aged 88, Mr. Robert Westhead. Mr. John Lupton, broker. Aged 71, Mr. John Wilson, farrier. James Worthington, M. D. one of the original promoters of the Liverpool Dispensary. Usariah Uzuld, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Aetcon. Aged 77, Mr. J. Grimshaw. Mrs. Armstrong, widow. Mr. John Porter.

At Warrington, Miss E. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. J. Wilkinson, cotton manufacturer.

At Ormskirk, aged 70, Mr. John Jefferies, gun-smith.

At Prescot, aged 19, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw. Mr. Edmonds, formerly an officer in the army.

At Childwall, Mrs. Gascoyne, relict of the late B. Gascoyne, esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Preiton, daughter of Mr. Ald. Pritchard.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Great Nulton, Mr. Thomas Haswell, to Miss Whitehead.

Did.] At Chester, Mr. Thomas Sutton. Major Cole. Mr. Roger Cotgrave, silk-dyer. Mr. Hickson, shoe-maker.

At Primrose Hill, aged 92, Mrs. Margaret Hail.

At Sale, Mr. Bradshaw White, Son of C. White, esq. of Manchester.

At Boughton, near Chester, aged 84, John Brailey, Esq. formerly post-master at that city.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Thomas Boden, baker, to Miss Ellis.

At Glossop, J. Tomlinson, esq. of Cobnedge, to Miss E. Bradbury, of blankhead.

At Kirk-Langley, Mr. Bowyer, surgeon, of Brailsford, to Miss Copestake.

At Wingerworth, J. S. Sydney, esq. of Penhurst Castle, Kent, to Miss H. Hunlocke, daughter of Sir H. Hunlocke, bart.

Did.] At Measham, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Jewsbury, the greatest part of whose life was spent in conducting the collieries, in the lordships of Oakthorpe and Measham, with great benefit to his employers, and much credit to himself, as a faithful and skilful agent. From his principal occupation of superintending collieries, he spared attention sufficient to become, though not a professed, yet certainly an ingenious surveyor of roads, and an accurate engineer of canal navigation. To his practical knowledge he added a taste for natural philosophy, a study, which he found to be an agreeable companion of his leisure, and an enlightened guide of his labours. Mr. J. lived to reap the fruits of his good conduct; his honesty and industry enabled him to establish a numerous family in a respectable manner, to place several of his kinsmen in advantageous situations, and to bequeath good fortunes to his children.

At Meller, Mrs. Either Wild, wife of Mr. Wild.

At Willington, aged 78, Mr. Dethick.

At Ashborne, Mr. Slater, organist.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Needham, hofier, of Ashby de la Zouch, to Miss Tupott. Mr. Nath. Rutt, of London, to Miss S. Prentice. Mr. John Billings, hofier, to Miss A. Lockton. Mr. Winrow to Miss M. Sturt. Mr. Wm. Cotton, grocer, to Miss Southern.

At Newark, Mr. Reynolds, brushmaker, to Miss Wilson. At Radford, near Nottingham, Mr. J. Hewitt, factor, of Oxford, to Miss Pike of Apsley.

Did.] At Nottingham, aged 22, Mr. John Flint. Mr. Sam. Walker, butcher.

Aged 20, Mr. J. Yates, son of Mr. Yates, white smith. Mr. Summers, shoemaker.

At Newark, Mr. Geo. Stephenson, chemist, &c. Mr. John Ridge, sen. taylor. M. Ed. Eise, publican. Mrs. Stainton, publican. Mrs. Emblow, wife of Mr. Emblow, joiner. Mr. P. Marshall, linen-draper.

At Bramcote, Mrs. Pickering.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Andrews, parish clerk.

At Allockton, near Bingham, Mrs. Marriott.

At Gedling, near Nottingham, Mrs. Bigsby, widow of the late Rev. J. Bigsby, rector of St. Peters.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Briggs. Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of Bullwick, to Miss Forkinham, of Lincoln. Mr. Wm. Norton, baker, to Miss Ather.

At Bliborough, Mr. R. Stephenson, brewer, of Beverley, to Miss S. Ranby.

At Louth, the Rev. J. Mills to Miss M. Taylor, daughter of Mr. Taylor, brewer. Mr. Morris, attorney, to Miss S. Spencer.

At Barton, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Foster.

At Branston, Wm. Ellis, jun. esq. to Miss Curtois, daughter of the Rev. P. H. Curtois, of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. Sam. Bristow, shoemaker. Aged 82, Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Col. Bell. Aged 91, Mrs. Polgrave. Mrs. Ellison, aunt of Rd. Ellison, esq. M. P. Mr. Wm. Richardson, drum-major of the 34th regiment of foot; who shot himself through the head in consequence of being much involved in debt.

At Sleaford, Mr. Benson. Mr. Ouzman, publican. Mrs. Harmston.

At Sweatton, Mr. Holdernefs, farmer.

At Boston, Capt. Nath. Night.

At Stamford, Mrs. Gunning, relict of the Rev. Mr. Gunning. Miss Norcliffe. Aged 84, Mrs. E. Allen, sister to Mr. Allen, senior alderman. Aged 85, Mr. Wm. Budd. Mr. Watley Seafon.

At Falkingham, Mrs. Holdens.

At Scothorne, near Lincoln, Mrs. Patterson, wife of Mr. Patterson.

At Brigg Mrs. Aker, wife of Mr. Aker, merchant.

At Whyham, near Louth, aged 26, Miss E. Trolove.

At Bourne, Mrs. Presgrave.

At Uppingham, Mr. John Cooke, druggist.

At Rauceby, Rev. Mr. Pugh, rector of Cranwell, and vicar of Rauceby.

At Wraghy, aged 40, Miss Anne Moody.

At Tongue-end, near Bourne, Mr. Measures.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Aytton, Wm. Kemp, esq. of Belton, to Miss Box of Aytton.

Died.] At Uppingham, Miss Birch. Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. Holmes, publican.

At Belton, near Uppingham, aged 100, Mrs. Dickenson.

At Exton, aged 59, Mr. Thos. Kirk. Mr. J. Kirk, brother to Mr. T. Kirk.

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LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Cumberland, hofier, to Miss Beil. Mr. Dowley, jun. to Miss Richards.

At Gattorpe, Mr. J. Thompson, watchmaker of Atherstone, to Miss S. Hickling.

At Prestwold, R. Andrew, jun. esq. of Harrison Park, Northampton, to Miss Packe, daughter of J. C. Packe, esq. of Prestwold.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 82, Mr. Burges, manufacturer. Mr. Orten, hofier. John Howard, esq. only son of the late celebrated philanthropist. Mr. R. Rois, auctioneer. Aged 61, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Mr. Chamberlain. Mrs. Roberts.

At Great Wigton, aged 75, Mr. John Goodrich, grazier. At Witherby, Mr. J. Kifs, farmer.

At Stapleford, aged 80, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harborough, Viscount Sherard of Stapleford, and Baron Letrim in Ireland. His lordship was in holy orders when he succeeded to the earldom, and he resigned his church preferments in 1773. He erected a church at Stapleford, about the year 1789—one at Saxby, and another at Teigh in Rutlandshire. His lordship generally resided at Stapleford, in the midst of a numerous and respectable tenantry, whom it was his greatest delight to make happy, and the whole tenor of his life was distinguished by great suavity of disposition; and a heart of universal benevolence.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Tho. Goodwin.

At Ullesthorpe, Mrs. Sawbridge, wife of Mr. Sawbridge, maltster.

At Lutterworth, aged 76, Mr. R. Murphy. Aged 71, Mr. Wm. Killpack.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Hilditch, who presided over the school at that place for the last 30 years.

At Hinckley, Mrs. S. Nutt, relict of Mr. J. Nutt.

At Belgrave, Mrs. Denshire, widow.

At Ravenstoke, the Rev. Mr. Clayton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Noel, of London, to Miss J. Smith. Thos. Pearson Tettenhall, to Miss S. Gibbons. Wm. Briscoe, esq. of Edgmond, to Miss E. Farmer.

At Walsall, Mr. Wm. Whitmore, of Sneyd Farm, near Bloxwich, to Miss S. Quinton, of Bloxwich.

At Shenstone, Lieut. Wm. Green, of the Navy, to Miss Turner, daughter of W. Turner, esq.

At Tattenhall-Corbet, — Howard, esq. to Miss Bishop, daughter of the late Dr. Bishop, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Wetton Mrs. Esther Hipkifs, widow of the late Mr. John Hipkifs, japanner.

At Newcattle-under-line, Mr. John Armstrong, cornet of the 29th light dragoons, whose death was occasioned by a fall.

At Leek, aged Mr. Concliff, attorney.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Elkington, tea-dealer, to Miss Richards. Mr. Wm. Glover, of London, to Miss M. Booth, of the Wheel Inn. Mr. C. Lloyd, jun. author of "Edmund Oliver," "Poems," &c. to Miss S. Pemberton, daughter of S. Pemberton, esq. Mr. Jones, plater, to Miss Bryad, of Chaddeley Corbett.

At Coventry, Mr. Picard, to Miss L. Perkins.

At Chaddeley Corbett, Mr. Broad, timber merchant, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of the late Mr. Reynolds, attorney.

At Colehill, Mr. Tawney of Dunchurch, to Miss E. Edkins.

At Packwood, Mr. J. Gilliver, of Poleworth, to Miss M. Brooks.

At Solihull, Mr. Kendrick, to Miss E. Ingram, of Withwood Green.

At Brisnall End, Handsworth, Mr. James Willmore, to Miss S. A. Gem, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Battefon. Mr. Price. Mr. Prothero. Mr. J. Ward, attorney. jun. Mr. S. Barnes. Aged 26, Mr. Wm Hasledine. Mrs. Eliz. Timmins. Aged 64, Mrs. A. Green, and a few days afterwards, aged 54, her husband, Mr. Wm. Green. Mrs. Redfearn. Mrs. Watts of the garrison. Miss Noble, daughter of Mrs. Noble. Aged 63, Rev. Wm. Thompson. Mrs. Wright, widow. Mrs. Horsley, wife of Mr. T. Horsley, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. W. Moore, glass-cutter. Mr. Long, fellmonger.

At Coventry, Mr. Alten Jopson, filker. Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. R. Holmes. Mrs. Singleton, wife of Mr. Singleton.

At Coughton near Alcester, aged 89, Mrs. Wilkes.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Nicholson, many years parish clerk of that place. Mr. Haywood, jun. farmer. Mrs. Dudley.

At Camp hill, Mr. Richards, brewer.

At Henley in Arden, aged 88, Mrs. Jago, wife of the late Rev. R. Jago, of Smitterfield.

At Maxstock, Mr. Joseph Palmer, surgeon.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewbury, Mr. P. Heath, jun. to Miss M. Webster.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Wm. Hughes of Shrewbury, to Miss Home of Bishop's Castle.

At Highley, Mr. Geo. Longmore of Coalbrooke-Dale, land Surveyor, to Miss Powell of the former place.

At Smithcott, Mr. Jeffreys of Farley, to Miss Collins of the Walk-Mills.

At Clungerford, Mr. John Pugh of Stornore, to Miss M. Urwick of Beckjay.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Jas. Briscoe of Penley, to Miss S. Dicken of Lee. Captain Byrnes of Liverpool, to Miss Lee of Ellesmere.

At Wem, Mr. John Wilson, draper of Shrewbury, to Miss Moreton of Coton.

Died.] At Shrewbury, Miss Afterley of Minsterley. Mr. R. Williams of the Plume of Fathers. Mr. Jago, officer of Excise.

At Ellesmere, Mr. E. Wood.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Worcester, Mr. John Briffow, jun. currier, to Miss Hall, of Acton Beauchamp. John Hodges, Esq. of Birch-Borough Hall, to Mrs. E. Easthop, relict of the late Mr. Easthop, of Witley.

At Atley, Mr. S. Cartwright of Bewdley, to Miss Sheward of Sud-Green.

At Bengworth, Mr. Hatch, maltster, of Evesham, to Miss Watkins, of the former place.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Evans, sister of the Rev. Dr. Evans, Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral. Mr. Farley, saddler. Aged 74, J. Smith, Esq. Aged 37, Mr. Timothy Matthews, attorney. Mr. Dillon, sen. Aged 80, Mrs. Pound.

At Aldington, near Evesham, Mrs. Laugher.

At Evesham, Mr. Lloyd, wool-stapler.

At Kidderminster, aged 73, Mrs. Walker, of the Angel Inn, which house she had kept more than 40 years.

At Pedmore, near Stourbridge, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Franks.

At Hill-House, Witley, Mr. John White, farmer.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Castle Froome, Mr. Shelton, surgeon, of Bromyard, to Miss J. B. Derry, daughter of Mr. Derry, of the Birchen.

At Aymestry, Mr. John Palmer, son of Mr. Palmer of Yalton-Marsh, to Mrs. M. Palmer, relict of the late Mr. John Palmer, of Leint-hall Earls, who was grandfather to her present husband.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Skinner, relict of the late Rev. W. Skinner, formerly Prebend of Hereford Cathedral. Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. F. Thomas, builder.

At Wormbridge, Mrs. Parry.

At Gatsford, Mrs. Dew, wife of Mr. Dew, farmer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It is not commonly known that the much admired White Horse on Cher Hill, near Chippenham, was cut only about fifteen years since, by three or four gentlemen of Colne, assisted by about a dozen labourers. It was completed in a few afternoons, the earth being first removed, and the space filled up with chalk. The length measures thirty-seven yards, the height twenty yards, the eye one yard in diameter, and the nag-tail nine yards. This curious work of art is distinctly visible in several directions over a space of 39 or 40 miles. Mr. Webb, now a respectable surgeon, of Melksham, was one of the persons who assisted in laying it out, and who contributed towards the expence.

Married.] At Gloucester, John Birch, esq. of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, and Lieut. Col. of the Westminster Volunteers, to Miss Albinia Raikes, third daughter of R. Raikes, Esq. of Gloucester.

At Stapleton-house, Jacob Elton, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Young of Pondlands.

At

At Thornbury, Mr. Richard Shute, of the Customs, to Miss Willis, of Thornbury.

At Tetbury, Mr. Strutt, to Miss Cave.

Died.] At Cirencester, Mr. Whatley, organist.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, John Heynes, Esq. of Chipping Norton, to Miss Kenning, of Steeple Aston.

At Adderbury, Rev. S. Parker, to Miss Pain.

At Diddington, Mr. George Arnold, of St. Neots, to Miss Chapman, of the former place.

Died.] At Oxford, C. F. Ward, Esq. M. A. and Fellow of University College. Mr. Thomas Franklin, many years cook of Wadham College. Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Bennet, shoemaker.

At Banbury, Mr. Richard Wheatly, brother of John Wheatley, Esq. of Wardington. Aged 79, Mr. Thomas Pinfold, watchmaker.

At Deddington Paper Mills, near Banbury, aged 74, Mr. John Emberlin, senr.

At Upper Norton, aged 84, Mr. John Hollier.

At Thame, Miss Hollier, daughter of Mr. Hollier, attorney.

At New-Bridge Mill, aged 38, Mr. John Badcock.

At Bolney, Anthony Hodges, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At Daventry, Mr. Hall, draper, to Miss Morgan.

At Finedon, Mr. Abel, bookseller, of Northampton, to Miss Stanton.

At Cosgrave, Rev. John Bright, rector of Gratton Regis, to Miss S. Battams.

At Culworth, Rev. John Thos. Fletcher, rector of Tiffeld, to Miss R. Bicker, daughter of the Rev. T. Bicker, vicar of Cosgrave.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 94, Mrs. Lucas, relict of Alderman Lucas.

Aged 81, Mrs. Shelton, relict of Mr. Shelton, formerly master of the boarding school, at Daventry. Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Clark, coach-maker. Mr. William Munno, baker, whose death was occasioned by a fall from the top of a high wall.

At Wansford, Mrs. Rose.

At Yarwell, Mrs. Trayford.

At King's-thorpe, aged 95, James Fremaux, Esq.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Horden, bookseller.

At Braunston, aged 77, Mr. Wooton, soap-boiler.

At Furthoe, Mrs. Pittam, wife of Mr. Pittam, farmer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The important establishment of a Military School, which has been a considerable time under consideration, will speedily be commenced in this county, under the auspices of the Duke of York, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The expence of the buildings is to be defrayed by government. The sons of officers, either in the army or navy, who have fallen in the service, are to have priority of claim to admission. Colonel Gaspard Le-

Merchant, has the superintendence of this establishment.

Died.] At Aylesbury, aged 35, Mr. S. Potter, formerly of Lincoln. Miss Chaplin, daughter of Aston Chaplin, Esq.

At Aston-Clifton, Mrs. F. Affleck.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Upton, Mr. G. Crawley, to Miss Canwell.

Died.] At Atterbury, aged 94, Mr. Wm. Weston, who retained his faculties unimpaired to the last.

At Overton Waterville, aged 81, the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Robert Johnson, farmer of Chesterton, to Mrs. Folkard, sister to Mrs. Dale, of the former place. At Elfworth, Mr. William Whitechurch of Haslingfield, to Miss Whitechurch.

At Wilburton, Mr. D. T. Myers, linen-draper, Stamford, to Miss P. Crow of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 81, Mr. P. Hellendaal, a well known composer of music, and organist of Peter-House chapel. Mrs. Briggs, widow of the late Mr. S. Briggs, clerk of King's College chapel. Mrs. Ellis, wife of the Rev. Mr. Ellis, rector of Moleworth. Mrs. Daw, sister of Mrs. Ellis.

At Tyd-Gote in the Isle of Ely, Mrs. Trollope, wife of Mr. Trollope, merchant.

At Barnwell, near Cambridge, Mr. Brown, wife of Mr. J. Brown, printer.

At Ely, Miss Page, sister of Thomas Page, Esq.

At Witchford, near Ely, Mr. Thomas Cave.

At Stretham Ely, Mr. J. Read.

At Newmarket, Mr. James Prior, late of Aspley in Suffolk.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss E. Woodrow.

At North Walsham, Mr. Joseph Ranfome, to Miss E. Drake of Mayton-Hall.

At Yarmouth, Mr. William Chapel, to Miss Scott.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 40, Mr. William Mendham, whose death was occasioned by a loaded cart passing over his body. Aged 72, Mrs. Thurgan. Aged 16, Mr. J. Springgall, son of the late Mr. Springgall. Aged 29, Mr. C. B. Woodcock. Aged 80, Stackhouse Thompson, Esq. Aged 67, Mr. P. Amyot. Aged 85, Mrs. S. Hammant.

At Burnham, Rev. Mr. Nelson, a younger brother of Lord Nelson.

At Foulsham, the Rev. James Athhill.

At East-Dereham, Dr. Bagge.

At Fakenham, Mr. Hall, school-master.

At Swaffham, aged 62, Mrs. Sampson, wife of Mr. D. Sampson.

At Postwick, the Rev. B. Robertson, rector of that place.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Cap. Vachell of the 45th regiment, to Miss Willett, daughter of J. Willet, esq.

Rev. Wm. Clarke, A. M. Rector of Norton, to Miss Jervis, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Jervis, of Ipswich.

At Sudbury, Mr. English Tiffin, farmer at Bulmer, to Miss Abbott.

At Great Blakenham, Rev. John Lyford, to Miss J. Lodge, daughter of J. Lodge, esq.

At Gussborough, Mr. John Mauby, farmer, to Miss Wake.

At Melford, Mr. W. Mothersole, quartermaster in the Suffolk provisional cavalry, to Miss Mills of the George Inn.

At Elmswele, Mr. George Langham, to Miss Ann Jacob.

Died.] At Ipswich, aged 40, Mr. James Garrod.

Mr. S. Maw, aged 29. Mrs. Forster at Bury, aged 87, Mr. F. W. Everett.

Mr. Jellit, taylor.

M. P. Bolton, daughter of the late J. Bolton, surgeon.

Suddenly, at Ingham, aged 65, Mr. Steel, farmer.

At Rishangles, Mrs. Barker, wife of P. Barker, esq.

At Woodwale, Mr. Thomas Harvy, farmer.

At Biddlestone, Mrs. Croure, wife of Mr. J. Croure, surgeon.

At Hawstead, near Bury, Mrs. Bigsby, relict of Mr. W. Bigsby.

At Baxted-Hall, Rev. J. W. Poley.

At Boreham, Mrs. Hoare, widow of R. Hoare, esq.

At Foffock, Mrs. Owers, wife of Mr. Owers, farmer.

At Ludbury, aged 64, Mr. Carlin.

Mr. J. Spurling, of the Bear Inn.

At Chelmsworth, Mrs. Raynham, wife of Mr. J. Raynham, farmer.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Totteridge, the Rev.-Mr. Wm. P——, chaplain to the late Lord Rodney, and private secretary to that Admiral, during the greater part of his active services on board the fleet in the West Indies, and at St. Eustatia. From the emoluments of the several employments under that noble Lord, so fortunate in the latter part of his life, added to a share of prize money, and the appointment of distributing it to the ships companies, under the Admiral's direct command, Mr. P—— made a competent fortune; and by his conduct continued to engage the esteem of his patron to the last moment of that patron's life. Upon the recent death of Mr. P——, a most unhappy discovery has unavoidably been made, which has involved the most of his relatives in great distress of mind. It appears that the lady who was so affectionately beloved by Mr. P——, and by whom he has left five children, was never married to him; although she was supposed to be his wife by all the neighbourhood, and was universally esteemed. In the distribution of his property, for reasons concerning the nature of one part of it, he felt himself compelled in case of not

surviving the reputed Mrs. P——, to make this mortifying disclosure; he has therefore said in his Will, "I leave to Mrs. ———," (mentioning her maiden name) "commonly called Mrs. P——, my wife without the ceremony, &c. &c. &c."

This disclosure forced from Mr. P——, from the nature of the case, in order to secure to the beloved object, the provision he had intended for her, has, from obvious causes operated so calamitously on her sensibility, as to leave her friends almost without the hope of her ever again recovering the tranquil state of her mind; although the greatest pains are taken by all who know her good qualities, to seize every transient opportunity of soothing and consoling her. One of the children of this afflicted and interesting family is a son, of an age to have thought of taking orders, and this circumstance, with the apprehension that his prosperity and views in life might be frustrated in some degree, by the secret his father's death has revealed, contribute to overpower the sensibility of the mother.

Mr. P——, had obtained no preferment in the Church, nor had he been solicitous on the subject. Though very much deformed he was very active in body as well as mind, and had particularly distinguished himself for many years in laborious equestrian exercises.

He was of a social and amiable disposition; yet fond of retirement, and the comforts of his own family; in the happiness and education of which, he was unceasingly occupied. It is greatly to be lamented, that the tender companion of more than twenty years of his life should have been rendered so miserable by a discovery which the law requires, and which could not have been avoided, but by Mr. P——'s, surviving her. For he has said to the writer of this article, "Accident brought me acquainted with a woman of merit, affection, and esteem, have united me to her by every tie, but the formal one of a church; and this ceremony not complied with at the proper time, I cannot now adopt, without a disclosure, which must be accompanied with many painful considerations, and probably with many future disadvantages to her and my family."

Let sympathy then for the sufferings of the innocent and beautiful (for he has left two charming daughters)—heal a wound which has been involuntarily afflicted by the departed parent! and let protection hold out the hand, and not *opprobrium* point the finger, to the surviving parent, whose grief and tenderness on this occasion, prove her so highly deserving of commiseration and regard.

ESSEX.

A considerable embankment of land from the sea has lately been completed on the Essex coast, in Tellingham parish. This embankment is a mile and a half in length, and 32 feet in its base, brought off in an angular direction, 7 feet in height, to a surface of 5 feet in the top: it is divided by spacious dykes into

into several square marshes: and the whole will be soon fit for the plough.

Married.] At Great Baddow, Jacob Elton, esq. of Stapleton, to Miss C. Young, daughter of the late Admiral Young.

At Billericay, Mr. M. Moull, of the Crown Inn, to Mrs. Green, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Green, of Little Binfied.

At Prittlewell, Rev. Tho. Pritchard, to Mrs Price, relict of R. Price, esq.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Brooks, of the Canteen, at the new barracks.

At Great Dunmow, Rev. Mr. Wickem, a dissenting minister.

At Little Wakeing Hall, aged 66, Francis Asplin, Esq.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Thos. Golding, to Miss Mary Minter.

At Chatham, Mr. Robinson, surgeon of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss Boyman, of Surry.

At Penshurst Castle, S. Sidney, esq. to Miss H. Huncoke, of Wingerworth, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Huncoke, bart.

At Throby, John Smith, jun. esq. to Miss Ann Gillow, of Faversham.

At Word, Mr. Wm. Lee, attorney, of Sandwich, to Miss Barton of Word.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mr. Edward Morgan, many years a woollen draper there. Mrs Hutchinson, wife of W. Hutchinson, esq. Aged 87, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the Rev. Isaac Johnson, vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. Mr. James Hemarsham, carpenter. Mr. Richard Atwood. Mr. Atwood, malster.

At Maidstone, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Bewley of the Three Tuns.

At Folkestone, Miss M. A. Knight, daughter of Mr. Knight, surgeon. Aged 55, Mr. Hulme, pay-clerk of Chatham dockyard.

At Chatham, Mrs. Lavender, wife of Mr. Lavender, of the King's Arms. Aged 90, Mrs. Martha Hopkins.

At Faversham, aged, 47, Mr. Daniel Plummer, late post-master.

SURRY.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. John Spong, to Miss Crawford.

Died.] At Walton, John Manesty, esq. one of the searchers in the custom house at Liverpool.

At Stoke, near Guildford, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Parson, who with his brother, established an hospital in the year 1796, for poor women.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Chichester, aged 72, Mrs. Steele, relict of the late Tho. Steele, esq. of Hampnet, formerly recorder of this city.

At Lewes, aged 85, Mr. Francis Pawson.

At Wuckfield, aged 88, Rev. Mr. Gerrison.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. West, of London, to Miss Lodge, of Reading.

Died.] At Reading, aged 86, Mr. Parr. At Wallingford, Mrs. Jacques, wife of Mr. G. Jacques, sen.

At Little-cot Park farm, Mr. Cox.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Hayter, to Mrs. Silver, of the Three Tuns.

At Portsmouth, Capt. Eveleigh, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Carter daughter of Sir J. Carter, of the same place,

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Stroud, relict of Mr. Stroud, woollstapler.

At Basingstoke, Mr. R. Hewitt, an infirm old man, who hung himself with a cord, which was suspended over his bed for the purpose of assisting him to raise himself.

At Shawford House, near Winchester, Mrs. Mildmay, relict of the late C. Mildmay, esq.

At Newsted House, near Petersfield, Miss Hugonin, daughter of Col. Hugonin.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Jennings, to Miss Trinniman. Mr. Evatt, glass-man, of London, to Miss Moody, of Winchester. Mr. D. T. Windsor, to Miss Tubb, daughter of Mr. Tubb, land-surveyor.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Neave, widow of Mr. Neave. Miss Catherine Davis, daughter of Mrs. Davis. Mr. Brett, late of Yeovil, Somerset.

At Helkham, Miss. Bruges, eldest daughter of Thos. Bruges, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wordsford, Mr. Dean, to Miss Woodrow.

Died. At Sherborne, Mr. John Corry, of the King's Arms Inn.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. Andrews. Miss E. Wilkinson. Mrs. E. Buby. Aged 61, Hon. H. Hobart, M. P. for the city of Norwich, and brother to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Mrs. Wilther. Mrs. Orchard. Miss East.

At Bristol, Capt. Mac Taggart, of the Royal Navy. Aged 86, C. Recher, esq. Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. Perry, wine-merchant. Mr. Tovers. Aged 71, Mr. John Lewis.

At Yeovil, Mr. George Hutchins, second son of the late Charles Hutchins, esq.

At Berwick, near Yeovil, in an advanced age, John Newman, esq.

At Glastonbury, Mrs. Mary Metford, Quaker. Aged 101, Mr. Geo. Brooks, sexton of St. John's.

At Clifton, of a rapid decline, Capt. Barrington Paterfon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, ——— Cavil, esq. to Miss Colferat, daughter of the late Alderman Colferat.

Died.] At Snowton, Mrs. Salter Ashe, relict of the late Michael Salter Ashe, esq.

At Northbrook, near Exeter, ——— Kekewich, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Capt. John Bull, of the Grantham packet, to Miss Powell.

At Bodmin, Mr. Short, Lieut. in the Army, to Miss Jane Mountstevens.

Died.] At Trevethick, Mr. John Martyn.

WALES.

The re-building of Newport-bridge, which almost intercepts the passage of travellers along the lower Welch roads, will not be completed before Christmas next. When finished, will be one of the most substantial and handsome stone bridges in the principality, and an agreeable substitute for the craggy wooden one, which formerly occupied its place. The ancient and cheerful town of **TENBY**, in Pembrokeshire, bids fair to become the most favourite watering-place in that part of the island. Situated on an elevated rock, which extends like a peninsula into the sea, it commands not only an extensive, but rich Sea-View, which includes the romantic islands of Caldy, St. Margaret's, Lundy, the whole of Carmarthen Bay to Worms Head; and, on a clear day, the Devonshire Coast, but also the fine picturesque rocks of its own vicinity, and an extent of smooth clear sands, which, for the purposes of bathing and exercise, are no where to be equalled. Its additional advantages to the Summer Rambler, are the comparative cheapness of its provisions and accommodations, and the delightfully romantic country, which leads to it through Monmouth, Abergavenny,

Brecknock, Llandils, and Carmarthen, as well as the pleasant sea-excursions which it affords, either to or from Bristol, and the coasts of Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall.

Such is the increased value of land in Pembrokeshire, that some farms which were let on lease half a century since, at 30 or 40l. per annum, have lately been re-let with facility at 3 and 400l. The price of provisions, hitherto so cheap in this district, has taken a rise nearly in proportion.

Married.] At Knighton, Radnorshire, George Green, Esq. of Ludlow, to Miss M. Price of Knighton.

At Llanbarr, near Aberystwith, Cardigan, S. Milnes, esq. late Captain of the 49th regiment, to Miss Davies of Lloydsock.

Died.] At Maen, Montgomeryshire, Miss M. Parry, daughter of the late J. Parry, esq. of that place.

At Abergavenny, Colonel Hodges, whose death was occasioned by the too common practice of reading in bed. Soon after the Colonel had retired his chamber was discovered to be on fire, and before any assistance could be afforded him, he was so much burned, that he died in less than 48 hours.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM the collection of papers printed by the East India Company respecting the illicit trade, it appears, that early in the year 1798, information was obtained by the governor of St. Helena, that enterprises of a very considerable magnitude, had been set on foot, for the purpose of conveying to Europe the property of the possessions in India of powers at war with this country, through the medium of neutral flags, it having become evident that this property which had been collected to a very considerable amount *, in the Dutch, French, and Spanish islands, could not be brought in safety to Europe through any other channel, while the navy of Great Britain maintained its superiority. There also appeared reason to believe, that some of the enemy's ports in India, had been supplied through the same channel, with stores from Europe; and that the trade, though masked under the appearance of foreign flags and foreign companies, had in fact been set on foot, and chiefly rested upon British agency and capital. The plan concerted for the management of the returns, is said to have been, that the vessels employed should be dispatched, nominally to Copenhagen, or some other neutral place; but that in their way thither, they should put into the ports of Great Britain, where if the markets were more favourable than at the places of their nominal destination, their cargoes should be brought to sale under an act passed in May, 1796, and since continued; or if otherwise, the vessels to proceed on to the places of their original destination. In consequence of these discoveries, governor Brooke, detained the ships *Danmark*, *Nancy*, *Reinborg*, and *Odin*, which had put into the port of St. Helena, and sent them to England, that they might be proceeded against with a view to their condemnation in case it should appear that the ships or their cargoes belonged to his majesty's enemies; the *Magdalena* was afterwards stopped, also the *Iphigenia*, and *Kensington*, under American colours, and the *Compte de Bernsdorf*, in its way from Lisbon to Batavia. In November last, Mr. Dundas transmitted the papers relative to this subject, which he had received from the governor of St. Helena, to the Attorney and Solicitor General; and the substance of the opinion of these officers, which was communicated to the Directors of the India Company, was, that there appeared to be ground for proceeding against the ships and their cargoes, for condemnation as lawful prize, but from want of the requisite information, they found considerable difficulty in forming an opinion as to the steps which could be legally pursued against the British subjects concerned in the transactions, and upon what they could collect from the papers transmitted to them, they did not conceive themselves warranted in saying that they could find precise ground for any legal proceeding against those persons, although the papers tended to raise very strong suspicion, that charges of a very serious nature, might possibly be made out in evidence against them, if due diligence was used in pursuing the inquiries to which the discoveries made by the papers appeared to lead. The subject being of much importance to the company; a committee was appointed to take it into immediate consideration, and to collect such information from the papers of the detained ships,

* The goods lying at Batavia alone, were said to require 50,000 tons, to bring them to Europe.

and the suits in the admiralty court, as might lead to the discovery of the parties concerned. After holding several secret courts on the subject, the Directors on the fifth of March last, resolved, that it appeared by documents before the court, that enterprizes of a very considerable magnitude have been set on foot, to convey to Europe, under the false cover of neutral papers and flags, the property of his Majesty's enemies from Batavia; in which enterprize many British subjects have been concerned, either as principals or agents, and also several members of the Danish college of commerce at Copenhagen, and other persons. That it also appears, that ships and British seamen have been engaged in India, by Messrs. Fairlie, Glimore, and Co. Lambert, and Rost, and others, to proceed to Batavia, for the purpose of being engaged in this clandestine commerce. And, on the following day, the court of Directors resolved that a bill be filed against the house of David Scott, and Co. to discover their concerns in the ship *Helsingoer*, and cargo, or in any other illicit trade within the limits of the company's charter; by a subsequent resolution however, it appears to be the intention of the Directors to proceed only against the actual partners in the house, which Mr. David Scott, sen. quitted in December 1794, although his name continued in the firm till December 1797.—In the present stage of the business, any observations affecting the parties concerned in it would be highly improper, but it may be considered as an additional proof that British capital might be employed with advantage in the East India trade, to a considerable amount, beyond the present extensive concerns of the company; and it will probably become a subject of parliamentary consideration to devise some mode of bringing into the country in a legal manner, the profits that at present are an allurement to attempt evasion, and other improper practices.

The present state of the commerce of Europe, strongly shews how suddenly and completely, in many instances, it may be turned out of its former course, and transferred to other countries, or to the different ports of a state, which the fluctuation of public affairs may render more eligible in point of security; or which, in consequence of judicious regulations and improvements, offer new advantages, or better accommodations. This situation of things should induce the inhabitants of every place, that has obtained an increase of trade by it, to concur readily in any measure that may appear necessary to preserve it; and we hope that private interest will no longer be permitted to impede the attainment of the public benefit, which would certainly be derived from rendering the accommodations of the port of London adequate to the present vast extent of its trade.

None of the ports of this country, exhibit a more striking instance of the versatility of commerce than *HULL*, which, from one of the meanest maritime towns in England, has risen to the first importance. The tonnage of its shipping is at present inferior only to London, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Bristol; and its customs only to those of the two former. It sends as great a number of ships to Greenland as London does, and, exclusive of that port, more than all the others. Liverpool has unquestionably a greater intercourse with the Baltic, which is chiefly owing to its West-India connections; some attempts, however, have been made at Hull, to bring thither, in like manner, the produce of our colonies; which, if accomplished on an extensive scale, will enable this port, from its local situation, to rival, and probably get beforehand of Liverpool, in the North. The Hans-towns formerly, and afterwards the Dutch, who were long the carriers of Europe, supplied Hull with foreign manufactures; at present, this port imports German and Russian articles for our manufactures, and exports them to those very countries in a manufactured state. Holland usually supplied the town of Hull with different oils, and also furnished this country with various kinds of pottery to a considerable amount; but Holland is now supplied with these articles from the port of Hull. The internal communication of Hull is such, that it may be deemed the emporium of at least five counties: the majority of its merchants are extensively connected with Sweden, Russia, Portugal, and Italy, on the binding conditions of reciprocal advantage; and though war is ever unfavourable to commercial intercourse, it does not appear, at present, to have diminished the trade of this port, but merely to have checked, in some measure, the speculations of its commercial-spirited inhabitants, which, by impressing them with a useful degree of precaution, may prove an ultimate benefit, and enable them, on the return of peace, to extend their connections with greater safety and advantage.

Statement of the receipt of the customs of Hull for April last:—

On general good inwards	-	-	-	3925	7	1½		
Wine — ditto	-	-	-	1268	14	3½		
							5194	1 5
On goods outwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	884	17 ½
On wine coastwise	-	-	-	3	7	8½		
Coals, ditto	-	-	-	4	12	4½		
Slate, ditto	-	-	-	33	0	0		
							41	0 1½
Tonnage duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	15 0
							6356	14 3½

The increase of foreign trade may be considered as affording a presumption that our principal manufactures being encouraged by it, must be in a very favourable situation; this is certainly the case with some branches; others, however, are in a very different situation. The trade and manufactures of BIRMINGHAM were perhaps never in a more distressed state than at present; for, although the demand for articles in the home trade continues much the same as before the war, and that for arms and military accoutrements very considerable, yet these together bear so small a proportion to the general trade of the town, as it was carried on a few years ago, that the almost total loss of the foreign trade is felt very severely.---A more particular account of the present state of the trade of Birmingham, will be given in our next report.

Spanish wool is at a very high price, which has obliged the woollen manufacturers to advance the price of their fine goods. Black cloths have risen from a shilling to eighteen pence a yard, and a proportionate rise on others must be expected.

The East India Company's tea sale, which commences the 5th of June, consists of the following quantity:

Bohea	-	-	1,000,000lb.
Congou and Campo	-	-	4,000,000
Souchong and Pekoe	-	-	500,000
Singlo and Twankay	-	-	600,000
Hyson skin	-	-	50,000
Superior ditto, and Hyson	-	-	500,000
			<u>6,650,000</u>

Raw sugars have fallen considerably; the average price for the week, ending the 15th May, was 67s. 4d. exclusive of duty; refined sugars are also much lower; lumps are at present from 130 to 132s.; low lumps from 111 to 120s.; powder loaves from 128 to 140s.; single loaves from 121 to 136s.; faces from 98 to 110s.; middles from 85s. to 97s.; and tips from 75 to 84s.

The PUBLIC FUNDS, though they have lately risen a little, are not, in general, higher than they were at the beginning of the month. The prices on the 27th were, 3 per cent. reduced 55 1-4th; three per cent. cons. 55 7-8ths; four per cent. cons. 69 7-8ths; five per cent. navy, 86 3-4ths; imperial 3 per cents. 52 7-8ths; long annuities 15 13-16ths years' purchase. The interest made, according to the present prices, after allowing for the proportion of dividend due, is nearly as follows:

			£.	s.	d.
3 per cent. consols	-	-	5	9	7
4 per cent. ditto	-	-	5	15	4
5 per cent. navy	-	-	5	17	9
Long annuities	-	-	6	7	5
Bank stock	-	-	5	2	8
India stock	-	-	6	7	3

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of easterly winds, and cold weather, have been equally unfavourable for the wheat crops and the growth of grass; of the latter there was seldom a greater scarcity than at this time; other kinds of fodder being nearly exhausted in most places. Some farmers have even been under the necessity of putting their stock into meadows which should have been reserved for hay. The severity of the season has, however, been much less felt on the warm dry soils, than those that are cold and moist.

In some districts, much barley still remains to be put into the ground. Corn of all sorts, though much kept back by the weather, has not in general, by some of our correspondents, an unpromising appearance.

GRAIN is said to be rapidly on the rise. The average of wheat, throughout England and Wales, is 61s. 8d.; of barley 35s.; of oats 27s. 4d.

Both fat and lean cattle sell at good prices. Beef in Smithfield produces from 3s. 8d. to 5s.

SHEEP sells at Smithfield for 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

HAY averages in St. James's market 3l. 10s. per load. Straw 2l. 12s.

HORSES. These now find a ready sale.

Hops. Kent bags 10l. to 11l.; pockets 11l. to 13l.

ORCHARDS look well, for which the backwardness of the season is very favourable. There is a prospect of a very great blow indeed; and expectation runs much higher throughout the whole Cyder country, than it has these twelve years.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLVI.]

JULY 1, 1799.

[No. 6. of VOL. VII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING been lately pretty much in Gloucestershire I was naturally led to make enquiries concerning the origin of the cow-pox. From the unaffected and uninterested communications of the dairy-men I have not much doubt but that it is the small-pox moderated by passing through the purer medium of a quadruped. I generally found that a short time before the disease appeared among the cows, the small-pox had been in the family; and that wherever the small-pox ceases to appear for a long time, the cow-pox is not heard of.

This has twice happened in my father's family. When his children were inoculated, the milk-maid was inoculated also. Shortly afterwards the cows were affected. Some time after, another milk-maid caught the small-pox, and in a month the disease appeared among the cows. At no other time has it been among his cows, and at no other time has the small-pox been in the family.

That this may be more clearly ascertained, I have directed a cow to be inoculated with variolous matter: if it produce any suppurative eruption, I will then inoculate a child with the vaccine matter, and communicate the result.

If this be the case, may not the cow-pox, by passing through the human subject too frequently, degenerate at last into its original disease, the small-pox? And should not this direct the practitioner to have recourse as often as possible to genuine vaccine matter?

I am honoured by the polite mention your correspondent R. H. C. has made of my intended translation of the "*Systema Naturæ*." I doubtless mean to refer to their original classes the "*Icosandria*" and "*Polyandria*;" and have hesitated whether, with Willdenow, the whole arrangement should not return to the classification of Linné himself.

Any communications directed to me concerning new discoveries in any de-

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partment, the correction of errors, or the more clearly ascertaining indistinct species, shall be thankfully acknowledged.

I am Sir, &c.

Swansea, June 10, 1799. W. TURTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THAT *Thetis* has been adopted by French writers for *Tethys*, confirms the remark of a correspondent who has honoured me with a letter on the subject, respecting the probability that from like pronunciation they would be printed indiscriminately at a French press.

Two passages of a writer of considerable learning and of exquisite taste will prove this.

GRESSET in his Fourth *imitative Eclogue* says

"Peut être un autre Argo sous un nouveau
Tiphis

Portera des guerriers sur les champs de
Thetis."

And again in the Tenth Eclogue.

"Les heures chez *Thetis* ont conduit
le soleil."

In both *Tethys* would have been proper. This explains, but will not justify the substitution of the one for the other in VIRGIL. In the *French* it affects neither the pronunciation nor the prosody. In the *Latin* the pronunciation was entirely different; and the *prosody* by the change becomes *inadmissible*. In the *Latin* the mythological impropriety would have been glaring, if even the word had been admissible in the verse of the *Georgics*. But in a *French* translation, even of this very line, time and habit would have softened the mythological unexactness: and as *Thetis* is a marine goddess, though so much subordinate, and we hear of her much oftener, her name for *Tethys* would have been passable, though far from just.

On examination, one of my supposed *errata* in *Didot* disappears. The verse at the head of each page, expresses not the first verse of that page, but the last of the preceding carried over: so that the numbering of the 2d *Æneid* is right. Yet

urely it would be better when the verse stands at the head of the page to let it express the first line of that page over which it stands. In the beautiful *Edinburgh Virgil* of 1755, (2 vol. 8vo.) it does so: and in the elegant and valuable edition of Mr. WAKEFIELD of 1796. I remain.

Trofon, near Bury, Yours sincerely,
May 25, 1799. CAPEL LOFFT.

I have to add on II Æn. that *Urbe* v. 439, should have a, instead of the : and the a in *sistam*, (v. 620.) in my copy, is imperfectly struck. I wish that in the orthography adopted, *Antiquity* and *Euphony* had been both more consulted:—particularly by retaining, as the best editions do, and as the authority of MSS and of QUINTILIAN requires, the *Greek* terminations in *n* of proper names, rather than returning to the *Latin* in *m*.

The classic accuracy of MILTON, beautifully characterizes the *Empress of the Ocean* and the *Sea-Nymph* in his *COMUS*.

"In name of great *Oceanus*

"And *Tethys*' grave majestic pace,

"By *Thetis* tinie! slipper'd feet,

"And the songs of *Syrens* sweet."

VIRGIL might have made his secondary hero—*ventis et Diis Agrippa secundis,*

—cui belli inlignè superbum,

Tempora novæ fulgent rostrata coronæ,
Æn. viii. 682.

the son-in-law of *Thetis*, but in deifying *Augustus*, (since he chose to deify him), he was obliged to go higher.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TWO LETTERS FROM THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HEYNE, OF GOTTINGEN, TO MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD*.

TRANSFERENDUM curavi ad te, vir doctissime, cujus ingenium et eruditionem a multo inde tempore admiratus sum; libellum viri docti, JACOBS, ex mea disciplina progressi; quandoquidem me et colit et amat te, et vestigia tua in nonnullis premit. Nihil eorum, quæ a te aguntur, et quæ ad tua consilia spectant, a me non sedulo anquiritur, quantum quidem ex scriptis tuis aut ex indiciis aliorum consequi possum. Non itaque levis et temere concepta esse potest ea qua te prosequor voluntas amor et studium. Tu et valeas et restuas ex animo agas, precor. Scr. Gottingæ d. xii Dec. MDCCXCVII.

CHR. G. HEYNE.
Prof. Acad. Ge. Aug.

* A translation will be inserted in a future Number.

Viro doctissimo GILBERTO WAKEFIELD S.

C. G. HEYNE.

CUM antea affectu animi nescio quo, erga Te, Vir præstantissime, ferrer: nunc multo majore animi studio incensum me sentio, ex quo Lucretium tuum perlegi. Etsi enim haud diffiteor, hanc ipsam tuam benevolentiam, quam litteris tuis humanissimis mihi es testatus, eam vim ad animum meum habuisse, ut etiam alienam a te voluntatem expugnare ea potuisset; nunc autem proclive meum in te studium multo magis inclinare et impellere ea debuit: admiratione tamen ingenii tui doctrinæque exquisitæ et omni litterarum copia instructæ ita percussus ex ea lectione recessi, ut etiam dubitarem, sitne voluptas et fructus, quem inde percepi, cum ea comparandus: certe utroque animi sensu ita contractum me sentii, ut inter jucundissima fortunæ munera numerem, quod contulit illa mihi opportunitatem compellendi te et contrahendi hanc litterarum studiorumque necessitudinem. Utinam ex incredibili tuo de antiquis litteris merendi studio fructus consequaris uberrimos! Nihil video quod mihi auditu jucundius futurum esse possit, quam te speratum meritis tuis favorem et operæ in Lucretium expensæ præmia tulisse largissima! Quam vellem consilium tuum ejusque fortunam non premi temporum iniquitate! Comparatione enim aliarum terrarum facili licet conjectare, quæ litterarum bonarum esse possit auctoritas apud Britannos. Providebit tamen bonis consiliis bonum providumque nomen. Vale, et quod ingressus es favoris benevolentiaque tuæ stadium ita emetiendum tibi esse puta, ut tibi constantia laudem ceteris laudibus adjiciendum esse memineris in diligendo eo cui semel benevolentiam tuam egregio voluntatis pignore es testatus. Cum primum belli furor resederit, mittam tibi meæ voluntatis testem iteratam Pindari et tertiam Tibulli editionem a me curatam. Nunc in Iliade exprimenda operæ librariorum occupantur. Vale.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE short returns of the Income Tax, the real produce of which must be still less, by no means proves that the whole income of the nation does not amount to the full sum stated by Mr. PITT when he proposed this measure, though he may have been mistaken with respect to the distribution of it, or not allowed sufficiently for the very considerable part

part which is, and certainly ought to be, exempted from the operation of the tax. There are some grounds for thinking that the gross income of the nation, or the aggregate revenue of individuals of all classes, rather exceeds than falls short of 125,000,000*l.* at which he estimated it, and the reason of his over-rating the tax, seems to be, that the deduction of twenty-three millions for incomes under 60*l.* which pay nothing, and the part under 200*l.* which pays on an average one-fiftieth, was much less than it ought to have been.

By the accounts laid before parliament, it appears that the total number of persons paying assessed taxes in 1797 was 791,802, of whom 319,685 paid less than five shillings per annum; such persons cannot be supposed in general to have incomes exceeding 60*l.* a year, and if there are some few exceptions, there is probably a greater number paying upwards of ten shillings, whose incomes do not exceed this amount; there appears therefore to be at the utmost not more than 472,117 persons with some of the members of their families, liable to the Income Tax. Considering all such persons as heads of families, and their families as consisting on an average of 5 persons each, which exceeds the proportion to a family usually found where such accounts have been taken, the whole number of individuals depending on income liable to the tax will be 2,360,585; this however is but a small part of the whole population of the country, which has lately been stated as high as 9,000,000: but taking it only at 7,500,000, which is probably much nearer the truth, there appears to be 5,139,415 persons subsisting by income exempt from the tax: the whole annual expence of such persons cannot, according to the present prices of the necessaries of life, be less than 81*l.* each; or 41,115,320*l.* which sum being deducted from the general income of 125,000,000*l.* leaves 83,884,680*l.* the utmost sum liable to the tax; and if a further deduction is made on account of incomes from 60*l.* to 200*l.* paying less than a tenth, the tax will be reduced to nearly the sum of 7,000,000*l.* at which it is now estimated, without supposing that the returns made are below the truth, which however may be the case in a small degree.

June 14, 1799.

G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by the observations made at page 106, of your magazine, No. 42, on the necessity that

translations from the German, and from KOTZEBUE, in particular, should be faithfully made from the respective originals. Your correspondent very justly reprobates the fanciful alterations made by Mrs. INCHBALD in her "*Lover's Vows*," and by Mr. SHERIDAN in the "*Stranger*," and judiciously points out the superior consistency of Miss PLUMPTRE's "*Natural Son*," and of Mr. SCHINK's "*Stranger*," both of which are faithful translations from Kotzebue.

How indignant would be the feelings of an intelligent Englishman, who, witnessing the representation on a German stage, of one of the best plays of his darling Shakspeare, found that a conceited and half informed translator or editor, had suppressed whole scenes, changed the features of the characters, and introduced other scenes so incongruously as to render the whole inconsistent and unlike the original! Precisely, however, in this situation stands the German dramatist in respect to his plays of the *Stranger*, *Lover's Vows*, the *Birth Day*, and *Pizarro*.

The alterations which, while they are the least in extent, are also the worst in effect, are those by Mr. SHERIDAN in the *Spaniards in Peru*, to which, without any obvious reason, he has given the name of the Spanish tyrant, Pizarro. His alterations, in the four first acts, consist of little more than the omission of some parts of the dialogue, and the introduction of some political sentiments, in page 24,* calculated to catch the popular feelings of the moment, and therefore a trick beneath the dignity of a man of Mr. Sheridan's supposed genius.

In the fifth act, however, he has taken very reprehensible liberties. Of the propriety or necessity of these the public will judge, who read Kotzebue, and see Sheridan. Cora, in her first moments of distraction, for the supposed loss of her husband, is made to sing a *bravura* song: no person who reads her affecting soliloquy at page 80, would suspect that the English editor had so far violated probability as to exchange Kotzebue's natural expressions of grief into a song! The other alterations, and those which involve the grossest absurdities, are the introduction of two new scenes, after the death of Rolla, and the complete close of the German play—perhaps one of the most simple, tragical, and affecting closes to be met in the whole range of dramatic composition.

The intelligent readers of the Monthly Magazine cannot fail to be acquainted

* I refer to Miss Plumptre's translation.

with the history of the Conquest of Peru, and of the life of Pizarro. They well know that the treacherous Spaniard obtained possession of the person of the Peruvian monarch, Ataliba, and after extorting from him millions of gold and silver as ransom money, cruelly put him to death; that Pizarro obtained complete possession of the kingdoms of Quito, Peru, and Chili, and, many years afterwards, was murdered by the hands of Spanish conspirators, in his palace, in his own city of Lima. Apparently, however, for the sake of introducing a mock-fight upon the stage, Mr. Sheridan has actually represented Ataliba as routing the Spaniards, killing Pizarro their general, and, by the mummery of the scene, has produced sentiments of ridicule and contempt in the minds of the audience, diametrically opposite to what will be felt, either by the readers of Kotzebue, or by the spectators of legitimate tragedy.

Two or three of your valuable pages might be occupied with observations of this kind. It is not, however, my design to trespass on the patience of your readers, and I have troubled you with these remarks in consequence of the deserved popularity of *the Spaniards in Peru* upon the British stage. In many respects it is one of the best of Kotzebue's plays that could have been selected for representation; on that account it was, however, the more necessary, that the sublime genius and correct taste of the original author should have been presented to us in their native force and beauty.

I have been fully confirmed in my opinion, that to *alter* the plays of Kotzebue is to *spoil* them, by the astonishing effect that is produced at another of our theatres, by the representation of Mr. NEUMAN'S faithful translation of "*Family Distress*," or "*Self-Immolation*." Mr. Neuman's language is literally retained, and no other alteration has been made than to curtail a few unimportant parts of the dialogue. As the omissions altogether do not extend to more than two pages of the printed copy, I cannot but wish that Mr. Colman had made the experiment of performing the whole without any omission. It is honourable to the genius of Kotzebue that this drama, purely his own, unaided by stage trick and unadorned by imposing and expensive scenery, produces an irresistible and unequalled effect upon the sensibility of a British audience.

Inner-Temple,
June 18th, 1799.

A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
UNLESS you have already had too much about the tenets of the people called quakers, I shall request your insertion of a few remarks on the subject, from a person who belongs to *no sect*, but is content with following religion as a matter of consequence to himself alone, and unconnected with any other interests.

It appears to me, then, that the progress made by the quakers, above all other sects, in simplifying Christianity, and freeing it from those mixtures which have so much disguised and debased it, has been so extraordinary, that it may justly set them at the head of all reformers, and stamp them with a decisive character, in which their little peculiarities of manner are rendered scarcely worth notice.

In the first place, they are the only sect (some of the baptists, perhaps, excepted), who admit no priests or ministers as a separate order of men into their constitution—an advantage of so capital a nature, that it is well worth purchasing by the institution of a distinct society for that purpose only. For what a legion of evils does this at once cut off! Not to mention the greater mischiefs which the struggles for wealth and power by an established clergy, have in all countries occasioned;—are not their rivalries, their parties, their controversies, their interests, the bane of concord and brotherly affection, in all the communities of separatists? Does not their inordinate authority frequently as much infringe the rights and liberties of private congregations, as it always does of national churches? Do they not afford a ready means of laying at the feet of power the political influence of dissenting bodies? That it never was in the contemplation of the founder of the Christian religion to institute such a body of men; and that the supposed necessity of them is contradictory to the notion of a divine revelation freely and clearly communicated in writing, I am, myself, convinced; as well as that all the corruptions, forgeries, and interpolations that deform the pages of scripture, date from their establishment.

Secondly, the quakers are the only people who have completely detached religion from state-policy, and thereby avoided that detestable combination of two dissimilar interests, which has never failed to spoil and contaminate both. They have confined religion to its proper province of amending the hearts and lives of

of men; and have abhorred the plan of making it subservient to the narrow and temporary purposes of a party or a government. They have not dared to enlist the Almighty in the service of a particular nation, or to point his thunders against their fellow-creatures, merely because their worldly interests interfered. They have not set apart days for the religious commemoration of public events, the final consequences of which no man can see, and which are regarded with totally different feelings by different parties. Keeping their own hands unstained with blood, they have viewed the shedding of blood by others as a subject of humiliation rather than thanksgiving; and if ever they offer prayers for national blessings, it is for those of peace, brotherly love and righteousness, in which they desire that all mankind should equally participate.

Thirdly, though I do not know that they differ from other Christians in their speculative notions of the efficacy of prayer, and the interposition of Providence in human concerns, yet I can see that they are much more wary and reserved than others in making petitions for particular favours; and hence, according to my judgment, preserve a greater consistency in the theory of the divine perfections, and inculcate a more tranquil and reverential submission to the will of the Deity. In this respect they are a strong contrast to the puritans of the last century, and the first methodists of this, whose copious and minute addresses to heaven often degenerated into indecent familiarity, and querulous importunity.

Fourthly, by boldly discarding, instead of endeavouring to simplify and rationalize, those rites of religion, which, from a kind of emblematic veil thrown about them, will always be abused and misunderstood by the vulgar and the fanciful, they have eradicated among themselves a vast mass of superstition and error, from which no sect that retains them is entirely free; and which, in some, has almost overwhelmed all that is valuable in revelation. How far they have been justified in doing this, from the authority of scripture, I do not enquire; but the advantage of having got rid of such inlets to false opinion, must be manifest to all who are capable of making comparisons.

On the whole, it appears to me, that no society of Christians ever acquired the essentials of their religion at so cheap a rate, or in so pure a form; and these privileges are so intrinsically valuable,

that I should not doubt of the ability of such a sect to maintain its ground, even though it were to resign its little peculiarities of speech and dress. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

SIMPLICIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent, S. L. is a mathematician, and had given himself time to consult *Simpson*, *Maclaurin*, and *Clairaut*, he would not have sent you the extracts from Mr. Dunn's pamphlet (page 272, May Mag.) Those authors have demonstrated, that *the direction of gravitation is perpendicular to the earth's surface*. What is to be understood by the direction of gravitation, is the direction of pressure of the particles at the earth's surface? This arises from the centrifugal force, and the force of gravity combined; which forces necessarily keep the particles at the surface in equilibrio.

There seems to be nothing new in Mr. Dunn's pamphlet except his *notions* respecting the *plumb-line*: it is not easy to guess how he could imagine that its direction (independent of the effects of unequal density) will not be perpendicular to the earth's surface, without making this strange supposition, that *it must be suspended from the sky*.

May 25th.

Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR benevolent correspondent E. P. and many other of your readers, will, no doubt, be happy to hear that a society is proposed to be established for the purpose of providing relief in certain cases of extreme misery incident to common prostitution*.

It is recommended to gentlemen, who coincide with the author of this Essay in opinion that the frequent occurrence of such cases becomes highly worthy of serious attention, that they should inscribe their names in a list, prefaced with the following resolution, kept by the book-sellers who sell the Essay.

Resolution:—It appears to us that common prostitutes are exposed to various miseries which claim relief from the good policy as well as from the humanity of the public: we are therefore

* See "Thoughts on means of alleviating the Miseries attendant upon Common Prostitution," printed for T. Casell and W. Davies in the Strand.

willing, as soon as the names in the lists of the several bookfellers shall amount in number to fifty, to meet at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, on a day to be fixed by advertisement in the public papers, for the purpose of consulting on the best means of carrying into execution a plan for the relief of distressed prostitutes.

N. B. The author of the Essay is desirous not to appear as a principal mover of this charity, though determined that no private exertion on his part shall be wanting to carry it into effect. He ventures, therefore, to submit the following regulations and resolutions to the consideration of those who may be willing to attend at such meeting.

First, A chairman of the meeting must immediately be chosen.

Secondly, Resolutions to the following effect should be proposed by the chairman to the gentlemen present:

I. Various cases of misery incident to common prostitutes appear to be without the scope, or beyond the reach of any existing charitable institution.

II. To provide relief in cases hereafter specified, let books be opened, and the following bankers requested to receive subscriptions of any amount. (*Bankers names.*)

III. Let committees of account and management and of inquiry be appointed; as suggested in pages 46 and 47 of the Essay.

IV. Other regulations; as in page 47.

V. When the subscription shall amount to the sum of one hundred pounds, hand-bills shall be printed, and circulated among those who are likely to require the assistance of the charity.

A very moderate contribution may soon enable the society to hold out donations of present relief to those whom, upon inquiry, they shall find to have the best founded claims to charitable assistance; such as, proper medical aid upon various occasions; the assistance of nurses; conveniences of habitation, food, and clothing; pecuniary help, towards the enabling some to return to their friends; with premiums, by way of general inducement, to indigent relations who shall most readily receive them, and encourage their reclamation.

Let not modesty and chastity fear to step forward in the cause of humanity to the relief of those who have transgressed their laws. Did they but know the tale of misery which these unfortunate outcasts have to unfold, even modesty and chastity would sigh and would acquit them. Besides, this society may not only hold out aid to the fallen, but may like-

wise interpose a guardian arm between the falling and the bottom of the precipice; and not unfrequently, by well-timed exertion, stay and draw back some, ere they have yet been driven by misery and madness to the brink. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
W. R.

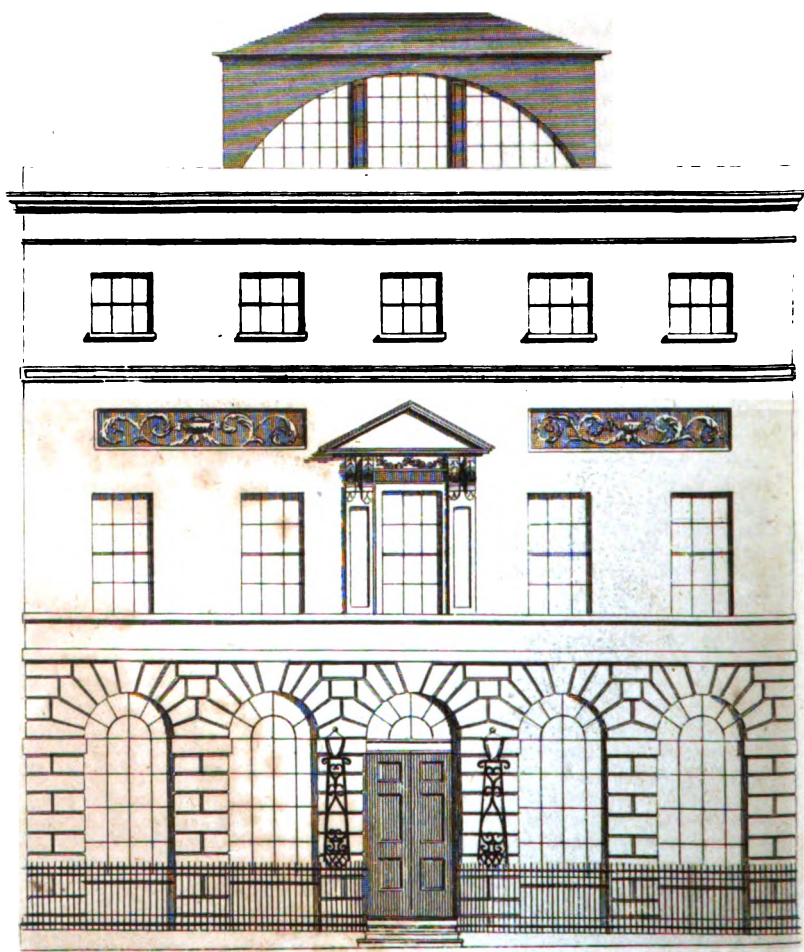
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not know whether it be beside the purpose of your work, to suggest hints in the regulation of household economy. There are few articles in more general use, or dearer than sugar; and sugar, in its refined state, being now beyond the purchase of poor families, they resort to a species of ground sugar, for which they give a middle price, betwixt that of refined, and of raw sugar in its soft state; as it comes from the West Indies. This species of sugar is pleasing to the eye, but not more valuable, being neither a more delicate nor a more powerful sweet, than soft sugar in its raw state; yet it is frequently sold higher, after undergoing the process through what it passes, by two or three pence in the pound, than the sugar in the raw state of which it is made. The process by which the appearance of this sugar is improved is merely this: When brought from the ship, it is put into a warm stove, and dried, by which the water it contains is evaporated, and it is made to assume a brighter appearance. The water evaporated is very small in quantity, so as little to affect the weight, and yet this is the only impurity of which it is stripped. When dry, it is put into a mill and ground by a very heavy stone, which completely pulverifies it, and still improves the colour. Thus, with all its dirt, and all its molasses, it is sold to the consumer.

Sugar, as it is brought in its soft state from the West Indies, consists of four substances, water, with which it is charged in no great degree; dirt, which is either soil or pulverised cane, which it contains in very large quantities, and an oil, which, when separated, is called molasses or treacle. This oil is a very powerful, but not a delicate, sweet; but it does not, in respect of price, sustain its due rank among sweets; it is the cheapest sweet we have applicable to general purposes of sweets, and though greatly slighted by the poor in this part of England, it is much used in Scotland in various ways as a substitute for sugar. The ground sugars of which





Athenaeum, Liverpool.

April 24, 1799.

we have spoken above, have all the dirt and all the molasses, to them; they are more delicate to the *eye*, but neither more powerful nor delicate to the taste than the raw sugar as it comes from the West Indies. Nay, it is even suspected that the grinders *sometimes* mix it with other ingredients, not sweets, but when pulverized not to be detected by the eye.

There is a species of ground sugar, vulgarly called *bastard sugar*, much to be preferred to the other ground sugar; it goes through a refining process, and although it has much molasses in it, has no dirt, so that, though a less delicate sweet than loaf-sugar, it is as powerful a one. Of sweets derived from the sugar-cane, and to be purchased in this country, molasses or treacle is the cheapest. The raw sugar, as it comes from the West Indies, is cheaper and as good as the common dried ground sugar, retaining all its dirt and oil. *Bastard* ground sugar is cheaper and a more powerful less adulterated sweet than either: loaf-sugar, completely refined, is certainly both a delicate and a powerful sweet, and if used with proper calculation cheaper, notwithstanding its excessive price at present, than common ground sugar. I am, &c.

Maidstone,
June 14, 1795.

MARY JACKSON.

ACCOUNT OF THE ATHENÆUM AT LIVERPOOL.

[With a copper-plate.]

THE establishment of a new Library in Liverpool had long been a desideratum with many gentlemen, who had experienced the disadvantages and defects of the old one; and these disadvantages having been very generally felt and acknowledged, an attempt was made, in the latter end of the year 1797, to lay the foundation of such a library; as might not only be valuable to the subscribers, but creditable to the town.

The plan was no sooner known, than it received the warmest support of many of the most respectable gentlemen of the town, who determined to use all their influence to carry it into effect. They held their first meeting on the 27th of November 1797, to take the plan into consideration; and at once resolved to enlarge it, by abandoning altogether the original idea of having shops on the ground floor, and by converting that floor into a commodious and elegant news-room. A committee of 21 gentlemen was appointed to carry the scheme into execution;

and from that time it has been conducted to its completion, with such cordiality and spirit, as have seldom been witnessed in this town on any similar occasion. On the following day the committee entered upon their functions; and gave directions to the architect to prepare a plan of the building according to the resolutions of the general meeting. As the enlarged plan was much more eligible in every respect than that originally proposed, the committee recommended it to the adoption of the subscribers; and in order to defray the additional expence incurred by the extension of the plan, they also recommended that the number of the subscribers should be increased to 300. The committee drew up a report, containing not only these recommendations, but a variety of regulations for the future management of the institution. This report was presented on the 18th of December 1797, to a general meeting of the subscribers, who framed a series of regulations in conformity with the recommendations of the committee; and amongst other resolutions, they determined, that as soon as 300 names were subscribed, each subscriber should pay his subscription into one of the public banks, and that no contract or engagement should be entered into on behalf of the subscribers, until the whole of the money was paid. To this measure may be ascribed the rapidity with which the business proceeded. On the 5th of January 1798, the subscription-list of names was filled, the subscribers began to pay their subscriptions into the banks, and before the end of the month, not less than 2,971*l.* 10*s.* were paid. The ground for the intended building had already been purchased, and preparations made for sinking the foundation. Various alterations and improvements were made in the plan, and as these alterations added to the expence of the erection, the subscribers, at a general meeting on the 19th of January, resolved that the number of subscribers should be further increased to 350, and that as soon as 325 had paid their subscriptions, the committee should be empowered to carry the plan into execution. On the 8th of February, the plan of the building was finally adjusted: the architect was requested to draw up a specification of it; proposals were advertised for: and the proposals received, were laid before the committee on the 23d of February; when those of Mr. JOHN FOSTER junr. were approved of and accepted; and a contract was entered into with him for completing the

the whole. The foundation of the building was laid on the 26th of February; and on the 17th of March it was erected and covered in. The summer and the beginning of the winter were employed in the interior work of the building; and the news-room was opened for the use of the subscribers on the 1st of January 1799. Before the room was opened, the whole of the subscription was paid, amounting to 3675l.

The area of the building contains a space of 50 feet in front to the street, and 51 feet in depth: and the whole of the ground-floor is appropriated to the news-room, except a portion on each side, extending from the back 20 feet into the room, one of which portions is converted into a bar, and in the other, is the staircase to the library and other apartments, which leaves a large recess in the back of the room, separated from the main part of it by two handsome fluted Doric columns. The room is 18 feet in height, and is lighted by three chandeliers. Over one of the fire places is a clock, and over the other opposite, is a wind dial. The ornamental finish of the room is plain and simple, but neat and elegant. In this room are admitted all the reviews, several other periodical publications and pamphlets: and arrangements are now making for furnishing it with a collection of the best maps that can be procured of every country on the globe, to be attached to the walls on spring rollers. When the whole of these arrangements shall have been finished, there is reason to believe, that it will be the most complete institution of the kind, that is to be met with in this island.

The library, which is over the front of the news-room, will not be ready for the reception of books until the 1st of July. The dimensions of the library are 50 feet in front by 30 in depth, and 23 feet in height. It is lighted by a large sky-light, and galleried all round, at nearly an equal distance between the floor and the ceiling.

Behind the library and over the recessed part of the news-room and the bar, is a very commodious room intended as a museum for the reception of such specimens in natural history, as may be presented to the institution. And over the museum are three good lodging rooms for the use of the librarian and the servants of the house. A part of the cellar room is converted into kitchens and properly furnished; from which, the subscribers may be at all times accommodated with

tea, coffee, or soup; but no liquor of any kind is allowed*.

The whole of the institution is under the direction of a committee of 21 gentlemen, each of whom is to serve the office three years. Its annual revenue is 700 guineas: the expenditure of which is limited and arranged according to the mode pointed out in the outline of the plan†.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN crossing Woburn Park last Saturday evening about 36 minutes past 10, I saw a very brilliant Meteor—its apparent course was nearly in a line from the north pole; in duration about 2 seconds: it made its first appearance about $\frac{1}{2}$ a degree from ζ Cygni and passing between α and γ Delphini: leaving θ Antinoi about 10' to the south, and became invisible about 4° below α Antinoi: its light was remarkably splendid, very similar to the electrical spark on the discharge of a large jar. Its apparent diameter was 5' or 6', its whole course an arc of about 48°; at first there was no visible tail, but one began to appear about the middle of its course, and at the end it was very lucid, extending about 3°:—the latitude of the place 51° 54' $\frac{1}{2}$ long. 25' west from Greenwich.—From these observations compared with similar made at another place, its magnitude and distance may be known.

Your obedient Servant,

Woburn, June 26.

B. BEVAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW subjects in the æconomy of nature are less agreed on by naturalists, than the *origin of springs*; and I am strongly inclined to think that, by a closer attention to the situation, appearances, &c. of springs themselves, a more satisfactory account might be given of the causes which produced them.

I hope some of your correspondents will take this subject into consideration, and communicate the result through the medium of your valuable publication, which will oblige,

Your humble Servant,

I. C.

* An architectural description of the elevation of the building is here wanted; but Mr. Roscoe will perhaps supply the want. The expence of the building, including the ground, will, when completed, amount to 3,580l. 18s. 6d.

† This outline will appear in our next number.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY, for the year 6, [1798] read at the commencement of the sitting of the COLLEGE OF FRANCE, the 29th Brumaire, year seven, by JEROME LALANDE, Inspector and Dean of the College, and ancient Director of the Observatory.

[Concluded from p. 206.]

THE 11th Floreal, (April 30th) I requested of General BUONAPARTE, 10,000 francs, to place the mural and the meridian telescope of the observatory, and to make observations at Paris corresponding to his own. He set out too soon to effect this object, but the minister FRANÇOIS (DE NEUFCHATEAU) is the best capable to remedy this inconvenience, and he has given us reason to hope for the aid we stand in need of. Citizen LE FRANÇOIS has observed the solstices of this year, by the entire circle, and I have remarked with pleasure the obliquity of the ecliptic agreeing, to one or two seconds, with the table which I inserted in my *Astronomy*, for 1792, and which most astronomers make use of.

The 12th Messidor (June 20th) the institute decreed the prize for the marine watches, proper to find the longitude at sea, to two chronometers of citizen LOUIS BERTHOUD; citizen MESSIER, and I had observed their going for about six months. I took one with me to Gotha, and I had the satisfaction to observe that 200 leagues travelling in a carriage did not affect the motion a second per day. The institute will propose, on the 15th Nivôse, for the subject of a prize to be given at the end of two years, the theory of the comet of 1770, which the academy had already propoied in 1792. This comet has only been calculated hitherto, in an orbit of 5 years, and a revolution so very short appears scarcely probable.

The memoirs of the Institute for the year 6, have appeared; they contain my last *Theory of Mercury*, the result of 40 years researches; this was the first memoir read at the first sitting of the first class of the Institute, January 1, 1796.

The bureau des longitudes has published two volumes of the "*Connoissance des Temps*" for the years 8 and 9, the additions to which I was the compiler of. It has been determined that for the future, this work shall contain 500 pages, that there may be more room in it for our observations and calculations. These two volumes abound with a variety of interesting articles, new catalogues of the stars, tables of the horary movement of the moon, by

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DELAMBRE; observations of Mercury by VIDAL, the great and astonishing observer of Mercury, to whose labours we are indebted for observations of that planet, (so rare and difficult before him) now as common as those of the other planets, and in fact leaving little more to be desired; he himself has done more towards perfecting our knowledge on this subject, than all the other astronomers in the world, ancient and modern put together; and we may all dispense with our taking a part in this employment: citizen VIDAL, in this respect, must excite despair in all others.

An interesting memoir has appeared, accompanied with a large trigonometrical chart, having for its object, to reduce the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or a star, to the true distance, and to resolve other questions of pilotage, by J. R. MAINGON, lieutenant de frégate.

This ingenious chart, useful for marine operations, has been engraved by order of the minister, and published *au dépôt*: it may be substituted for the large charts of Margetts, and furnishes pilots with the means of abridging or sparing calculations, by substituting for them the operation of the compass.

The geographical ephemerides, undertaken by M. DE ZACH, at Gotha, in the beginning of the year, is a very remarkable and useful work. It appears every month, and contains curious observations, announcements of books and charts, new voyages, geographical charts, as those of Ireland, Africa, and the Black Sea, when the public attention was directed that way; portraits, as those of HERSCHEL, DELAMBRE, BANKS, &c. in a word, whatever can interest astronomers, geographers, and navigators. A most extensive correspondence in foreign countries enables M. DE ZACH to concentrate the communications of learned men, the most distant from each other. The only inconvenience is, that the German language is not cultivated enough in the south; but many astronomers are already beginning to learn it: they could scarcely dispense with the work of M. DE ZACH, and consequently with a language the most fertile of all others in important scientific treatises. I have solicited the establishment of a professor of German in the college of France, from a conviction of the utility of that language in all kinds of instruction. Astronomy and geography had no journal, and we had no reason to expect one. ADELBURNER and BERNOUILLI, had attempted

attempted one without success, but the high estimation and popularity which M. DE ZACH enjoyed have given sufficient reputation to his work, to insure its sale, and consequently the continuation of that useful undertaking.

M. MARTONFI, has published, in Transylvania, the description of the observatory which the count-bishop Batthiani had erected at Carlsburg, *Alba Julia*, called also, Weissenburg, and *Alba Carolina*.

M. TRIESNECKER, at Vienna, has published a considerable work on the eclipses of the sun and stars; he has calculated more than 150 observations, which must necessarily be a voluminous work; scarcely any were made before 1760, the time when I began to give the example of these sort of calculations.

We learn that a volume has been published at London, of "*Observations*," by Dr. BRADLEY, a work which has been long expected.

M. DE MENDOZA, has published at London, in 1797, "*Considerations on the Solutions of the principal Problems of Nautical Astronomy*," with tables of varied sines from 10 to 10 seconds, and an auxiliary table which reduces the investigation of the true distance to an addition of five varied sines.

We have received the ephemerides of Bologna, for 12 years, from 1799 to 1810, by citizen MATEUCCI, assisted by citizens ALAMANNI, GUGLIELMINI, SACCHETTI, and CANTERZANI the son. Since the commencement of the century, the academy of sciences had published ephemerides 10 years before. The last volumes are by DESPLACE, LACAÏLLE, and me. I had finished at 1800, old style; the embarrassments of commerce had prevented me from finding a bookseller to enable me to proceed with the series, and I desisted from the calculations. The astronomers of Bologna, more fortunate than I, have supplied this defect, and we shall have an ephemerides 12 years in advance, for the use of such as shall make almanacks for a number of years to come.

The ephemerides of Milan, for 1798, contain the continuation of a great work of citizen ORIANI, on the method of correcting the elements of the tables of Mercury, by observations; as also many interesting observations by citizens REGGIO and DE CESARIS.

M. SCHROETER, at Lilienthal, has published the second volume of his "*Astronomische Beyträge*," in which, among other things, we find the apparent diameters

of the satellites; nine-tenths of a second for the second, and a second and a half for the third.

M. BODE, at Berlin, has published a new volume of ephemerides for 1801, and a third volume of supplements for the preceding volumes, which contain many astronomical observations and memoirs, by the astronomers of Germany, France, and England. This work is like that of M. DE ZACH; it is a repertory which astronomers will find indispensable.

We have received also a volume in folio of tables of logarithms, published in 1794, by M. VEGA, officer of artillery in the service of the emperor. The tables of Wlacq, both for the hundred thousands, and for the sines from ten to ten seconds, with eleven cyphers, published in 1628, and 1633, had become very scarce; they had never been reprinted, and yet were frequently wanted. M. VEGA has therefore rendered a service to the public, by procuring this valuable edition.

M. SCHUBERT has published at Petersburg, in German, a large treatise on astronomy, in 3 volumes quarto, making in all near 900 pages.

In the Geneva "*Bibliothèque Britannique*," for the months of March and April, we find interesting details on the method employed by M. BLAIR to correct the difference of refrangibility in prospective-glasses. Essential oils, solution of corrosive sublimate in spirits of wine, with the addition of a little sal-ammoniac; butter (unriated) of antimony diluted in a little ether, or alcohol, mixed with some drops of marine acid, have succeeded perfectly well, by putting these substances between two lenses of crown-glass (*Edinburgh Transactions*, vol. iii.). He has made a very good object-glass with solution of sal-ammoniac and of sublimated mercury, (muriate of ammoniac and of mercury.) He has ascertained that the different substances have not a similar disposition to colours, which BOSCHOWICH had already noticed in 1765. Lastly, he has calculated the curvatures of glasses, so as to correct also the aberration of sphericity. This curious memoir has been translated into French; but citizen LEROY has retained the manuscript for three years past. We are indebted to citizen PICTET for having given it in detail in his excellent collection of "*La Bibliothèque Britannique*," the author calls these glasses *aplanatic*, (or without error.)

I have published a new edition of the sphere and of the calendar of RIVARD, an excellent

excellent elementary work, which has been useful for 50 years past. I have added to it the *Republican Calendar*, protesting against the defects of intercalation; the decree of Oct. 3, 1793, not having been in this respect conformable to what I had transmitted to citizen ROMME.

CITIZEN FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU distinguished his first entrance into the ministry by giving an order for the impression of an astronomical bibliography. I have collected, during my tour into Germany, a great number of notices for this work; and it appears to me, that no kind of bibliography can be complete unless by the union of a number of persons in different countries. The date of the death of the great Copernicus was till lately a problem. I resolved it in my tour. Copernicus died on June 11, 1543, although GASSENDI and WEIDLER date this circumstance on the 24th of May, and PLANCHE on the 11th of July: In the interesting collection of ephemerides, in which we find the memorable events of every day, I have caused an examination to be made of more than 60 manuscripts in the "*Bibliothèque Nationale*." Citizen LEGRAND, one of the conservators of that famous depot, has given me a notice of many other manuscripts; so that we are at length making advances towards this part of astronomical erudition.

We have received some observations from citizen DE BATTE, at Montpellier; from citizen THULIS, at Marseilles; and from citizen VIDAL, at Mirepoix: these last are of a very extraordinary kind.—VIDAL saw Mercury at three-quarters of a degree from the Sun. The beauty of the climate, the perfection of his instrument, and the excellence of his sight, have enabled him to produce observations as valuable as extraordinary. Of this I have spoken before.

The observatory at Amsterdam, belonging to the society of *Felix Meritis*, has been put under the care of M. CALCOEN; he has been repeating his astronomical exercises at Gotha, jointly with M. DE ZACH, and he is commencing a course of observations which will be very useful in a country where none have ever been made, although the wants of the marine should long ago have opened the eyes of government to an object so necessary to navigators. It was in vain that I went in 1774 to Amsterdam: the Stadtholder, and the Grand Pensionary, promised me every thing I could desire, but performed nothing. M. VAN SWINDEN has, since then, given an impulsion

to astronomical studies, the effects of which are now beginning to be felt.

CITIZEN HENRY, who went from Mannheim to Petersburg, has been enabled to re-establish in fresh vigour the observatory of that capital; he has caused a large mural of Bird to be placed, which lay a long time in the chest, and which RUMOUSKI never made use of.

M. PIAZZI, astronomer at Palermo, is preparing to measure a degree. I have sent him an exact metre, and they are working at an entire circle.

The minister PLEVILLE-PELEY has augmented the stipend of the astronomers of marine at Marseilles, where THULIS is making connected and important observations.

The territorial admeasurement of Corsica, or the description of that island, begun thirty years ago, has been lately terminated. The great triangles were set up by citizen TRANCHOT; the details have been made by a multitude of co-operators. The minister of finances having appointed me to examine it, I have had reason to acknowledge that this labour has been completed with an accuracy worthy to be exhibited for a model, if as many such were to be undertaken for all the departments of France; which would indeed be rendering the public a useful service.

CITIZEN PERNEY, who had been sent into Belgium, and who, since 1795, had formed forty triangles at Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, Antwerp, Middleburg, &c. has set out for the Batavian republic, where they have engaged to furnish him with the means necessary for the continuation of this labour.

On the 5th Pluviose, (Jan. 24th,) the institute proposed to the Directory to demand of foreign powers learned men, who should come to assist and take part in the establishment of the new measures, and sanction their establishment. Twelve have come from Spain, from Italy, and from Holland.

From Denmark, M. BUGGES, director of the observatory at Copenhagen, celebrated for some important works. From Spain, Messrs. GABRIEL CISCAR, and AUGUSTIN PEDRAGES. From the Batavian Republic, citizen VAN SWINDEN and *ÆNEÆ*, the former well known for some excellent works in physics. From Tuscany, M. FABRONI. From Sardinia, M. LE COMTE BALBO, minister at Paris. From Helvetia, citizen TRAILLES. From the Ligurian Republic, citizen MOLTEDO. From the Cisalpine Republic, citizen MASCHEVONI, from whom General BUONAPARTE brought us what might

might furnish a lesson to our most able geometers. From the Roman Republic, citizen FRANCHINI.

On the 5th Messidor, (June 23,) the legislative body made a law, which gives to the *Bureau des Longitudes* the keeping of the original standard of the metre, or of the new measure, destined to be in future the type of all measures, and to prevent for ever the confusion which has hitherto prevailed in the measures of all countries.

Astronomy has so few proselytes, that it is a satisfaction to me to be able to say that M. the Dr. BURKHARDT, who came from Götting last year, continues still to labour at Paris with us, and that he is already one of our best astronomers.

DELABRE has had for co-operator in his immense labour, citizen TRANCHOT, already celebrated for the great works he has completed in Corsica; and young citizen POMARD, who is devoting himself to astronomy, and who cannot fail to make rapid progress therein under such a master. Astronomy has certainly need of fresh recruits, and I neglect no means to procure them; but the career is painful and not lucrative; this will suffice to explain the penury we labour under.

BLANPAIN, born in 1779, who first saw the comet of 1797 at Marseilles, evinces at the age of nineteen as much zeal as knowledge; he possesses a rich fund of literature, and is also distinguished by his moral qualities. Under the necessity of applying himself to commerce, he cannot as yet give full scope to his passion for astronomy; he nevertheless calculates observations, and even makes some himself.

Young BERNIER, of Montauban, is also applying himself to these studies with success. I wished him to embark in the expedition under General BUONAPARTE, but my measures for that purpose were taken too late.

Citizen CATILON, although occupied in the management of the domains, is come to lodge in the College of France, to labour with us. His intelligence and his zeal are often useful to us.

The 21st Brumaire, the year 7, (Nov. 11,) citizen LEFRANÇOIS caused the first observation to be made in the observatory of the College of France, by citizen CASSINI V. aged 16 years, who is come to inhabit the observatory, following the steps of his illustrious ancestors, and announcing a zeal worthy of his name. He will replace MARALDI IV. who has departed us.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS one object of your valuable miscellany is to diffuse useful information, and unveil the merit of the modest and neglected, I take the liberty to communicate the following article, requesting, that if you find it worth your notice, you will give it early a place in your magazine.

When I consider the great usefulness of the mathematics, in the arts of both necessity and accommodation, especially in a country, that gradually assumes a character wholly military, I am sorry to find, that, on one side of the Tweed, so little attention is bestowed on them. Although there are several academies, and some universities in Scotland, yet the mathematical knowledge, which students there learn, is in general extremely superficial; and, in course, the number of mathematicians which Scotland produces, very small indeed. In these circumstances, we may, no doubt, find something valuable more widely diffused; but it is to be feared, there is no stimulus to more vigorous exertions in this science.

My attention has lately been directed to this subject, in the course of my enquiries after the best mathematical seminary in this part of the island; the result of which, as nearly as I recollect it, I shall concisely lay before you.

At the university of Edinburgh, all the branches of the mathematics are well taught, by the very able professor Playfair, in the space of two lessons, of six months each, the class meeting one hour every day to hear the prælections. This excellent mathematician has adorned his chair by several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions of the island, and likewise by his new "*Elements of Geometry, according to the Method of Euclid*," with a simple treatise of trigonometry annexed. At Glasgow, the mathematics are taught in a very distinct and popular manner by the professor JAMES MILLAR, son of the ingenious and celebrated professor of law in that university. At St. Andrews they are accurately and fully taught both in theory and practice, by Mr. DUNCAN, an able assistant, employed by the learned professor VILANT, a man of great talents, who, although the state of his health has obliged him to retire from his public functions, continues indefatigable in prosecuting his studies, and has, *inter alia* ready for the press a complete and valuable System of Mathematical Analysis demonstrated, the outlines of which are lately published

published by Mr. WINGRAVE, as advertised in your magazine for December last. At Aberdeen, where, by the way, the mathematics, owing to a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, still maintain their reputation as *an essential branch of philosophy*, they are taught in an able and popular manner by the professors of the King's College, and by Dr. HAMILTON of the Mareichall, a man of great ability, and author of a very excellent treatise on arithmetic and merchandize. In the different public schools and academies, I am informed, the mathematics are taught in an easy and popular manner, adapted to the object of these institutions, excepting, perhaps, in the mathematical school of Dumfries, where they are treated more profoundly, under the direction of the ingenious and diligent Mr. WHITE.

When I am on the subject of the public teachers of the mathematics this country has lately produced, in justice to merit long neglected, I cannot overlook one of professor VILANT's assistants, Mr. JOHN WEST, now Rector of St. Thomas's in the East, Jamaica, a man of great worth and ingenuity, and author of "*Elements of Mathematics*," published at Edinburgh, fourteen or fifteen years ago, comprehending new elements of geometry, conics, mensuration, and spherics. Whether from the puerile jealousy which subsists among literary men, or another cause, I will not pronounce, but this work (which has lately fallen into my hands) has attracted little attention in this part of the island; and, in the other, it seems to have been buried as soon as it appeared; being supposed, by a strange mistake, only a republication of another work, written 30 or 40 years ago, by a gentleman of the same name. The work, to which I would at present direct the public attention, is the fruit of Mr. WEST's labours at St. Andrews, under his constituent Mr. VILANT, and certainly does much credit, both to the author himself, and to him by whom he was employed as a substitute. Though only a pretty large 8vo. it comprizes every thing that is most valuable in various productions, that can be procured only at great expence. The arrangement is clear and judicious, and the language displays more correctness and taste than we usually find in works of that kind. The demonstrations are geometrical; many of them new, and all concise and elegant. They have indeed been censured as too concise;—but it cannot be doubted, that a concise text book (and such only it was designed to be), in the hands of an able commenta-

tor, possesses many advantages; and, in this respect, Mr. WEST follows the example of his judicious constituent in his *Elements of Mathematical Analysis*, as well as that of other public lecturers of the first reputation. By way of appendixes to the different parts of the work, he has subjoined a variety of useful exercises in theory and practice, extremely convenient for the teacher, and well adapted to measure the proficiency, and whet the ingenuity of the scholar. Dr. HUTTON of Woolwich, and other writers observe the same plan, with distinguished success. Beside new demonstrations, his *Elements of Geometry* contain several useful propositions, that are not found in the common books on the subject, except the excellent geometry of Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON, which has guided his views in some parts of the work. The conics, in which he has rejected the too frequent use of the circle, are a great improvement on the method of Dr. ROBERT SIMPSON, and although definitions of these conics, which are independent of the cone, do not present the shortest and most pleasant road to many of their most useful properties, nor open, so easily as could be wished, the most general views of the subject; yet, the elements, as laid down by Mr. WEST, are exceedingly neat and peripicuous. A few of the demonstrations, as far as known to me, are new and ingenious, particularly his demonstration of this property, "that the parallel to a tangent, is an ordinate to the diameter at the point of contact." In his plane trigonometry, likewise, he has given, as it appears to me, a new and pretty demonstration of the compound analogy, for finding an angle of a triangle when the three sides are given. The Neperian rules, also, in spherical trigonometry are well exhibited, after the manner of Mr. MAUDUIT. It is needless to multiply instances of his judgment and ingenuity, as a slight perusal of the work itself will furnish them in abundance. Upon the whole, I cannot hesitate to recommend it as one of the ablest elementary works in geometry this island has produced; and if the above very general notice contribute to make it better known, my principal object in troubling you with this letter will be fully attained. I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,
Edinburgh, And constant Reader,
March, 15, 1799. INDAGATOR.

P. S. I am informed by one of his particular friends, that he is preparing for the press an important work on nautical astronomy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,

IF any of your chemical correspondents would inform me (through the medium of your useful magazine) of the best method of taking grease spots out of leather breeches, they would render a service to the public, and to your constant reader,

Riccadilly.

T. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRENCH PANTHEON, BY DR. MEYER.

"To great men,
"Their grateful country!"

THIS dedicatory inscription, which announces the exalted destination of that magnificent temple, is in the highest degree impressive, and speaks in forcible accents to the soul of every man of sensibility. But alas! the pleasing impression we feel on reading it, is weakened and almost obliterated by the galling remembrance that we have seen the consecration of that temple profaned by the corpse of the infamous Marat reposing near the honoured remains of Rousseau. May the guardian genius of France for ever henceforth avert a similar instance of national blindness! May the republican senate, in awarding the honours of the Pantheon, never lose sight of the genuine idea of true greatness, of real civic merit, to which alone that monument is appropriated, and of which the memory is so deeply graven in its inscription—

"To great men,
"Their grateful country!"

That gigantic edifice, begun about forty years ago, on the plans of Soufflot, for a destination widely different from that which the revolution has assigned to it, was a church dedicated to St. Geneviève, the patroness of Paris. It is not yet finished: and the works undertaken under the direction of Antony Quatremere, in order to accommodate it to its new destination, proceed slowly, and will yet require several years before it is fully completed. In setting aside the plan of the original architect, pains are taken to make the recent alterations accord, as far as is practicable, with what he had already built. The most material of those alterations are as follow:

The Attic, supported by twenty-two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, above the portico, was filled with a mystical basso-relievo, by Coustou, representing the triumph of Faith. This has been

removed; and The Country*, distributing civic crowns to Virtue and Genius, is the subject of the new basso-relievo by MOÏTS, which is in unison with the import of the beautiful inscription on the portico.

Under the magnificent peristyle of the noble *parvis*, two lateral doors have been walled up. Two great tablets, destined to bear inscriptions derived from legendary lore, have been pulled down, together with the analogous basso-relievs; and their places have been supplied by two groups and two statues of colossal size, with fine basso-relievs suited to the new plan. The inscription "*French Pantheon, third year of Liberty*," will be canceled when the public ear is sufficiently familiarized to the new name of this monument; and the date of its foundation will alone be suffered to remain, as on the ancient temples. The four statues, which are at present but of plaster, but which will be succeeded by marble ones, are, as well as the basso-relievs and inscriptions, too interesting to be passed over unnoticed.

Basso-relievs over the grand gate of the temple, by Baichot:—The Declaration of the Rights of Man: Nature, holding the table of the law exposed to view; near her, Liberty and Equality.

Group, by Chaudet: Public instruction—Minerva, arrayed in the long robe of peace, with her right hand extended presents a crown to a young man, who clings to the goddess.

Basso-relievs above the group, by Lesueur: To a crowd of parents, accompanied by their children, the country presents the *Instituteurs* distributing public instruction. Inscription over this group: "Instruction is necessary for all: Society owes it alike to all her members." This group is perfectly conceived, and well executed. The drapery of Minerva is beautiful.

Group on the opposite side of the *parvis*, by Masson:—Dying for one's country. A female figure, representing The Country, supports a naked and wounded warrior, who dying leans on his huckler, covered with a lion's skin. Her looks, attentively fixed on him, are expressive of maternal tenderness.

Basso-relievs, by Chaudet:—The Genius of Glory sustains a soldier who falls expiring at the altar of The Country, on which he deposits his sword. Inscription:

* I wish that some good writer would furnish the English language with an expression equal to *LA patrie*—*patria*—*ἡ πατρίς*—which we might use absolutely, as in French, Latin, and Greek.

"It

"It is sweet, it is glorious, to die for our country." The execution of this group is adequate to the dignity of the idea: the expression is eloquent; the effect is grand.

On the right hand of the gate, stands a figure by Roland—The Law. This figure, in a sitting posture, with an air of command, and with the greatest seriousness in her expression and attitude, has her right hand extended, grasping a general's truncheon, while her left is placed on the tables of the law, on which are engraved these words: "Mankind are equal by nature, and in the eye of the law." Basso-relievo, by Frontin. The Country presents the law to the people, as the expression of the general will. An aged senior bends the knee before the law; a soldier swears to defend her. Inscription: "Under the government of the law, Innocence is secure."

On the left of the gate, Strength, a figure by Boichot, which hardly rises above mediocrity: a Hercules in a resting attitude, his right hand leaning on a table, with these words, "Strength through the law." Basso-relievo, by Roland: The country, seated at the gate of the temple of the law, points out to Innocence the statue of Justice. Inscription: "To obey the law, is to reign with her."

The majestic character of the *façade* of the Pantheon has been heightened by stopping up the great windows which were in the lateral walls near the portico. They now present two great masses beside the *parvis* which was too rich and overloaded with ornaments by Soufflot. Instead of the lantern surmounted by a colossal cross, which terminated the dome, has been placed a great pedestal destined to support a statue of Fame, of the height of twenty feet, which Dejoux has been commissioned to cast in bronze. This pedestal is walled in, and surrounded by an open gallery. Within the pedestal, which is of a semicircular form, a chamber is constructed, which is destined for an observatory, to be used on particular occasions; this being one of the most elevated points in the whole city. Figure to yourself the extent and beauty of the prospect over the city and the circumjacent territory, after you have ascended four hundred and sixty steps to reach that gallery.

A salient colonnade of thirty-two columns surrounds the cupola, but does not support it: a circumstance which gives

the dome a paltry appearance. To remedy that defect, a project is entertained of charging that colonnade with allegoric figures of colossal size, representing the Virtues that lead to Fame, which is to rise in the middle of them.

No description can equal the grandeur and attractive beauty of the perspective of the *façade*, the *parvis*, and the dome which majestically crowns them. It is impossible to pass by this edifice without stopping to enjoy the noble *coup d'œil* which it presents, and feeling the pleasing sensations awakened by the inscription—"To great men, their grateful country."

In the interior of the temple, the hand of reform is busily employed in walling up several useless windows, and removing a redundancy of ornaments, of stuccoes, flutings, and similar frivolities, with which the old French architects was overloaded. By these prudent alterations they diminish that character of excessive gaiety, which forms so strong a contrast with the grave destination of the building: and by the production of great masses, and the admission of only a moderate light from above, they seek to impart to it that severe aspect which is best suited to its present circumstances. But, notwithstanding all the pains bestowed, all the labour and the expense lavished on it, they will never be able to accomplish that object. The obstacles arising from the original plan of the edifice, against which they have to struggle, are too great, and some of them wholly insurmountable. The form of the building, which is that of a cross surcharged with angles and projections, is inconvenient, and will never suffer the eye freely to embrace the whole at a glance. Complaints are already heard against the very expensive alterations made within, and against the innovating projectors who carry them into execution. The directors of the works at the Pantheon are accused (I know not how far the accusation may be well grounded) of adopting those changes with a facility which betrays superficial levity and a want of sound judgment. Mercier in particular is decidedly hostile to the whole undertaking. I have heard him declare that the destination of that temple is an idolatry. In the council of the five hundred, he lately exclaimed with peevish exaggeration, "That edifice is a monument of our incorrigible fickleness and frivolity. It is a disgrace to architecture. From the day when the corpse of that destroyer Marat entered the Pantheon, it seems as if its fatal influence had marked

* The reader hardly needs to be reminded that this sentiment is from Horace, Od. iii. 2. 33. *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

the building out for ruin, such as the monster himself once threatened to bring down on universal France."

Those innumerable basso-relievos, loaded with subjects from the Old Testament, and from legendary story, have been removed from the tribunes * and the vaults : but no diminution has taken place in the redundant profusion of those decorations ; they have only been discarded to make room for allegories and symbols of patriotism, philosophy, the sciences, arts, and commerce, and for apotheoses of the heroic and social virtues.

At the bottom of the temple, where generally stands the great altar, is to be placed on a throne a statue of The Country, embracing Liberty and Equality, the prostituted goddesses of the republic : and in the vacant space beneath the cupola, is to be erected an altar surrounded by allegorical figures, and a number of lesser for the burning of incense. The French artists have been invited to lay before the directory their plans for that principal decoration. The floor, which is still naked, will be paved with marble of various kinds.

Criticism, which still continues to exercise its wonted freedom in Paris, is heard in general to reproach the directors of the works that all the changes and decorations which they have undertaken, are not consonant to the character of a burial-place for great men. But that reproach is ill founded, since the edifice is to be considered as the monument of those great men whose ashes repose in its vaults : it is moreover unjust, because no allowance is made for the difficulties which the directors have to surmount before they can accomplish those alterations, and because people do not wait to see the work finished before they pronounce their opinion of it.

It is not so easy to give a satisfactory answer to another question, viz. Whether this judiciously-devised and excellent monument in honour of those men who shall be found to have deserved well of their country, —equally with some other republican institutions founded with such hasty precipitation,—comes up to the greatness of the ideas that present themselves in the patriotic dreams of an incipient republic, which are yet unfamiliar to the impressions of the present race of Frenchmen. The rising generation will be able to decide this question ; but the decision cannot fairly be expected, until the population is entirely changed, and the future race is, by

an education suitable to the greatness of those ideas, prepared to feel in their full force the impressions which such a monument is capable of producing.

QUATREMERE, who has the chief direction of this building, seems to argue that happy effect, in the report which he has presented to the directory respecting the works already completed at the Pantheon, as well as those that were further projected. In that piece he answers to the charge of incongruity in the alterations. "The Pantheon," says he, "noble, at least, as a poetic conception, is in fact less the abode of death than of immortality. It is not so much a hypogeum*, whose grave and serious forms should announce the silence of the grave, as a temple open for the worship of great men. In short, although no individual be admitted to the honours of the place till after his death, he receives them rather under the form of apotheosis and philosophic consecration, than under the emblems of mortality."

The catacombs of the pantheon, on becoming the repository of the ashes of Voltaire and Rousseau, have been consecrated as a place of repose for the inanimate remains of great men. The afflictive idea that those peaceful cells have been sullied by the corpse of Marat, fills the soul with disgust and horror. We still see there the broken sarcophagus that inclosed his vile carcase, which, loaded with the maledictions of the people, was transported to a church-yard, where his detested remains were consumed with quick-lime. The bones of Mirabeau yielded their station to Marat, and have been placed in a spot on which a mark has been set. In another corner of the same recess, appears an empty sarcophagus, which had been destined for general Dampierre : but the decree which granted him the honours of the Pantheon, has been revoked.

The two sarcophagi which contain the mortal remains of Rousseau and Voltaire, are placed opposite to each other in the middle of the vault. They are of wood, and covered with indifferent basso-relievos, but are to be hereafter succeeded by others in black marble. On the tomb of Rousseau, is engraved the simple and beautiful epitaph, taken from the tomb in "The Isle of Poplars," by Ermenonville : "Here rests the man of nature and of truth." On each of the two narrow sides of the sarcophagus, appears a hand of Death holding a torch, and as it were issuing

* Pulpits and elevated stalls, under the old régime.

* *Un hypogée*, a vault, or subterraneous building.

from the tomb. This was intended as a symbol—though poorly enough devised—to express the idea that the philosopher has shed light on the world after his death: a poet might have employed it with success, but it was not at all fit for the statuary: that pair of hands starting from the tomb excite a disagreeable sensation.

The sarcophagus of Voltaire is loaded on every side with prolix inscriptions, which recount his actions and his deserts in a great profusion of words, and in a style by no means suited to monumental records.

When the whole work is completed, sepulchral lamps are to be kept burning night and day in these vaults, and will impart an air of greater majesty to these mansions of the dead.

The ashes of Descartes are preserved in the repository of the national monuments, in the cloister of the Augustine friars: they are inclosed in a small sarcophagus of porphyry excellently wrought in the Egyptian style, which the Count de Caylus brought from Italy, and which bears this simple inscription—"Ashes of Descartes." They were to have enjoyed the honours of the Pantheon: but in consequence of the opposition made by Mercier, the resolution to that effect was postponed for future consideration. The arguments of Mercier against the apotheosis of that philosopher were more ingeniously fancied than forcibly felt or well expressed: and Descartes lost his cause on that occasion, only because Chenier (who, pursuant to a decree of October 28, 1793, had made the motion on the 29th of May 1795) suffered himself to be taken by surprise, and defended him with arguments still weaker than those of his opponent. But I doubt not, that, on a second attempt, the motion will be agreed to: for all Paris was enraged at Mercier's invective, and angry with him for his lightly-gotten victory.

At the same time he had attacked Voltaire, and opposed his inauguration in the Pantheon; by which conduct he completely incensed the literati. On the day of the debate in the council of the five hundred, I dined with Mercier in company with several deputies and men of letters, who were more powerful adversaries than Chenier had proved himself in the council. Mercier—a man of true sensibility, estimable in every point of view, and who may justly be considered as one of the most virtuous members of the national representation—was severely taken to task for his invective, and explicitly challenged to produce better arguments than those he

had used in the morning. The good Mercier was closely pressed; and finding himself here destitute of all adventitious aid—no tribune at hand—no president to protect him from interruption in his discourse—with something of a hesitation in his speech—he advanced a very feeble defence of his opinion against his powerful assailants, Le Roi, Fourcroy, Bégoin, Lacépède, Jussieu, Dolomieu, and other literary men who were in the company. If the cause had been resumed during the circulation of the glasses, the party of Descartes would have triumphed by a great majority: but, after a very animated though amicable discussion, Mercier had the last word, repeating his favourite exclamation—"No idols, no idolatry, in the republic!"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO form, in which WIT ever shews itself, can be more entertaining than IRONY. The perpetual contrast between what it expresses, and what it means; the arch ambiguity with which it puzzles listening ignorance and simplicity; the new poignancy with which it sharpens satire; the more refined zest it gives to praise; are merits, such as may, among the rest of its advantages, well contribute eminently to recommend it to general favour. Its happy ambiguity of purpose, in particular, has often produced effects sufficiently ludicrous and whimsical. STEELE is said to have been deceived so far, as not to perceive the ironical intention of that comparative criticism of the pastorals of Pope and Ambrose Phillips, which Pope sent him, to be inserted in the *Guardian*, and of which the publication made Pope and Phillips ever after, mortal enemies. I myself have known a man, a voluminous author, an inexhaustible talker, a warm pretender to unequalled delicacy of feeling, and to matchless acuteness of discernment in matters of taste; who read with raptures Johnson's character of Dick Minim, the critic, in the *Idler*; not as an ironical description of a shallow, would-be critic; but, as affording a system of rules by which any person might easily make himself a master in genuine criticism; and as seriously delineating the character of the truly accomplished judge of literature. Nay, what may appear more surprising, I found a young physician of my acquaintance, but the other day, diligently studying Swift's "*Treatise on Polite Conversation*," as a manual of politeness and delicacy which he might copy, and of

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wit,

wit, which he might retail as his own. This gentleman had received a liberal education, with very ample advantages; had been instructed in all the studies belonging to the most enlightened of the learned professions; had mingled not a little with the gay and the wife, in the common intercourse of social life; was reckoned no fool, yet wanted penetration to discern that Swift writes, in that treatise, but in jest; that they are not specimens of wit, to be imitated and repeated, but vulgarisms, colloquial barbarisms, instances of gross ignorance, indelicacy, false wit, and puerility, to be carefully avoided, which compose the tissue of Wagstaffe's dialogues. Upon second thoughts, however, I can never more easily excuse this person, than the admirer of Dick Minim: for perhaps he who should glean the beauties of the most fashionable conversation of the present day, would find his collection very little better than that of Simon Wagstaffe, Esq.

Heriot's Bridge, Edinburgh,

April 1st, 1799.

R. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUPERSTITION OF JUSTUS LIPSIUS.

THE politics of Tacitus, the philosophy of Cicero, could not pluck the old woman out of the heart of this illustrious scholar. The modern disciple of Zeno was the slave of weak superstition. I have just ended reading his account of the miracles performed by the Virgin Mary, of Halle, near Brussels, in the Netherlands.

A shrine and image had been there consecrated to the Holy Virgin, by a pious countess of Brabant. Many votive offerings had been afterwards added. Lipsius, from his very infancy a devout votary of the Virgin, in preference to all the other saints, had often, as he relates, experienced her favour upon his studies; had become a member of a society of which she was the sacred patroness; was excited by motives of pious veneration and gratitude, to visit her famous shrine at Halle. While he offered his devotions before the sacred shrine, he felt an inward emotion of extraordinary joy and piety, which prompted him to vow to the virgin, to compose a work in her praise. An ode, the composition of that very time, recorded his vow. He fulfilled it, by writing, at his first subsequent leisure, a panegyrical account of the origin of the shrine and chapel of Halle, of the honours which had been devoutly paid to them, of the miracles which the Virgin had graciously per-

formed at the request of persons stipulating votive offerings to be, in return, dedicated at her shrine at Halle. The miracles which he celebrates, are such as these: the mutilation of a soldier's nose, who, coming on to the assault of the town of Halle in a siege, had impiously threatened to cut off the nose from the image of the Virgin: the restoration of a lost hawk, at the prayer of the falconer by whom it had been lost, and whom his cruel lord was about to hang for the loss; the preservation of a man from perishing by a flood that suddenly filled his house,—who, by the aid of the Virgin, had been enabled to climb among the rafters, above the reach of the waters, while his wife and children were drowned below; the deliverance of an innocent person that had been seized by mistake, as an accomplice with thieves; the preservation of a taylor from dying by his needle, which he had unwittingly swallowed; the saving of a thievish soldier from death on the gallows, by the breaking of the rope on which he was suspended; and others of a similar cast and complexion. The narrative of Lipsius is written in a style of admirably elegant Latinity. Here and there he rises into poetry, and imitates with great felicity the Jambics of Phædrus: he evidently wrote it *com amore*. He concludes the whole with a pious prayer, and with the formal consecration of a silver pen, to be, in his name, suspended as a votive offering, before the image of the Virgin, in the temple.

Lipsius, thus celebrating as miracles, merely natural and ordinary incidents in life; Socrates, amid the agonies of expiration, anxiously providing a sacrifice to Esculapius; Julian, from the heights of philosophy, and of political wisdom, prostrating himself before Jupiter, Apollo, and Venus; Pascal, for the sake of the most abject ascetic superstition, deserting the illustrious career of science, literature, and active virtue; are among those instances of mingled weakness and excellence, in which the imperfection of humanity is the most strikingly conspicuous; and which we cannot contemplate without being moved to sigh over the character of man, and with the poet to regard him as

“The glory, jest, and riddle of the world.”

POPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE whole of the story, relative to Voltaire and his bookeller, as given in the “*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters*,” must be unintelligible to the greater part of your readers, further

than its being intended to throw some dirt on Voltaire. I will tell you this truth, because I venerate truth, and because it involves a very extraordinary circumstance in the history of princes.

In the tender intercourse of letters between the Prince of Prussia, in 1739 (his father, the king, being then alive), the prince writes to Voltaire, August 15th, 1739—"It has been told me, that Machiavel's defeat may be found in the political notes of *Amelot de la Houffaye*, and in the translation of Gordon. I have seen both these works—judicious and excellent in their kind, and rejoiced to find that my plan is totally different from theirs: you shall be the first to see it when I finish it, but the public never, unless you shall recommend it: I have worked as hard as the interruptions of a journey will admit."

On the 6th of November, the prince writes from Remerberg, that the "*Anti-Machiavel*" is complete, and sends the first five chapters to Voltaire, together with some powders proper for his cholics: "I quit you to go on with polishing my work, and blacken the infamous and villainous character of the advocate for vice.

As you speak of my feeble productions, neglecting your own immortal works, I ought to give you an account of my studies; the approbation you bestow on the first five chapters, encourages me to finish as quickly as I can; if I had leisure you should have had it all before now, with additions and corrections, but interruptions prevent me."

On the 23d of Feb. 1740, Voltaire sends the prince some strictures on his manner of writing, and a preface. "I am continually expecting your last orders concerning Machiavel; I suppose you will order La Houffaye's translation to be printed by the side of your refutation. *The more you refute Machiavel by your conduct, the more you will be disposed to publish the antidote you have prepared."

On the 6th of June, 1740, he writes from Charlottenberg as king, his father being dead, a very sensible and philosophical letter, which does him great honour.

In June 1740, Voltaire writes—"If you did not know, Sire, how much your work is above that of Machiavel, were it only for style, you would not have the cruelty to suppress it."

* It must be noted that this reflection burst from Voltaire's heart, then swelling with the pride of thinking himself the friend of a prince, another Titus or Antoninus, the friendly and virtuous incense, soon wore the severity of satire.

Hague, 10th July, 1740-

Voltaire writes—"The first thing I did after coming here, was to go to the most cunning and impudent bookfellers in this country, who had undertaken the thing in question; I repeat it again to your majesty, that I had not left one word in the manuscript that any person in Europe could complain of; but in spite of all that, as your majesty has it at heart to withdraw the edition, I had no longer any other will or desire.

"I had this impudent rascal, John Vanduren, sounded by a man I sent, to procure, under plausible pretext, some sheets of the manuscript, which was not half printed, for I knew that my Dutchman would not listen to any proposition.

"I arrived in good time; the rascal had already refused to give up even one page of the manuscript: I sent for him, and sounded him, and turned him about in every sense: he gave me to understand, that being master of the manuscript, he never would give it up on any advantage whatever, that he had begun the impression and would finish it.

"When I saw that I had to do with a Dutchman, who made an improper use of the liberty of his country, and with a bookfeller, who pushed his right of persecuting authors to excess, not daring to trust any one with my secret, nor implore the help of authority, I remembered what your majesty says in one of the chapters of the "*Anti-Machiavel*," that it is right to employ decent finess in the way of negotiation. I told John Vanduren, then, that I came only to correct some pages of the manuscript; "With all my heart, Sir," says he, "if you will come into my house, I will trust you generously leaf by leaf; you shall correct it as you like best, shut up in my chamber, in the presence of my family and servants.

"I accepted his cordial offer, and went to his house and corrected some leaves, which he retook and read them to see that I did not deceive him; having, by these means, inspired him with less mistrust, I returned this day into the same prison where he shut me up as before, and having obtained six chapters at a time to confront them, I erased them in such a way, and wrote in the interlineations such horrible nonsense, and ridiculous stuff, that it no longer resembled the original work; this is what may be called blowing up one's ship to prevent being taken by the enemy; I was in despair at the sacrifice of such a work; but, in fine, I obeyed the king, whom I idolize, and answer for it to you that it

was done with all my heart; my rascal now was confounded and astonished, I hope to-morrow to make a handsome bargain with him, and make him give the whole up, both what is printed and the manuscript, of which I will give an account to your majesty."

By these means the "*Anti-Machiavel*" of the Prince of Prussia did never appear, which would have taken place if his father had lived a few weeks longer. It is curious to observe how soon his situation made him think it unnecessary to clog his pursuits in life, with the moral refutation of this advocate for vice.

Thirty years ago it was common to hear stories of Voltaire's meanness, and cheating his booksellers.

The world is naturally averse
To all the truth it sees and hears;
But swallows nonsense and a lie,
With greediness and gluttony.

It was said, that besides his printing in France and Geneva, he sold the copy in Germany, then in Holland, and finally in London; and yet the truth is authenticated so as to satisfy the most incredulous, that he is, perhaps, the only instance in the wide history of literature, of an author of any note, who never raised a shilling by his writings. Mr. Pope created a handsome independance, reputably, by his publications, and if Voltaire had wished to have availed himself, suppose at three different eras of his life, he might have received many thousands of pounds more for his works than any man that ever lived, which he always refused to all booksellers, and other applications.

Poetry and poverty are so generally allied, that the difficulty to many is to believe that they are ever separate. Voltaire had a decent income from early time, and was never in distress. When I was in France in 1770, he was reputed worth 40,000*l.* was hospitable and generous, and elegantly entertained the first quality in Europe, in several houses.

Once the slander was, that he had purloined from the vast subscription he procured for an establishment of Corneille's niece;—he had no temptation to a deed so mean and horrid;—he got her a husband, to whom of course he rendered a faithful account.

His plays he generally gave to the players, but often to any young man recommended to him as fond of literature, to help him in his income; all his small works were disposed of in the same way, for he was rich and liberal, even to his calumniators.

The "*Henriade*" was published in London by Thiriot, an humble friend, who had the profits.

It is not unaccountable that he was rich, he confesses that he was a dealer in the funds; whether he began in the time of the regent is not easy to know, but it is unnecessary to seek further than that he was well with Madame Pompadour, and was sometimes employed in confidential cabals in foreign courts by Louis XV.

No man ever saw his name to give countenance to any publication of his works.

B. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE following pieces are translated from a work, entitled, "*Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Fête des Fous, qui se faisoit autres Fois dans plusieurs Eglises*, par M. du Tilliot, à Lausanne et à Genève, quarto, 1741." They relate to a subject which has excited considerable enquiry among men of literature and antiquaries, and may therefore afford satisfaction to various persons who may not have happened to have seen the work from which they are taken. Indeed it appears from many ancient records, that, though during the barbarous ages the dramatic art was sunken and degraded to the most vulgar, ignorant, and offensive buffooneries, it never was entirely lost.

The Feast of Asses; a solemn piece of buffoonery, consisting of a procession of the prophets and persons, sacred and profane, who had foretold the coming of Christ.—Balaam rode first on his ass; after him the prophets, Isaiah, Zachariah, and the holy Elizabeth, John the Baptist, Simeon, the Erythrean Sybil, Virgil, Nebuchadnezzar, with Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, and the fiery furnace. Quitting the cloister, the procession entered the church, and stopped between two rows of people, supposed to be one Jews, the other Gentiles, to whom the chapters addressed themselves. They then called forth the prophets who had mentioned the Messiah. Questions and answers were repeated, consisting of verses from the old Testament on this subject; the fiery furnace was exhibited; Nebuchadnezzar made a speech; the Sybil afterward did the same; then came the prophets, and all in chorus sung a mottet, which ended the ceremony.

The feast of Fools; or in some places called the feast of innocents; or the feast of drunken deacons, deans, and priests, is supposed to have been in imitation of the saturnalia of the ancients, and of great antiquity.

antiquity. A bishop or archbishop of fools was elected in the cathedrals, and consecrated with numberless buffooneries; in which spirit he solemnly bestowed his benediction on the people; and, in churches that depended on the holy see, a pope of fools was chosen, with burlesque ornaments and ceremonies, in imitation of the real pope. On these occasions the clergy assisted at divine service, in masquerade and pantomime dresses; some with caricature masques, others with daubed faces, to excite terror or laughter. Mass being over, they ran, leaped, danced, tumbled, and stripped themselves almost naked; after which they were wheeled about the streets in barrows, and indulged in all the whims that imagination could suggest; some acting the buffoon, others dressing like women, or assuming the most monstrous forms. They even sang obscene as well as satirical songs, and played at dice on the altar, while the priest was celebrating mass; and so highly were their follies and antics in vogue, that those who wished to discountenance these practices were regarded as worthy of excommunication. They sometimes shaved their chief, in honour of whom the feast was supposed to be made; and vicars gambled before him, some holding lanterns, with ridiculous and even obscene figures and imagery, and playing on fifes, drums, tongs, poker, &c. Sometimes they led an ass in procession, ornamented with a priest's cope, and singing, "Ho, ho, good Sir Ass," &c. from a rubric composed for the purpose. These festivals were not only held on the continent, but most probably in England; for, about the year 1530, in an inventory of the church of York, a small mitre and a ring for the bishop of fools, are among the items. This festival was accused of being heathenish and idolatrous by the Sorbonne, in 1444; to which its apologists replied, "that their ancestors, who were grave and reverend men, had always kept that feast, and could they have better examples? Beside," said they, "the folly, which is natural to us, and seems to be born with us, is dissipated by this exhilarating annual recreation. Wine barrels would burst, if they did not give them vent holes; and man is but an ill-hooped barrel, which the potent wine of wisdom would certainly crack, if it were to ferment in uninterrupted devotion: we must therefore, occasionally, give it air, that it may not be spilt, lost, and profitless." Sometimes when the mock bishop had been dressed in his pontificals, followed by his almoner with a cope over

his shoulders, and a pillow on his head, instead of a bonnet, he went and seated himself in the episcopal chair, assisted at divine service and received the customary honours. The service over, the almoner called aloud, "*Silete, filete, silentium habete*:" to which the chorus replied, "*Deo gratias*." The bishop of fools, after having pronounced the *adjutorium*, &c. gave his benediction; which was immediately followed by mock indulgences, thus distributed, with assumed gravity, by his almoner.

"In behalf of the lord bishop, may God grant you the liver disease, with a basket full of pardons, scurf on your skin, and an itching beard! His lordship further bestows on you the tooth ache in all plenty, and to his other bounties, adds the gift of a red tail."

We further learn that they had four sorts of dances; the dance of the deacons, the dance of the priests, the dance of the clerks, and the dance of the subdeacons. They sung too, what they called the prose of the ass, or the prose of the fools. They had likewise the prose of the ox. The prose of the ass still exists; it was sung by a double choir; that, at intervals, and by way of symphony, imitated the braying of an ass.

At the feast of innocents, which was a kind of branch or imitation of the feast of fools, the Franciscan Friars, at Antibes, used to be guilty of every kind of extravagance, and absurdity. The lay-brothers assumed the power and the functions of the initiated; and the professed friars performed their menial offices. The former clothed themselves in the sacerdotal habits, but all in rags, if they could find them so, and turned inside out; holding books the wrong side upward, and pretending to read them with large spectacles, that instead of glass, were of orange peel. They sang neither hymns, psalms, nor masses, but muttered certain confused sounds, and occasionally sent forth the most discordant howlings, accompanied with every kind of grinning and contortion.

Mere Folle, Mother Folly, or Mother Madcap, was the title of a facetious society; which is anciently supposed to have taken its rise from the above feast of fools. It was most celebrated at Dijon: a country famous for its vineyards; and its antics were performed in carnival time: when persons of quality, disguised like bacchanals, mounted on carts, and sung songs, satirizing the manners and follies of those times. The members of the society wore fantastic dresses, of green,

green, red, and yellow; with two-pointed caps of the same colours, garnished with bells; and holding baubles, on each of which was carved a fool's head. Mother Madcap was the principal personage; and held her court, and had her guards, horse and foot, her domestics, her magistrates, her chancellor, her master of the horse, and every other mock officer of the kingdom. The judgments she pronounced were without appeal. On great occasions, the society marched in procession: the foot-guards with colours flying; yellow, red, and green; painted with innumerable heads of folly. A woman was seated in the centre, clad in the same colours; with the same pointed cap, and holding the same bauble; with numerous fool's heads projecting from her petticoat, round her waist. They had large carriages, or waggons; each drawn by six horses, caparisoned with housings of three colours, and conducted by coachmen and postillions clothed in the same. These carriages contained only those persons who sung satirical songs; dressing themselves in imitation of the individuals they meant to satirize. At the head of the procession, four heralds marched, followed by the captain of the guards: to which succeeded the painted carriages, then Mother Madcap, preceded by two heralds, and mounted on a white horse, attended by her waiting ladies, six pages, and twelve footmen. Then came an ensign, followed by sixty officers, squires, falconers, the master of the hunt, and others; and afterward the standard, accompanied by fifty cavaliers, the Fiscal officer, and his two counsellors, clothed in green; and finally the Swiss guards.

Sometimes Mother Madcap was drawn in a prodigious carriage, by twelve horses richly caparisoned; containing herself, and actors dressed for the ceremony, who sung and recited their verses, and were accompanied by a band of music. This generally happened when some extraordinary event had taken place: as robbery, murder, seduction, absurd marriages, &c. which incidents were represented as they had occurred. The candidates, who wished to be members of this society, appeared before the Fiscal: Mother Madcap, and her principal officers, being present. The candidate was standing; the Fiscal seated. Questions were put in rhyme, which were likewise to be answered in rhyme. When admitted of the fraternity, they gave him the three coloured cap, and assigned him estates in the moon.

The following is the account of the reception of Henri de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, first Prince of the blood, granted by the company of la Mere Folle of Dijon 1626.

We the superlative, miralific and scientific voters of the Dijon infantry, regents of Apollo, and of the Muses, legitimate, figurative children of the venerable Father Time-past, and of Marotte, or Fool's head, and of their children, grand children, and great, great, great grand children; red, yellow, and green, covered, uncovered, and all in rags, to all fools, arch-fools, lunatics, heteroclitics, madcaps, capricious-poets, paper-skulls, and logger-heads; almanacs, old and new, past, present, and to come, greeting; double pistoles, ducats, and all the bad money of Portugal; new wine, without the gripes, or insurrection of the entrails: who would believe it, the High and Mighty Henri de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, first Prince of the blood royal, house, and crown of France, knight every hair and inch of him, who could have thought he would have honoured, by his presence, the greasy bearded, gutling blades of Mother Madcap, and have deigned to demand in full assembly, to be matriculated and recognized as he has been, yea and covered with this nonpareil Fool's-cap, laying his hand on the cap and bells, and swearing in the behalf of Folly to a league offensive, and defensive, thereby inviolably to maintain, guard, and support Folly in all points, and to aid and obey her on all occasions, requiring letters patent for this purpose, to which our redoubtable dame and mother being inclined full of our science, puissance, and authority, without other preceding information, and in full confidence of his princely intentions, she has here with alacrity by these presents, hurly burly, with arms open and uncovered, received and impatronized, we him receiving and impatronizing in our Dijon infantry in such sort and manner, that he shall remain incorporated in the intestine cabinet, and generally as long as Folly shall endure, may, by her consent, there remain, hold, and exercise at his pleasure whatever charge it shall please him in the honors, prerogatives, pre-eminencies, authority, and potency, which heaven, his birth, and his sword, have for him acquired; that his highness may manfully, and by force of arms aid Folly in eternizing herself, and that she may not be impeded, but with free egress and regress, may expose her merchandize, may traffic with

with all countries, and be every where free, and every where enjoy her privileges, on which consideration his highness is permitted, whenever the whim shall take him, to add folly to folly, and guinea to guinea, *anté sub-anté per-anté*, without intermission, diminution, or interrogation, except when his jaw wags; therefore on these conditions, and in reward of his valour, we have assigned, and do assign on our fields of Mars, the spoils which he shall himself take from the enemies of France, for which no man shall make him accountable: granted and desired on behalf of his highness.

At Dijon 'tis done in broad day, not by stealth,
The prince being present, we drink to his health.

In one thousand six hundred, one six and one
twenty,
Where fools it is plain, are assembled in
plenty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to know, through the medium of your useful magazine, whether a pronouncing Dictionary of names of places on the plan of *SHERIDAN'S* and *WALKER'S* has been published. Such a work has long appeared to me very desirable, and I do not at present see any sufficient objection to the execution of it.

Would it not be a considerable recommendation to a Gazetteer, if the proper pronunciation of the German, French, Italian, &c. names of places were given.

There are many gentlemen in the country, who are fond of reading, and particularly of Geography, but who from their little intercourse with the commercial and well-informed part of society, are almost afraid to mention the names of places, and sometimes feel embarrassed if required to read a news-paper in a mixed company. A person may have a pretty good classical education and yet, being ignorant of the continental languages, be entirely at a loss for the pronunciation of many words he may meet with in almost every page of Geography.

Should any gentleman, properly qualified, undertake a work of the above description, I have no doubt of his meeting with liberal encouragement from the public.

By submitting the above to your literary correspondents, you will much oblige your constant reader,

May 4, 1799.

EUPHONEUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number of the present month, page 295, a correspondent suggests a variety of interesting enquiries, connected with the state of the poor and the ignorant, and which respect the general interests of society: that particular one, which regards circulating libraries in villages, and which has no doubt for its object the more extensive diffusion of useful knowledge, will receive, I hope, as for the benefit of society it should, a negative reply—the establishment of such libraries would require more encouragement than villages in general afford; but if practicable, the date of their opening would mark the beginning of that gradual corruption which must necessarily follow. If the mental constitution of a large town, with all the advantages of education, habit and exercise, can with difficulty resist the baneful effects of that poison which lurks almost invariably, in every corner of a circulating library, what havock would it not make in the country!

Instead of a circulating library, under the direction of an interested individual, whose immediate interest, and the real advantage of his readers might be very different, something of a public nature ought to be attempted, wherein proper attention would be paid to the choice of books—to the total exclusion of such as might have a tendency to inflame the passions or corrupt the heart—and the admission of those, that might make us better men, better christians, and better citizens. In a mountainous part of the south of Scotland, where I was occasionally last December, I discovered one of the best institutions of this kind, that ever occurred to me—of great usefulness and general practicability. Wanlockhead, the residence of lead-miners, is excluded from the surrounding country, by high and steep hills with which it is encircled: its insulated situation, together with the spirit of investigation, for which its inhabitants have been long remarkable, taught them to seek resources for amusement and information within themselves; and a public library under proper regulations was established. A liberal donation of several valuable volumes, by one of the proprietors of the works, laid the foundation of their present valuable collection of books in history, philosophy, mathematics and general literature; a very trifling contribution from every subscriber, perhaps monthly, or every quarter, has by

by proper management ensured these contented and industrious miners, sources of rational and manly entertainment, and distinguished them by their general knowledge; skill in their particular occupation; urbanity, public spirit and sobriety, in which they have seldom been exceeded.

Another enquiry of your correspondent, is, in what towns friendly societies are established for the relief of the poor?

One of this description, on a very liberal principle, was formed in the summer of ninety seven, "for the relief of the friendless poor and sick in Newcastle upon Tyne and its vicinity"—the mental darkness as well as the bodily distress, of multitudes who had no legal claim on parochial funds, or to whole necessities, even their proportion of these, was inadequate, excited the commiseration of the humane; the cup of admonition and reproof, the produce of the gospel vintage, has accordingly been successfully mingled with the cordial of present relief; the success of this two-fold object, and the support of the public, have hitherto exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the association; indeed men, devoting a part of their time and substance to the relief of suffering indigence, from a principle of pure, disinterested benevolence, have a stronger claim upon public confidence, and public support, than the selfish and unfeeling will in general allow.

May 16, 1799.

NOSMOTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent, last month, gave your readers an account of Bristol—I send you, Mr. Editor, by way of appendix to it, if you please, a short statement of those places and things, in its neighbourhood, most deserving the notice of a stranger. In doing which, I shall visit every point of the compass, just as it may happen, and may be this minute ten, the next, twenty, miles distant from my starting place. As my readers are to attend me in these sudden excursions, I am afraid of their becoming weary; and shall therefore pick up every thing by the way, I possibly can, to amuse them.

St. Vincent's Rocks, whether we consider their magnitude or romantic beauty, certainly deserve to be first mentioned. These evidently seem from their configurations to have once joined and possibly were separated from each other by some great convulsion of nature. The chasm between them, through which the Avon flows, no where much exceeds one hundred

and fifty yards in breadth. Formerly this river is supposed to have had its course through the town of Westbury, a place two miles distant from St. Vincent's. Vestiges of some ancient river, full as large as the Avon, are certainly traceable from Westbury, to a place near the Severn: the only representative of it, however, which now remains, is an inconsiderable stream known by the name of Trim.

An old fabulous story exists in these parts, which may serve to give some slight support to this opinion of the Avon's having changed its course. It is concerning two giants—one of whom lived at Westbury, and the other at St. Vincent's. A quarrel taking place between them, the giant of St. Vincent's severed the rocks asunder, for the purpose of taking away the other's river: this malicious scheme succeeded but too well, and Westbury has remained riverless ever since. A large excavation, also, in these rocks goes to this day by the name of the Giant's hole.

All the Clifton side of the river, for a long way, is devoid of trees and verdure; except in a few places, where a stem of ivy creeping up the rocks, accidentally diversifies their grey and barren appearance. On the other side of the river their summits and partly their sides are covered with a thick wood, in whose lofty recesses is a celebrated cave. Here it is not unusual, of a fine summer's evening, for a band of musicians to assemble by torch-light, for the purpose of a concert; at which time, all the opposite side is covered with an attentive crowd of both sexes, who look among the shapeless rocks, like so many Thracians: Orpheus however never played so sweetly!—The music wasted over the water, and multiplied by the numberless echos of the rocks, is truly enchanting.

To an observer on the Clifton side of the river, the opposite woods in summer present a most charming appearance: they contain almost every forest-tree indigenous to this country; among which the broad-leaved sycamore, the majestic oak, the sombre yew, the graceful mountain-ash, the sprightly box, and adventurous forb; together with many others, are distinctly seen blending their hues together; and forming a scene of foliage, that for variety and exuberance is scarcely to be equalled. If we add to this the contrasted view of the neighbouring rocks, with the Avon winding at their base, the whole becomes truly beautiful and magnificent.

*Quis non malarum, quæ amara curas habet,
fateri hæc obliviscitur!*

In these woods, nearly opposite Clifton, are the remains of a Roman castra stativa; which, according to the mode of defence and attack in those days, must have been remarkably strong. Behind, it is defended by the river, and natural inaccessibility of the rock, on which it stands;—on one hand is a valley, whose sides are steep and lofty;—on the other, the ground is also disadvantageously hilly; so that it could be assaulted only in front. Here we find, the Romans had raised a triple fortification. The two exterior ramparts are aggera, or mounds of earth thrown out of the ditches;—the third is by much the largest, and seems to have been the chief defence of the station. This, as appears from the present ruins, must have been a wall of considerable height and thickness.

The mortar, by which the stones are cemented together, is formed without any mixture of sand—for it is perfectly white, and even now, nearly as hard as the stone it envelopes; though it has been exposed for sixteen hundred years at least, to the decomposing effect of wind and weather.

All the rocks here are formed of exquisite lime-stone, and supply from an inexhaustible fund, every want of the neighbouring cultivator and builder. The workmen, who dig them, descend over the precipices, by means of ropes, but, with their best precautions, sometimes meet with accidents—as they hang suspended at their “perilous toil,” sensibility often turns her head aside, and shudders for their safety. To walk much on the side of the river beneath, however inviting the appearance, is not adviseable, as great portions of rock are frequently dislodged, and scattered in all directions. Masses of stone, on these occasions, larger than any among our druidical remains, are sometimes seen whirled from an eminence of seventy or eighty yards.

Both the fossilist and botanist may find ample amusement in a ramble about St. Vincent's; but they should beware of its numberless smooth and tempting paths—as a false step may precipitate the careless adventurer down one hundred yards of perpendicular descent: which was the case some years ago, with a Scotch nobleman.

The petrifications found here, are chiefly American fern, various kinds of bivalves and belemnites. The rock crystals, also, are the hardest and brightest that this country produces; and for that reason are called Bristol diamonds. Some, in their colour, resemble amethysts on account of the manganese which enters into their crystallization;—where the bed is

particularly ferruginous, they approach, in colour, towards the topaz;—and in one specimen, which is carefully preserved in the cabinet of a virtuoso, at Bristol, the crystals are of a ruby colour:—this is owing to mineralized gold; a considerable quantity of which, in a virgin state, is observable, scattered over the bed of the crystals.

The botanist will find in these parts, almost every species of moss and lichen; together with a great assemblage of plants: among which, is that delicate one, called *geranium sanguineum*;—found native in no other part of the kingdom*. This plant is distinguishable by a weak branchy stalk, about a foot high; ornamented with divided leaves of five trifid lobes, having red or purple flowers, rising from the side of the branches—one upon each foot stalk. Some varieties of this plant have variegated flowers, and deep jagged leaves.

About five miles from Bristol, on the road to Wales, is the unfortunate cavern called Pen-park-hole; where a clergyman some years ago lost his life. This subterraneous place was first attempted to be explored in the year 1669, by one Captain Sturmy. In the course of his researches, he saw, or thought he saw, the loci genius, or ghost of the place. Not liking his companion, or thinking perhaps his presence any longer would be an intrusion, he made signals to be withdrawn; leaving to some future adventurer the honour of finding out its dimensions. Of this unpleasant rencounter he is supposed to have died; as he survived it but a fortnight.

In the year 1682, another captain, named Collins, resolved, in spite of the ghostly inhabitant, to complete what his predecessor had began. He found the depth of the cavern to be fifty-nine, its length seventy-one, and its breadth, forty-five yards. At the bottom is a lake of water, which is supposed to ebb and flow; but according to what stated times is not known. This dreadful cave has many apertures above, and as they are partly hidden by the surrounding bushes; persons, as they come near it, should take care how they tread:—into this Avernian receptacle, it may be truly said, *facilis descensus*.

About two miles on one side of Pen-Park is a conspicuous place, called Blaze-Castle. It is situated on an eminence in the midst of a wood, above which it towers to a great height, and commands an extensive prospect every way. This

* It is found in North Wales.—*Edit.*

building, though a fanciful appendage to the pleasure-grounds of a private gentleman, is yet in size very considerable, and, at a distance, makes a formidable appearance. The estate, thus defended by the castle, and a train of artillery, belongs to a Quaker!

At Kings-Weeton, one mile from the last mentioned place, is a superb house, belonging to Lord de CLIFFORD, built by Sir John Vanbourg. This is a striking monument of the architect's taste; which Sir Joshua Reynolds has rescued in so honourable a manner from the temporary discredit into which certain wits, at the beginning of the present century, had brought it by their false and malicious criticisms. In this building, parts, which in general architects wish to hide, are made peculiarly ornamental; for the chimneys rising boldly from the centre of the house, form a square arcade at top, and give to the whole a light and pleasing appearance. Few noblemen's seats contain so valuable a collection of original paintings: they are chiefly selected from the Italian, Venetian, and Flemish schools. The house, with the park and gardens, laid out in the first stile of elegance, may be seen every day in the week.

About fifteen miles from Bristol is Pearcefield, situated on the banks of the Wyre, and esteemed one of the most charming and romantic spots in the kingdom. It is generally visited by strangers, who come to the neighbouring parts; but is to be seen only twice in the week, on Thursday and Saturday.

Caer-Went, three miles beyond the New-passage, and about thirteen from Bristol, is a place well deserving the notice of the antiquary; where are to be seen the remains of the ancient city of Venta. This was built by the Romans, whose military works are still discoverable scattered about the modern village, which stands on its site. About twenty years ago, as the vicar of the parish was digging a well in his garden, he lit upon a Mosaic pavement, in high perfection. The arrangement of the stones, which were about three quarters of an inch square, and variously diversified in colour, was full of elegance; and shew to what a degree those old warriors united the refinements of art with the labours of war. If a little of the mania exploratoria, which actuated the French at Herculanum, were to seize some of our sober countrymen, there is little doubt, but many valuable remains of antiquity might

be discovered in this ancient capital of the Silures.

But I turn from the ruins of antiquity to visit again the beauties of nature. About ten miles from Bristol, in an opposite direction to the last mentioned place, is Brockley-Coomb. This is a deep, rocky, vale, running transversely into the side of an immense hill, and forming the coolest, and most sequestered summer's retreat imaginable. The trees here are of the largest growth, and promiscuously scattered as they are by the capricious but graceful hand of nature, they mix with the rude scenery around a considerable portion of the beautiful. About the sides of this valley are seen masses of rock, jutting out above the stateliest trees; yet sustaining others of equal growth above: so that the traveller, who visits this place, as he winds along, is apprehensive every moment for his safety; and the more so, on account of the numberless and perpetually augmenting ruins which strew his path. On the front of a neat cottage, in this valley, is the following inscription:

Somnus agrestium
Lenis virorum non humiles domos
Fastidit, umbrosamque ripam,
Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.

Agitated by Zephyr, or Boreas, he must have pretty good nerves who could sleep pleasantly in such a situation as this.

Cheddar, a place ten miles distant from Brockley, and eighteen from Bristol, can boast, perhaps, of one of the finest pieces of rock scenery in the kingdom. It consists in a winding vale, about a mile and a half long, of no very considerable breadth, but whose sides, in many places, are one hundred and thirty yards in perpendicular height. A fragment, standing by itself in one part, deserves notice: it is an immense lamina, about twenty yards high, as many broad, and three or four thick. In the schism that took place at the formation of the valley, this portion of rock seems to have stood neuter between both parties, independently rooted to its original bed.

At one end of these rocks are situated a number of cottages, inhabited by aged persons who partly live by shewing a subterraneous passage. It is—but I will not describe what—it is a charity to see: some things are intrinsically valuable; and others for the difficulty whereby they are attained; the sight of this passage has the latter description of worth.

A communication is said to exist be-

tween these rocks and the famous subterranean cavern, called Wookey-Hole; about six miles off. The discovery was made by means of a lady's lap-dog, who embarked, more out of necessity than choice, on the stream that runs through this latter place, and effected a terranautic expedition, in the course of a few hours, as far as Cheddar.

Wookey-Hole is a great curiosity of its kind, and has been the subject of frequent description. Fancy has almost exhausted her stores in finding out resemblances between an old witch, with her household conveniences about her, and the accidental formation of the surrounding rock:—bacon, cheese, grid-irons, stools, tables, and even a train of cats, have not been over-looked. Nature, when she made this cavity, certainly seems to have been in sportive mood; but not altogether so plastic as some admirers of this place would wish to represent.

I said there was a communication:—as it is so handy, I could wish your readers would fancy themselves conveyed through it back again to Cheddar. The passage is dark, and incommodiously narrow; but they will soon arrive at their journey's end. Day-light, you perceive, already appears;—and now they are safely landed, under the lofty cliffs which they before so lately visited, I beg they will look up, and contemplate the stupendous height of these cliffs, while I proceed with my narration.

About ten years ago, a gentleman walking beneath these cliffs, heard the cry of hounds above, and presently after, saw the object of their pursuit, (which was a fox) coming with a bold leap over the highest cliff. For about fifty yards, (which is something less than half way) he descended steadily, with his tail expanded like a parasol. Here, unfortunately, he lost his balance, and finished his expedition in rather a confused and disorderly manner. He was far, however, from being disconcerted; for, having alighted, and suspecting his new acquaintance at the bottom to have no better intentions towards him than the dogs above, he endeavoured to escape a second time; but all in vain:—he ran only twenty yards, and resigned himself at last to his fate.

This fact in natural history being rather curious, and attested by a respectable person, who was eye-witness of it, and who still lives at the place where it happened, I thought, Mr. Editor, and

hope you will think so too, that its recital was not altogether foreign to the purpose of such a miscellaneous epistle as this. I now return back to finish my rout.

From Wookey to Wells is three miles; at this last place the cathedral will be found a fine specimen of early Norman architecture.

Half way between Wells and Bristol, is the village of Chew-Magna; in the neighbourhood of which is seen a venerable temple of our Druidical ancestors, in high perfection. The stones form a circle, but are not so large as those in some other places of a similar kind. On breaking them, they appear red in the inside; and, as there is no quarry near, which yields a similar stone, they are supposed to be a composition. No continuation of stones, imitating the sinuous bendings of the snake, is discoverable here branching off from the circle; as is the case at Aubery, in Wiltshire, described by Dr. STUKELY. Possibly the temple at Chew-Magna differed as much from the latter, as a paltry parish-church of modern days does from York Cathedral.

At the top of Dundry-Hill, between the last mentioned place and Bristol, is a small quarry by the road side, where excellent little specimens of the cornu-ammonis and echini are found: at Keynsham, between Bath and Bristol, they are of a larger size, and in greater abundance. The country-people here call them snake-stones, and wonder they never find them with heads on!

As I do not recollect any thing else very curious in this neighbourhood,

I conclude, Sir, &c.

June 4, 1799.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS lately much gratified with an account given in one of your miscellanies of modern Italian literature. The catalogue shewed, that the nature of the principal works it enumerated was such as renders them capable of being translated, by translating them into the English language, with little diminution of their spirit. And Italy does not, like France, pour forth works of such importance, as to make it unpleasant and inconvenient to wait for a translation. As I had spent much time and labour in acquiring the Italian, I naturally recurred, as a justification of myself, to those celebrated names, whose works are supposed incapable of

translation; and where, if any where, a foreigner is to meet his reward. But, on retracing in my mind the impression which these performances had left, I began to doubt, whether the comparative lustre, which the old poets of Italy enjoyed, by rising in an age of darkness, was not metamorphosed into positive splendour, by the grateful homage we are inclined to pay to the first sources of light, as eastern superstition bows to the rising sun, but walks almost without acknowledgment in his meridian effulgence. From these reflections I arose with undiminished respect for these day-stars of literature; but with a full conviction that we had suffered our enthusiasm to obscure our judgment; and, because these poets were the first in the order of time, proclaimed them, also, the first in the scale of excellence. This, in my opinion, has been peculiarly the case with the Italian poets. We have permitted them to retain, by courtesy and prescription, a precedence to which they have no longer any real title. But, by this fictitious rank, many are induced to waste much labour and time in seeking the honour of their acquaintance; which, like the titles conferred by deposed sovereigns, will be found neither to enrich nor dignify. With a view to save some of your readers from this disappointment, I will, with your permission, sketch a general criticism of the works of the principal poets of Italy. And when I have done this, it will sufficiently appear why I pass over the minor works of the same poets, and still more, the minor poets of the same language.—When we have discussed the characters of Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, and the more respectable, though less hoary, names of Tasso and Metastasio, we shall have examined the principal claims of the Italian poetry to the attention of Europe. “DANTE comes forward;—forward let him come:—bring with him airs from heaven, or blasts from hell.” For the subject of his “*Commedia Divina*” is no less than an account of his travels through heaven, hell, and purgatory.—After what I have said, it would be superfluous again to adduce the causes, which have given celebrity to the early writers of Italy. I need only observe, that Dante owes more of his fame to such causes, and less to his own merit, than any of those I have mentioned. To do justice, however, to the taste of the present age (though perhaps at the expense of its sincerity), we must confess, that what we hear of Dante now, is more the echo of former fame, than the sound of present praise.—“Le Dante (says Vol-

taire, I think, in some of his letters), pourra entrer dans les bibliothèques des curieux, mais il ne sera jamais lu;” for the obsolete phraseology, the inverted idiom, and obscure style of Dante, deter most foreigners from reading him in the original; and I have never yet heard of any, that have thought it worth while to “do him” into English verse. But he remains a poet, as I said, by prescription; every one allowing the title, without knowing any thing of the claim; or, perhaps, because they knew nothing of the claim. The plan of his work was, undoubtedly, extraordinary; but, with the plan, all eccentricity ends:—The execution is totally without interest; and what is still more singular, almost without novelty. He passes, indeed, the flaming bounds of space and time; but he plunges into no new creation of his own that may dictate a new and loftier language to his tongue.—It is more earthly matter, in mere earthly words.—The author is the “little hero of his tale:” and the hero’s only adventure is that of being the traveller and spectator, without ever forming a part of what passes, or serving at all to connect the parts that do pass under his observation, except as being the endless relator of them: and they are as distinct from each other, as he from them.—In hell, indeed, he frequently meets with an acquaintance, who generally proves to have been his enemy in some of the petty factions of Florence, or in some of the still more petty factions, of some of the still more petty states of Italy; and who, to a modern reader, are as uninteresting and insignificant as John Doe and Richard Roe, those immortal heroes in the squabbles of Westminster. In the Inferno, however, there is, at least, some variety of folly. We are carried on from torment to torment:—and children who have been taught to find their amusement in seeing a fly spin round upon a needle, might find, perhaps, in the Inferno of Dante, a recreation for their riper years. It is singular, that, in the continued contemplation of such a subject, as the place of eternal punishment for so great a part of the human race, he should not once be elevated into grandeur of description, or sublimity of sentiment: unless you will confer the titles of grandeur and sublimity, on the idea of lazy souls being bitten to all eternity by fleas, and heretical souls being stifled and stunk to all eternity in a bog of ordure. The propriety or impropriety, the heterodoxy, or orthodoxy, of Dante’s opinions I leave to Father G. Berti Agostiniano, who has

most

most patiently discussed it: but without entrenching on his province it may be said, a modern Christian would find but little pleasure in seeing the choicest spirits of antiquity,—the patriots, the sages of four thousand years, that preceded the birth of Christ, all languishing in an eternal limbo, or adaphorous existence, that is susceptible of neither pain nor pleasure.

I cannot pursue him through all the superstitious frivolity of this part of his work, or all the polemical disquisitions that form so large a portion of its succeeding divisions: for, as soon as we step out of the bounds of hell, we bid adieu to all that can amuse even the most puerile imaginations. Of "*Il Purgatorio, et il Paradiso*," the local ideas are very vague, and the intellectual, if possible, still more insipid. In the *Purgatorio* I recollect but one passage that arose to such animation, even of ridicule, as to provoke a laugh. In describing one of the inhabitants of this region, he says, "To those who can, in the face of every man, read the word *omo*, the *m* would, in this man's, have been very distinct*."—Cant. xxiii. v. 30.

Now, who,—after puzzling himself over this notable distich, and after consulting the learned and laborious commentaries of the accurate Volpi, the tedious Venturi, the pious Father Berti, and the pompous Filippo Rosa Morando Academico Filarmonico, and finding, at last, that the author means to describe a lean face, and to say, as some can read the word *omo* in a man's face, by the help of supposing each eye an *o*, the nose the middle stroke of the *m*, and the two temporal bones, the sides of the same letter, he is sure, that in the face he is describing, the *m*, at least, would be very conspicuous;—who, I say, on discovering this to be the meaning, would not spoil the legibility of his face by a laugh? In justice, however, let me say, that this very distich is preceded by one of those few traces of poetical spirit that is to be found in Dante:—"The hollow of his eye (says he), appeared as a ring without its gem†."—

The 8th canto of this part, opens in a manner that Gray has not thought unworthy of imitation, in beginning his elegy:

"—The pilgrim hears from far the vesper bell,
That seems to mourn the now expiring day‡."

* "*Chi nel viso degli uomini legge omo
Bene avria quivi conosciuto l'emme.*"

† "*Parea l'occhiaje annella senza gemma.*"

‡ "*—ode squilla di lontano
Che paja'l giorno pianger che si muore.*"

A "gentle reader" might suppose, as an apology for Dante, that he conceived, in passing from hell to purgatory, and from thence to paradise, his subjects grew gradually more pleasing in themselves; and, consequently, his exertions to render them so became gradually less necessary: for, in truth, nothing but the torments of his hell could provide us with a relish for the insipidity of his heaven, or teach us to participate the pretty amusements of his 6th heaven, where the spirits of the blessed find their happiness in arranging themselves, by companies, into letters of the alphabet, and forming, together, sentences of wisdom, and axioms of morality.—"They lung, and wheeling, light, and made themselves, in their respective forms; a D, now an I, and now an L.*"—

The attention of these faintest sages, however, is not wholly engrossed by this profound practical philosophy, in which they are at once authors, types, and compositors. In the fifth heaven, they do not disdain to bend their attention on earthly affairs. Cantos 15, 16, 17, are almost exclusively occupied by a very reverend personage, called Cocciguida:—and, as we see his name announced in the argument of three successive cantos, we begin to hope for some permanent interest, to which we have been hitherto total strangers. We listen with tolerable patience to the whole detail of his family in all its generations; and waiting to hear what celebrated sage or hero of history he will prove, he concludes, by declaring himself no less than the great great grandfather of Dante!—"tritavo"—and like the shade of Anchises is seized, too, with prophetic spirit; and foretells the foundation of an empire!—No,—The banishment of Dante from Florence. These cantos are nearly all the relief we find from a continual disquisition on the old exploded doctrines of theology, and ancient metaphysics; as indeed might be expected from this engaging description of heaven by one of the hoping spirits in purgatory:—"Oh, if thou hast the noble privilege of being admitted to that monastery, where Christ is the abbot, oh, say to him, in my name, one single pater noster‡."—In his own tenets, he seems to have been a successful rival of Athanasius himself—witness the following address to the Virgin Mary, that opens the last canto of his

* "*Volitando cantavan e facensi*

Or D, or I, or L, in sue figure," &c. &c. cant. xviii. v. 76.

† "*Oh se tu hai,*" &c. c. xxvi. v. 127.

"*Paradiso:*"

"*Paradiso*:"—"Virgin mother, daughter of thy son! lowly, yet exalted above all created beings! ultimate object of eternal wisdom; thou art she who hast so ennobled nature, that her creator has not disdained to become one of her productions*."

He palliates the insipidity of his "*Paradiso*" in one of the most animated passages of his work; which is very pretty as an excuse for failing in the attempt, but would have been still more admirable as an apology for not undertaking it. I could point out other beauties that are sprinkled up and down the work; but though not "too tedious to mention," they are perhaps too trivial to particularize; and, like a glow-worm, would probably lose much of their lustre, if drawn from the darkness with which they are surrounded. Such, indeed, has been the fate of Dante himself. He shone with splendour in the unenlightened ages of Europe; but, when the vanity of his countrymen, or the obstinacy of the blind idolators of antiquity, will drag him forth into the blaze of modern literature and refinement, we cannot be surprized if he falls by a stroke of the sun.

After this critique on the "*Comedia Divina*" of Dante, I will not trouble the reader with remarks on his "*Cervito*," or "*Rime Liriche*."—We will pass on to

PETRARCH.—I had formed great expectations of this celebrated poet and lover. I read the history of his life; and, on such a subject, even Beccatelli could be interesting; for he was the biographer of a man who seems never to have been known but to be respected and beloved; and who, in perpetually acquiring new friends, was never accused of neglecting the old. The early respectability of Petrarch's character is admirably exemplified in the following well-known anecdote:—"While he was yet a youth, in the family of Cardinal Colonna, the latter had occasion to assemble every inmate of his house, and require them to confirm individually, by oath, the truth of the answers they should give to his interrogatories. From this obligation not even the Bishop of Luna, the Cardinal's own brother, was exempt. When Petrarch, in his turn, approached to lay his hand on the sacred volume, the Cardinal, who held it, drew it back; and, turning to the assembled household, exclaimed, "the word alone of this man is sufficient." It is singular, that Beccatelli does not notice the similarity of this

to the honourable testimony of the Athenian judges, on the integrity of Xenocrates: the parallel is equally overlooked by the laborious and learned Castelvetro, though he relates two or three anecdotes of this philosopher, when thus respectfully noticed by Petrarch himself: "Xenocrates, more impenetrable than a stone, whom no force could bend to meanness*."

These favourable impressions of Petrarch still farther exalted my expectations from his work; but, in the scale of hope, like that which Petrarch affixes to the "*Triumphal Arch of Love*," we find—"false opinions in the gate, and slipping expectation on the steps." With the erection of any such allegorical or metaphorical edifice, our author very seldom indulges his readers: the present is one of his greatest flights in that part of his works, where alone he attempted it. The plan of his "*Trionfi*," indeed, was susceptible of much allegorical beauty; and where he enumerates the attendants of the several triumphs, much room was open to pay many elegant tributes to historical characters, or to exhibit beautiful and sublime sentiments on historical facts:—But no!—the facts are slightly glanced at in mere matter-of-fact sentences; and the name of the hero is recorded as one of a catalogue. An obscure allusion is sometimes added, as in the instance of Xenocrates, who is said to be "firmer than a stone," because, says Castelvetro, a courtesan, who had engaged to corrupt him, and found that he resisted all her allurements, exclaimed, "I thought I had to do with a man, and not a statue;" or, as when he mentions Cicero and Virgil, with this elegant metaphorical addition—"These are the eyes of our tongue†."

His forte was certainly in the sonnet, canzone, balatta, sestina, &c. If a few of these were selected, they would be well worthy the perusal of one who had already been so imprudently laborious as to learn the Italian language; because it would be hard, indeed, if he were deprived of any thing the language can give him: but it certainly would not be worth his trouble to read the whole in order to find these—much less for another to acquire the language for that purpose. The multiplicity of pieces, under these several names,

* "Senocrate piu saldo," &c.—*Trionfo della Fama*, cap. 3d.

† "Piu saldo ch'un fasso."—*Trionfo del Fam.* cap. 3d.

† "Questi son gli occhi della lingua nostra."—*Ibid.* id.

* Virgine Madre! Figlia del tuo Figlio."

is truly astonishing; especially when we consider the sameness of subject that pervades the whole, and constitutes what we may call a monotony of thought. To this circumscription of subject, we may add the rigid rules of the sonnet, which admits only the introduction of one thought; and, whether that thought requires condensation or expansion, will allow neither more nor less than fourteen lines to be employed in its expression; and, of each of these, the termination is restricted to one of four sounds, which is all the variety of rhyme admitted in such compositions. The consequence is, that when the author does strike out a bright thought, the effect is generally lost by being beaten out into a blunt surface, instead of being sharpened into a point; or, perhaps, the luminous point appears in the middle, with a dull tag at the end, as in sonnets of part 2d; but examples of such tags are not very easy to refer to; there is in general no point for them to hang by. The sonnet immediately succeeding that, which I have last cited, affords an example still less easy to refer to, equal beauty of sentiment and construction, and yet this beauty is not of a very superior kind. Tasso, however, has thought it worth imitating in "*Gier. Lib. c. iii. ft. 68.*"

The *sestina* is regulated by laws still more puerile than the sonnet. It generally consists of six stanzas, each of six lines; and every line of the last five stanzas must conclude with some word that terminates a line in the first stanza; but subjected to this additional restriction, that the terminating word of the first line in each stanza must be the same as the last word in the stanza preceding. If you read a stanza separately there is no rhyme; if two are read in immediate succession, it is not rhyme that is perceived, but repetition.

Had Petrarch confined himself to the sonnet and the *sestina*, we might have attributed the defects of his productions to the defective laws of versification. But the looser texture of the *canzone*, and *ballata*, seems to give no scope to his fancy; but rather adds to the indistinct diffusiveness of his style and conceptions: like a form, that after having been darkly, and sometimes brightly, portrayed in a cloud, dissolves into a mist, which sometimes, too, reflects the sun-beams, but in shapeless lustre.

The first *canzone*, of the first part, appears to have been his favourite produc-

tion in this description of pieces. And yet, what school-boy, that was able to verify, would not have taught his imagination to soar as far as "*Ovid's Metamorphoses*,"—augment their extravagance by accumulating them on one person, and successively relate his own transformation into a laurel, a rock, a river, a hart, a swan, &c.—in short, into every thing but a poet. In the same spirit is the 2d Sonnet of the same part: but fortunately the rules of the Sonnet are, here, of some use, since they forbid his being changed into more monsters than one at a time. This perpetual recurrence to the Katterfelto of antiquity, might be construed as the prejudice of the age. But, when the author draws from his own sources, his imagination still appears to have been in pursuit rather of the strange, than the beautiful; or if he ever pursued the latter, he seems, at least, to have been very unfortunate in the search. When any thing but the art of verification is exerted, extravagance is the usual consequence. Hence the crowd of the blessed, when Laura dies, will be so great, as to discolour the face of the sun: (*Sen. 24. p. 1.*) hence the heart, which is burnt by the flames of love, is preserved from total consumption, by the cold blood of fear: (*Canz. 8. ibid.*) hence, too, Laura, in her grief, utters words that make the mountains walk and the rivers stand still: (*Sonn. 123. ibid.*)—splitting of stones is a very common effect of grief:—nay, in *Sest. 7.*, sighs and tears rise into wind and rain that shake the woods and deluge the grass*.

A person subject to such violence of grief, would be a most dangerous neighbour in a cultivated country; where he, indeed, might expect very particular attention to preserve him in cheerfulness and good humour, lest, in some gloomy fits, he should convert arable, meadow, and pasture-land, into a salt water lake †.

But wind and rain are not the only materials of a storm, which Laura can furnish—"as with thunder and lightning in the same instant, so was I once overcome by two bright eyes, and a gentle salutation ‡."

* *Sospir del petto, et degli occhi escono onde,
Da bagnar l'erbe, et da crollar i boschi*—1st p.

† "*Or vorria trar degli occhi nostri un lago.*" *Sonn. 204.*

‡ "*Come col balenar tona in un punto,
Così fu'io da' begli occhi lucenti
E d'un dolce saluto, insieme aggunto.*"

*Son. 87. p. 1.
Perhaps*

Perhaps the thunder in Italy may modulate its voice to the musical ears of the natives; but certainly an Englishman does not associate much of the "dolce saluto" with the idea of thunder, and would be apt to translate the passage, in the words of a countryman of his own.

"If the all hearts with love surprize,
Pray where's the mighty wonder?
She bears Jove's lightning in her eyes,
And in her voice his thunder!"

But, I suppose, if you would express your objections on these subjects, he would answer, as he does on the other perfections of his mistress:

"And he that will not believe, let him
come and see her,
"E chi nol crede venga egli e vedella."

An appeal equal to that on the wonderful ram of Derby.—

"And indeed, sir, it is true, sir, I never
was used to lie,

"And if you'd been at Derby you'd seen
it as well as I."

Perhaps it would not be strictly just to accuse Petrarch of all the insipidity of the common-place phrases and sentiments, of which his pieces generally consist. For perhaps the celebrity of his productions rendered common-place many modes of expression, which, in him, were original. But sweet bitters, and bitter sweets; burning ice, and frozen fire, are very common phenomena in his land of wonders. In Sonn. 124, he undertakes to describe the charms of Laura, separately considered:—now hearken to the bright imagination of the elegant Petrarch! Her head is fine gold—her face warm snow—ebony her eye-brows—and her eyes two stars—pearls and vermilion roses form her words of grief—flame are her sighs—and chrystal are her tears †.

Another character, however, is given of Laura in the true spirit of poetry. (Sonn. 1798, p. 1.) But when the character he has drawn of his mistress, justifies, in the reader's mind, the enthusiasm with which he adds—"and there is an indescribable something in her eyes, that can, in a moment, cloud my day, or illumine my night"—who would not execrate the sonnetteering bathos, that thus concludes the climax of wonders performed by the

je ne sais quoi of Laura's 'eyes?—"that can make honey bitter, or wormwood sweet."—But the Sonnet insisted on having a fourteenth line, and "Silenzio" insisted on that line ending with a sound that should rhyme to itself, the poet patiently submitted and wrote

"E'l mel' amaro ed addolcir l'assentio."

If every folly, however, were as amply repaid, Petrarch would be another Shakespeare. The name of Laura seems as fluent a source of pains to Petrarch, as the cuckold's horn to our Bard; and, in his grief for the loss of his friend, he never forgets that *colonna* is a column, as well as a cardinal. But of all puerilities, the 5th Sonnet of the 1st Part, affords one of the most contemptible examples:—a Sonnet on the name of Lauretta, divided into syllables!—a degree even below the lowly acrostic!—for the author contents himself with introducing the component syllables in any part of the notable composition: thus we find *Lau-dando* in one line, *real* in another, and *taci* in a third!—But, what is still more absurd, the ingenious author has not been successful, even in this miserable conceit: for the letters that he has made thus conspicuous, fall short of the intended word, by the deficiency of a T,—as the critical acumen of his erudite commentator has discovered.

From an author, who could so perpetually plume himself on the adoption, or invention of such frivolities, we cannot expect much delicacy of sentiment, or taste:—and yet these are what I had conceived to be the characteristics of Petrarch. Sometimes, no doubt, they do appear;—but they are not the predominant traits; and render themselves remarkable rather by the rarity, than the beauty of their appearance:—a fine passage in his works stands, like the poet himself in his own times,—“a column in a melancholy waste!”

In the first two parts, at least, the versification is uniformly musical: though even in this quality, he appears to have failed in his triumph, and to have worn out the patience of the patient Casselvetto. Upon the whole, the 2d part of his Sonnets, &c. is to me the most pleasing: the mind of the author seems to have been softened into more sentiment, by the death of Laura—and, for the age in which he lived, his sentiment, his expression, and his versification, are certainly of a very extraordinary character: but I would not, therefore, praise him, as if he were superior to all that succeeded—or as if the

* The expression might be vindicated on the Franklinian hypothesis; for surely a "sweet kiss" might have an *electrical effect*, on such a heart as Petrarch's. V. F.

† La testa o sino, e calda neve il volto, &c. &c.

time and application, that are necessary to read his works, in the original, might not be more pleasingly and more usefully employed, in perusing the productions of those, for whom he only prepared the way in the wilderness: it was his successors that made it to bloom.

April 30, 1799.

(To be continued.)

G. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING upon the north-border of Yorkshire, this Summer, I met with some labourers employed in clearing away a large heap of stones overgrown with bushes, &c. situated upon a hill in the midst of a wood, where they dug up a great many hand millstones, some of limestone, but principally of freestone; as there are no conjectures respecting this place either in history or tradition, I should be glad if any of your correspondents would favour your readers with some account respecting the time and way how the several sorts of mills for grinding grain, whether worked by the hand, water, or wind, came into use.

Homerton.

J. A.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 374.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

DECEMBER 14. From Lancaster to Kendal, in Westmoreland, 22 miles.—About half of this district is in Lancashire, and the other in Westmoreland: that in Lancashire is level, but the other rather uneven, and high hills appear at a little distance; some of which are wholly composed of limestone, particularly that mountain called Failand Knot. The whole extent of this district is a farming country; the farms and fields are small; the soil rather gravelly and dry; and the produce wheat, barley, oats, and grass; but most of the latter, especially towards the extremities.—On the Westmoreland part of this district the road crosses large, dry, and green commons, which are very susceptible of improvement. The new canal, which I saw in different parts of Lancashire, appears also here, but is far from being

finished. It is intended to be carried to Kendal, and will be extremely beneficial to the country, when completed. The principal object seems to be the conveyance of lime and coal. Westmoreland is full of limestone, and Lancashire consequently the exchange will be very convenient and profitable to each county. Lancashire is famous for its manual cottons; that manufacture is not confined to large towns, but is spread throughout the village and hamlet in the greatest part of the county.—The surface in general is level, yet not without a few mountains, and in the north-west corner is extremely rocky, even on the low grounds; so, that I have seen some places where the soil is so much covered with rock to such a degree, that the blade of grass could be produced. Limestone is found in abundance in many parts of Lancashire.—In the farming department the principal object of the farmer is the cattle of this county, which are horned, and allowed by most judges to be the best species of animals, to be bred in the kingdom. The cattle are still capable of great improvement. Mr. Bakewell, who got his breed hence, has shewn. Fields are small, and rather decreasing in number, in order to accommodate the manufacture and increase the rentals.—Here are great extents of peat moss, some of which have been improved to great advantage, and others are still under the hand of the agriculturist.—Buildings, in general, are very good. The pronunciation of the common people is well known; I think the most disagreeable dialect in the kingdom.—I have again reached Kendal, the place I visited at the commencement of my Tour; and Dec. 15, I left that place and went to Penrith, in Cumberland, 22 miles. Westmoreland affords the finest scenery in the kingdom; a great deal of it is level, and sent to London, and other distant parts. Most part of the county consists of high and barren mountains, but supports a few sheep and plenty of grouse. The mountains produce a little wheat and barley, but oats is the principal sort of grain cultivated here. However, the farmer has the greatest part of his farm reserved for hay and pasture.—Buildings are good, and covered with blue slate, and the fields are small, and the latter are divided with stone walls. The soil is rich and gravelly; rivers, brooks, and lakes are in abundance; the air sharp and healthy, but subject to much wet fogs. Mountains attracting the atmosphere

December 16, I left Penrith, and arrived at Corby in Cumberland, where my tour commenced.

I afterwards spent a few months in visiting different parts of Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the same business, but kept no regular journal. I shall, however, endeavour, in a few words, to give your readers a general idea of these counties, or districts.

Northumberland is a very large and mountainous county, but contains several fruitful plains and vallies, which produce a great quantity of corn of all sorts. Farms are very large, particularly towards the northern extremity, and the farmers very industrious and excellent agriculturists, as well as breeders of stock. The vale of Cockat, near Wooler, is extensive, and perhaps the most fertile in the county. Turnips and clover are cultivated to great perfection here; the former is mostly drilled, and horse and hand hoed.—On strong clayey soils, wheat and oats are most attended to by the farmer; but in sandy and gravelly districts turnips, clover, barley and sheep are their chief dependance. This last system is practised with the greatest advantage, and carried to the highest pitch of excellence by some farmers, among whom, Mr. Culley, of Eastfield, near Berwick, so well known in all the principal farming counties, and author of the "*Treatise on live Stock*," is among the foremost. That gentleman got his best sheep from the late Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley in Leicestershire, the original improver of that valuable breed. Mr. Culley's stock continue to gain admirers, and the demand for his tups to increase in proportion. We also find a better sort of sheep on the mountains, than is to be met with on the hills of a similar nature in other northern counties. The Northumberland cattle are the large, heavy, short horned, or Dutch breed; of the value of which, compared with the Lancashire and Leicestershire cattle, authors and graziers disagree. Single horse carts, and ploughing with a pair of horses a-breast, are making their way into this county very fast. The hills afford great quantities of grouse. This county is well watered, has a cold air, but abounds with coals in many parts, particularly about Newcastle. The roads are good, as well as most of the buildings: but the greatest part of the county is very naked; wants wood, and often, instead of thorn hedges, stone walls are substituted. The vale formed by the Tyne, and some other districts, are ex-

ceptions.—Newcastle is the only place where manufactures are carried on to any extent: these are principally glass works, potteries, foundries, forges, and sail cloth. The population of Newcastle, its suburbs, and Gateshead, is estimated at 40,000: its trade in coals is immense; not only supplying the capital with that article, but all the country along the eastern coast. The lower parts of the town, near the river, are dirty and disagreeable in the extreme; but most of the other streets are clean and well aired. Newcastle contains four churches, is in general well built, but too crowded, a circumstance I have often noticed in seaport towns; and is abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions. In no part of my tour I ever met with a more sensible and liberal minded gentleman than I had the good fortune to find in the person of Ralph Atkinson, Esq. of this town: the singular kindness and attention I received from that very public spirited gentleman, during my stay at Newcastle, I wish to acknowledge in the warmest manner. His assiduity in procuring me every desired information, I am assured was prompted by the most disinterested zeal to promote the general good of the community.—Newcastle is about 7 or 8 miles from the sea at Shields, but the large river Tyne affords an excellent communication therewith.—From Newcastle I went to Shields, along a fine road, and level fertile country, with coal pits smoking on every side. This town is divided into North and South Shields by the Tyne. The population of North Shields is estimated at 10,000, and that of South Shields at 15,000 souls, the greatest part of whom are supported by the coal trade. The town stands in a narrow vale, and part of it rises up the hill on each side: those streets near the water side must be most lucrative habitations, as nothing else could possibly induce people to reside in such filthy, stinking, confined places. It must, however, be allowed, that some of the higher streets afford pleasant dwellings. The usual diet of the common people in Northumberland, is barley and rye bread; oat meal, made into hasty pudding, or crowdie; potatoes, butter, cheese, milk, and lately butcher's meat, tea, sugar, and beer, have become more commonly made use of.

The county of Durham enjoys a milder air, its surface is more regular and open than those of its northern neighbours; the soil also, taken generally, is more fertile; the country better clothed with wood-land,

land, trees, and growing hedges. The sheep and cattle of this county are of the larger sort, and there is a pretty regular mixture of corn and grass land. Many of the farmers are enterprising, and are making great improvements in agriculture, breeding stock, &c. which laudable spirit is very judiciously encouraged by the gentlemen and great land-owners of the county. Abundance of coals are got in Durham; and in the mountains, near the borders of Cumberland, lead mines are worked.

Sunderland, a large sea-port in this county, is situated in a pleasant part of the country: it adjoins Monk-Wearmouth, and Bishop-Wearmouth, and altogether may contain 20,000 inhabitants, who are principally supported by the coal trade. That part of Sunderland which lies next the river, is a miserable hole indeed; but the higher streets are more comfortable, and some of them agreeable enough.—Bishop-Wearmouth is a modern part of the town, stands high, very pleasantly, and is well built. From this place the astonishing cast iron bridge extends in one arch across the river Wear. It was almost finished when I was there. The span of the arch is 236 feet; height from low water, 100 feet 5 inches; width 32 feet. The city of Durham is pleasantly situated on the river Wear: it has six churches and a cathedral, which last is a magnificent pile of building; it is ancient, but now undergoing a complete repair; the streets are pretty wide and clean, and the buildings good. This city does not seem to increase either in population or buildings. Many people of easy fortunes reside here.

The North Riding of Yorkshire is quite a farming country; the surface is generally level; soil very fertile, being mostly a deep loam, in some places gravelly, and in others clayey. All sorts of grain, roots, and grass, are produced in heavy crops. Farms mostly large, and fields pretty regular: the farmers are, in general, very good agriculturists.—Sheep are mostly a species of the Lincolnshire sort; cattle partly long, and partly short horned, but generally very good of the kind. Two or three horses are put to a cart, and three or four to a plough. Buildings are very good, made of brick, and covered with tile; neat growing hedges of thorn, with a few trees here and there. Upon the whole, this is a very beautiful and fertile country, and adorned with several fine seats; but is at a great distance from coal or other fuel.

Cumberland affords great variety; high mountains, deep valleys, the most barren heaths, and fertile plains; the lightest sands, and strongest clays; extensive peat mosses, and rugged rocky districts. This country enjoys a salubrious, but sharp, air; coal, limestone, freestone, and peat-moss, are had in different parts in abundance; and, without including the fine lakes about Keswick, so often described, it is the best watered county in the kingdom. It also contains great quantities of lead, copper, and iron ore; besides gypsum, and the finest blue slate. That very singular and valuable mineral, called *swal*, or *black-lead*, is got from a mountain in Borrowdale, of a quality far surpassing that found in any other part of the world. But, to all these advantages, Cumberland joins several qualities of a contrary nature: its fertile grounds are confined to the borders of its rivers; a few low grounds, and some plains of small extent; the other parts are either mountains, commons, or land made tolerably productive by the greatest industry and exertion of the farmers. Add to that the non-residence of most of the great proprietors; a circumstance which rather checks the spirit of improvement than otherwise. In some branches of agriculture this county is not surpassed, if equalled, by any other: the mode of ploughing, for instance, which I have frequently mentioned; and the cultivation of turnips, clover, and barley, which is brought to the greatest perfection in some districts bordering on the river Eden. The sheep is generally the black-faced heath sort; but these are now giving way to the improved breed from Northumberland. Cattle are a mixture of Scotch and English; and not many are remarkable for their goodness. Horses are middle-sized, of all colours, but mostly brown; they have generally less or more blood (as breeders term it) in them; are suitable either for the cart, plough, or saddle, and very active. Farms are generally worth from 5 to 50l. a year; a few reach from that to 2, 3, or 400l. The rents are very high, considering the quality of the ground. Here seems to be a general want of enterprize, and a spirit of improvement, among the farmers. A few proprietors, however, are improving their estates very much; among whom WM. RICHARDSON, of Rickerby, Esq. seems to take the lead: that gentleman has not only doubled his rental within a few years, by a judicious improvement of his estate, but meliorated the condition of

of his farmers. The most surprising of his improvements has been on peat-moors, where land that was not worth 6d. per acre per annum, is now valued at 40s. for a term of years. This shews the very great advancement which much of the land in this kingdom is capable of.—Buildings in the west and south parts of this county are generally good; but many of those towards Scotland are moderate, and some of them mere clay huts. The country people in Cumberland generally manufacture their own linen, stockings, and common woollen cloth; and the manufactory of cottons has lately been introduced into this county. The city of Carlisle is a remarkably clean, and open town, notwithstanding the walls and gates are standing almost entire: it stands on a very fine situation, in the pleasantest and most fertile part of the county; and near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldew, which half surround it. The present population of Carlisle is 8716; in 1763 it was 4158: the increase is chiefly owing to the introduction of manufactures of cotton, &c.

Whitehaven stands in a small creek on the west coast of this county, surrounded with high naked hills, which shut it up very close: the buildings are good, modern, and covered with blue slate; and I have seen no maritime towns formed on so regular a plan. The principal trade of this place is sending coals to Ireland. Coal-mines are opened on every side of the town; and even some have been dug out under it; over which the ground, a few years ago, gave way, and a number of houses shrunk in consequence. Whitehaven, in 1633, consisted of nine or ten thatched cottages; in 1663 there were 450 families; and at present the number of inhabitants are supposed to be between 16 and 17,000. This port, and collieries adjacent, belong to the Earl of Lonsdale, who has an elegant mansion here.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY, NUMBER III.

1. ZACHARY MUDGE, *Divine*.

OF this learned critic and divine, I have been able to glean scarcely any particulars. It is said that he was at first bred in an academy with a view to the ministry among the dissenters in Devonshire, his native county; but that alter-

ing his sentiments, he was ordained in the church of England, and became master of the free grammar school at Bideford, in that county. About 1734, he went to Plymouth, where he was chosen minister of St. Andrew's church, and afterwards obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter, from bishop Weston, to whom, in gratitude, he dedicated a volume of admirable sermons. He was also the author of an "*Essay on the Psalms*" in which he displayed great knowledge of the Hebrew language and metre. I am ignorant of the year when he died. Two of his sons attained to considerable eminence, the one as a watchmaker, and the inventor of a time keeper, and the other as a physician, and the author of a treatise on the "*Catarrhus Cough*." Particulars of the father and sons would be very acceptable.

2. WILLIAM BARRETT, *Antiquarian*.

THIS worthy and industrious man was, I believe, a native of Bristol, or its neighbourhood. He was a very respectable surgeon in that city. As the friend and first patron of the unfortunate Chatterton, and as being the author of the "*History of Bristol*" he deserves to have his name recorded. Some account of him, therefore, is earnestly requested for our Magazine.

3. SIR JAMES STONEHOUSE, M.D. *Divine*.

THIS venerable and excellent ecclesiastic was bred at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was gentleman-commoner, being of an ancient family in Berkshire. He took his doctor's degree in physic at that university, and afterwards settled at Northampton, and was the physician to the infirmary there. At that place he formed a close friendship with Dr. Doddridge, Mr. James Henry, Dr. Richard Grey, and other pious and learned men, in consequence of which he acquired a disposition to religion which led him at last to enter into the priesthood of the church of England. At Northampton, he lost his first wife, a very exemplary woman, of whom there is a fine character in the first volume of Mr. Hervey's *Meditations*. He attended the last mentioned author in his dying moments, and contributed considerably to his *Life and Letters* which were soon after published by Dr. Birch. Nor was it long before he complied with the advice of Mr. Hervey, and entered into orders. Dignities he might have had in abundance, but

but he contented himself with discharging the duties of a poor parish priest, at his livings of Great and Little Cheverel, in Wiltshire; and because the state of his health rendered it necessary for him to be at Bristol the greatest part of the winter, he served the afternoon lectureship of All-Saints in that city, for nothing, resolving not to be idle in his master's service, though he had entered the ministerial vineyard at a late hour. He was greatly followed at Bristol as a preacher; his manner being solemn and persuasive, and his discourses plain and pathetic.

In the short sketch of Miss H. More, in a late publication entitled "*British Public Characters*," I observe two good and entertaining anecdotes of the doctor and his friend Garrick.

Not long before his death he succeeded to the title of baronet.

He wrote several small tracts on religious subjects, all greatly esteemed by serious persons, and I believe most of them are in the list of books distributed by the society for promoting christian knowledge.

I saw sometime since with pleasure, a notice in the "*British Critic*" announcing a volume of the doctor's letters for publication, and from a conviction that the collection will be interesting, I earnestly hope that it will soon appear.

4. JOHN SHEBBEARE, M.D. Political Writer.

NOT the slightest notice of this acute politician is given in the "*General Biographical Dictionary*," although his works are very respectable, and his name is celebrated. He was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1709, and was bred an apothecary in that town, from whence he went to Bristol, where he commenced chemist, and published a tract on the "*Hotwell Waters*." He left Bristol about the year 1740, and settled in London. I believe he devoted himself in the metropolis principally to writing against the ministry and reigning family. When the act passing for preventing clandestine marriages, Shebbeare published a political novel entitled "*The Marriage Act*" but being threatened with a prosecution for the same, the publisher thought it prudent to change the title to that of "*Matrimony*." He also printed another novel, with less of politics in it, soon after, entitled "*Lydia, or Filial Piety*." But his two best performances are "*Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea*," and "*Letters to the English Nation*" by Battista Ange-

loni, a jesuit." These letters however, which are very curious and entertaining, were never in any other language than English. When that unfortunate victim Admiral Byng was sacrificed, Shebbeare published some strong and cutting pamphlets in his behalf, but the public were too far carried away by prejudices to attend to his remonstrances. He next commenced a series of "*Letters to the People of England*," the chief object of which went to shew that the nation was oppressed and injured by its connexion with Hanover. For the seventh of these, the author was prosecuted in the court of king's bench, and sentenced to stand in the pillory at Charing-cross, and to be imprisoned for two years. The first part of the sentence he underwent amidst a large assembly of people, none of whom offered him any insult: but Mr. Beardmore, the sheriff, was fined afterwards, for shewing him improper indulgence. While in prison he published proposals for a History of England, which he never completed. On the accession of his present majesty, a pension of 200l. a year was granted to him, and a like sum to Dr. Samuel Johnson, though both strongly addicted to jacobitical principles. On this occasion a wag jocosely observed that the king had commenced his reign by "pensioning a *He-Bear* and a *She-Bear*." From that time the doctor exercised his pen on the side of government, but then it must be allowed that it had lost its energy. His publications previous to his becoming a pensioner, were only a few pamphlets, and those of little account. Besides the works abovementioned, he published "*The Practice of Physic*, in 2 vols. 8vo." in the title page of which he styles himself *Fellow of the Academy of Sciences at Paris*. The doctor was hit off by Hogarth in his election-print; by Smollett, under the character of Ferret, in "*Sir Launcelot Greaves*," and by other contemporary wits.

Dr. Johnson, however, had a high opinion of his talents, and recommended it to Mr. Boswell to cultivate an acquaintance with him.

He died in August, 1788.

5. FRANCIS BLACKBURN, Divine.

THIS gentleman acquired a great share of celebrity about thirty years ago, by the publication of a work to which he gave the name of the "*Confessional*," and which, on account of its hostility to the ecclesiastical establishment, was answered by a list of writers. The best reply to it, was that of Dr. Gloucester Ridley, who

who is said to have been assisted therein by Archbishop Secker. Mr. Blackburn affected to be alarmed at the progress of popery in this kingdom, and echoed the puritanical complaint, that this was owing to the bishops. He also published an octavo volume on the subject, in which he heaped up a number of anecdotes on the absurdities and cruelties of the Roman Catholics. By a letter printed in the 2d vol. of the Monthly Magazine, page 888, it appears that Mr. Blackburn obtained his liberal principles, by perusing some old books which had been the property of his great grandfather, (an oliverian justice).

It should seem, however, that if our archdeacon was a puritan on politics and church government, he was either an arian, or a socinian in religion. How such a man could retain his dignity and preferment in a church, the constitution and principles of which he disapproved, reconcilably with conscience and honour, I cannot imagine. Let this, however, be as it may, the archdeacon undoubtedly was a man of parts, and it is, therefore, a pity that a memoir of him should be yet a desideratum.

6. JOHN PARKHURST, *Divine*.

If industry, learning, and piety, entitle a man to the respect of posterity, the name of Mr. John Parkhurst ought to be recorded. Students, for years to come, will have reason to be grateful to his memory for the help he has afforded them in his Hebrew and Greek Lexicons.

He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. His first publication was a tract against the reveries of John Wesley, and his last a shrewd reply to Dr. Priestley on the pre-existence of Christ. Mr. Parkhurst was connected with that very respectable body of men, known by the denomination of the Hutchinsonians. Bishop Horne, and Mr. William Jones were his intimate friends, and it is to be hoped that the latter gentleman, who has done so much justice to the venerable bishop, will do a like service for his humble friend, the lexicographer.

7. JAMES UPTON, *Critic*.

It is surprising that men who have laboured in rescuing the names and works of others from oblivion, should yet be suffered to pass away without any sort of biographical record to attest their private worth, and the value of their public labours. The respectable critic above-mentioned, is entitled to grateful remembrance for many very valuable performances. His first publication was an edition of "*Ascham's Scholemaster*," enriched with learned notes, and a curious appendix, in 8vo. 1731. At that time he was settled at Taunton in Somersetshire, and was also fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards published an excellent edition of "*Epictetus*, in 2 vols. 4to. 1739." "*Observations on Shakspeare*, in 1 vol. 8vo," and "*Spenser's Faerie Queen*, in 2 vols. 4to."

JOHN WATKINS.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE 'LIFE OF CHARLES BERNIS WADSTROM,' BY HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

(From the *Decade Philosophique*.)

I UNDERTAKE with pleasure the task you have enjoined me of giving you a sketch of the life of our friend, Charles Bernis Wadstrom. It is soothing to recount the virtues of those from whom we are separated by death; while thus employed, imagination, a few short moment, renews for us their existence, and the heart cherishes an illusion which it loves.

The tribute of regret for the loss of this estimable citizen, and of respect for his memory, ought not to be confined to the bosom of friendship. The man who devotes his life to the public service, has

a claim to public regret; and perhaps no individual ever made more zealous efforts to promote the happiness of his fellow creatures, to the entire sacrifice of all selfish views; perhaps there never existed a truer patriot in the most enlarged definition of the term; perhaps no man ever deserved more of humanity than the person whose death we lament.

Charles Bernis Wadstrom was born at Stockholm, in the year 1746. Having finished his academical studies, he was employed in the quality of engineer in the service of his Swedish majesty. From the knowledge he had acquired in mechanics, and mineralogy, the states of Sweden in 1767, and 1768, confided to his care the direction of a part of the works which they were then erecting in order to render navigable the famous cataract of Troll-

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häfta; and in 1769, he was employed by the government in the working of the copper mines at Arvédaberg. He was afterwards engaged in the direction of various establishments, and I have heard him mention his having had frequent personal intercourse with the late king of Sweden on those subjects. But these were employments insufficient to satisfy a mind glowing, like that of Wadstrom, for a wider sphere of usefulness, and benevolence. The various schemes by which, through a long life devoted to the cause of philanthropy, he purposed to promote this great aim of his existence, were indeed sometimes romantic, and perhaps sometimes delusive. His heart seemed more enlarged than his understanding—his feelings were always in the right, but his judgment sometimes erred; and he had a kind of trusting simplicity in his nature, which made him often the dupe of his own credulity. But let us not blame too severely, this misplaced reliance on others; there is no danger of the example becoming contagious; let us rather amidst that egotism to which the present modes of society give rise, that wakeful suspicion which puts every heart in a posture of defence, that careful vigilance with which the old inculcate, and the young acquire, the lessons of selfish prudence, let us turn for relief to *one mind*, whose weaknesses were only modifications of virtue, the failings of unguarded humanity, the excessive confidence of too liberal a spirit, the uncircumscribed benevolence of too warm an heart.

No project could be more sublime than that which occupied the greater part of the life of Wadstrom; which was the emancipation and civilization of that numerous portion of the human race inhabiting the vast continent of Africa. With the view of obtaining authentic information respecting the situation of the natives of Africa, and of studying their dispositions, characters, and manners, he undertook a voyage to that continent, where he remained two years. I have indeed, sometimes heard this "circumnavigation of philanthropy" ascribed to other motives than those of pure benevolence. As Ponce de Leon and his companions roved amidst the Lucayo Islands, not merely animated by the general spirit of discovery, but in the visionary search of a fountain of such wonderful virtue as to renew the youth, and recall the vigour of every person who bathed in its waters; so Wadstrom's view in his expedition to Africa has been represented not to have been the emancipa-

tion of the slaves, but the discovery of the New Jerusalem, which it seems, in illuminated charts of Swedenborg, lies somewhere concealed, amidst those hitherto unexplored regions. But it is certain that Wadstrom, though perhaps courteous to some errors of that travelled apostle, never carried his complaisance so far as to undertake a voyage to Africa in his service. That voyage was a crusade of humanity; the liberty of the Africans was the favorite project of Wadstrom's mind, and he lived to enjoy the most noble recompense of his labours in their cause. Too long condemned to bear the scorn of those commercial speculators in blood, who smile at the folly of sympathy, and deride the energies of benevolence, condemned to suffer the torment of meditating on calamities which he was unable to relieve, with what exulting triumph did he contemplate the fetters of the slave torn off in the French colonies, and the destinies of that portion of our species which seemed only born to suffer, for ever linked with those of that glorious republic whose liberty is durable as its power!—With what transport did he of late, behold France, after having broken the fetters of the Africans in distant regions, preparing to teach them on their native soil, the noble lessons of enlightened freedom! he knew that the yearly caravan which travels from Egypt to Abyssinia with splendid toys, and bears back in exchange, over the far-stretched desert, its load of slaves, had, the past autumn, conveyed to these distant regions a new and astonishing history of Europeans; that for the first time, that name had been pronounced in Africa without horror, and unconnected with images of despair. For the first time Europeans had been called not the destroyers, but the deliverers of mankind; and tidings had been proclaimed, not of free-men fettered, but of slaves made free, of nations emancipated by that hero, whose sublime genius, borrowing no force from age, and no succour from experience, has marked its illustrious career by no gradations, but soared at once to the pinnacle of glory—that hero who has ever victory in his van, and liberty in his rear! Yes, our philanthropic enthusiast must have discerned with transport, that liberty, irresistible in its progress as the majestic waters of the Nile, when they overflow their banks and rush over the land, and, benevolent in its effects, as that fructifying stream which spreads only blessings in its course; liberty would soon diffuse over the African continent

tinent the benign influence of civilization; and no one felt more strongly than Wadstrom what a wide meaning of happiness that word contains! No one deplored more sincerely than himself, that humanity has been so long insulted by partial civilization; and that even in those parts of the globe where slavery does not exist, particular portions of society have made a monopoly of knowledge, as if a certain degree of education were not the right of all.

Wadstrom, in having powerfully contributed to the abolition of the slave trade, may be considered not merely as the benefactor of the Africans, but has a claim to the honors of more extensive benevolence; since the system of slavery is perhaps no less fatal to the Europeans than to the Africans. Where slavery prevails, all the passions rage with ungovernable violence; every generous sentiment is obliterated; corruption degrades, licentiousness debases, power hardens the mind, and the dignity of human nature, violated in the person of the slave, is avenged by the consequent depravity of the master. Even women in those regions, they, who should feel pity an irresistible instinct, they who seem born to sooth with sympathizing tears every misery, and to plead with mild accents for every sufferer, even they, where slavery prevails, display the monstrous contrast of weakness and ferocity; of voluptuous indolence, and active cruelty; of a frame enervated by all the refinements of luxury, and an heart steelled by familiarity with crimes. And their children, on whose ductile minds those lessons of mercy should be impressed, to which the uncorrupted heart beats responsive; who should be taught to lip the glowing tale of the oppressor punished, and the good made happy, imbibe, from example, all the caprices of cruelty, and before they can discern the distinctions of vice and virtue, are cursed with the inheritance of guilt.

If then we are grateful to the memory of Wadstrom for his efforts to confer happiness on the Africans, we ought also to remember with gratitude that he has rescued the colonists from misery; for surely miserable amidst all that fortune can bestow, is he, who is condemned to look back on the record of life without finding the sweet memorial of one generous action, one wrong redressed, one tear shed without witness, for the unhappy!

On his return from Africa, Wadstrom visited England, where those persons who were acquainted with his philanthropic

principles, solicited him strongly to remain some time. The great question of the abolition of the slave trade, was at that period brought forward in the British parliament, and Wadstrom obtained permission from the king of Sweden to remain in England during the important discussion. He was repeatedly examined at the bar of the House of Commons on this subject, and produced the journal he had kept of the transactions of every day, during his stay in Africa. His evidence was considered as highly curious, useful, and interesting, and was often referred to in the debates which took place on that occasion. The opinions he delivered respecting the abolition of the slave trade, and the establishment of philanthropic colonies, gave rise to the foundation of Sierra Leona, and Boulama, which may justly be considered as monuments erected in favour of humanity and liberty, by generous and enlightened friends of mankind.

Wadstrom published seven years since in London, an octavo volume, containing much interesting information respecting his African expedition, and many important observations on colonization. Buonaparte, when departing for Egypt, wished to obtain a copy of this work, and enquired of Wadstrom where it could be purchased. On account of the difficulty of communication between France and England, Wadstrom had of late been unable to supply himself with any copies of this work, and had but one copy left in his possession, which he immediately presented to the general.

But while Wadstrom, the friend of human kind, continued to exert all the energies of his mind in the great cause of humanity, a mortal malady was undermining his constitution, and leading him by gradual steps to the grave. The fatigues of body, the anxieties of mind he had suffered, together with the great transmutations of climate, had brought on a pulmonary consumption, of which, after a long struggle with the natural vigour of his frame: he died on the fifteenth of Germinal, 7th year.

Wadstrom felt what the English poet calls

“The ruling passion strong in death;” the triumphs of the French Republic were to him a continual source of enjoyment, because he believed the liberty, and consequently the happiness of the world depended on its success. A friend, who visited him in his last hours, endeavoured to cheer his mind with those consolations which he thought most congenial to his religious

religious opinions; Wadstrom heard him in silence; his head sunk on his breast, and his eyes were almost closed; but when his friend, changing the theme, related to him the triumphs of the French armies on the opening of the campaign, Wadstrom raised himself on his bed, his countenance became irradiated, and a gleam of pleasure lighted up his eye; he desired to hear again the tale of Massena's victories; and when his friend added that news of further victories was expected in three days, he exclaimed, with a feeling of regret, "Alas! that I have not three days to live!"

Swift, after having written that celebrated satire on human nature, entitled "*Gulliver's Travels*," exclaimed, while meditating on the rare virtues of his friend Arbuthnot, "Oh, were there ten Arbuthnots in the world, I would burn my book!"—It is difficult to contemplate the character of Wadstrom without a similar sentiment; without feeling that, were there many Wadstroms in the world, we should learn to think better of mankind.

HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

Paris, 20th Germinal,
7th year.

LIFE OF SAUSSURE THE NATURALIST.

HORACE-Benedict De Saussure was born at Geneva in the year 1740. His father, an enlightened agriculturist, to whom we are indebted for some essays on rural economy, resided at Couches, on the banks of the Arve, about half a league from Geneva.

A country life, joined to an active education, tended no doubt to develop in Saussure that physical strength which is so essential to the naturalist, who wishes to extend his knowledge by travelling. He walked every day to the town in order to go to school; and as he lived at the foot of the Saleve, that mountain which he has since rendered so famous, climbing the rugged road was nothing but sport to him. Born, as it were, in the midst of the phenomena of nature, he had every opportunity for study, and thus avoided all the inconveniences in the situation of those philosophers who form theories without leaving their closets, or those cultivators who, though always familiar with nature, are incapable of admiring her beauties.

Botany was his first study. A diversified soil, fertile in a variety of plants, invites the inhabitant of the banks of the Lemanian lake to cultivate that delightful science. This taste brought about an acquaintance between Saussure and Haller. He visited that great naturalist in 1764, during his retreat at Bex, and in his travels he expresses his admiration of that astonishing man, who excelled in all the branches of natural science. Saussure was

further excited to study the vegetable kingdom in consequence of his connection with C. Bonnet, who married his aunt, and who soon discovered the dawning talents of his nephew. Bonnet was then engaged in examining the leaves of plants; Saussure also turned his attention to these vegetable organs, and published the result of his labours under the title of *Observations sur l'écorce des feuilles*—Observations on the skin of leaves.

This little book, which appeared about the year 1765, contained a number of new observations relative to the epidermis of leaves, and the milky glands with which it is covered*.

At this time, the professorship of philosophy, at Geneva became vacant, and Saussure, who was then only twenty-one, obtained the chair. Experience, in this instance, proved that if early rewards generally extinguish the ardour of men who labour only for themselves, they serve on the contrary to animate the zeal of those who make truth the object of their pursuit. In Geneva the two professors of philosophy taught alternately physics and logic, and Saussure acquitted himself in this double task with equal success. He even gave to the teaching of logic, what may be called a practical or experimental turn. His course, which commenced with the study of the senses, in order to arrive at the general laws of the understanding, at once announced an able observer of nature.

Experimental philosophy was the branch of which he was fondest; it conducted him to the study of chymistry and mineralogy. It was then that he recommenced his journeys, among the mountains, not in quest of herbs, but to examine the substances of which the elevated ridges of our globe are composed. Geology, a science which then scarcely existed, gave a charm to his frequent wanderings among the Alps. There the talents of this great naturalist were fully developed. During the fifteen or twenty years of his professorship, he was alternately employed in fulfilling the duties which his situation imposed, and in traversing the different mountains in the neighbourhood of Geneva. He even extended his excursions on one side to the Rhine, and on the other to Piedmont. About this time, too, he travelled to Auvergne, for the purpose of examining some extinguished volcanos; and soon after he undertook a tour to Paris, Holland, and England. Afterwards he went to Italy, and crossed over to Sicily. These journeys were not commenced for the purpose of hastening forward to a particular place: his object was constantly the study of nature. He always carried with him the instruments necessary for his observations, and never set out without having formed for himself a regular plan of experiments. He often remarks in his works, that this method was highly useful to him in the progress of his studies.

* He had resumed the study of this subject about eighteen months before his death.

In 1779, he published the first volume of his "*Travels in the Alps*." It contains a detailed description of the environs of Geneva, and an account of an excursion as far as Chamouni, a village at the foot of Mont-Blanc. All naturalists have read with pleasure the description he has given, in this volume, of his *Magnetometre*. The more he examined the mountains, the more he felt the importance of Mineralogy: to enable him to study this branch of science with still greater advantage, he learnt the German language. The new mineralogical knowledge which he acquired, may be easily seen by comparing the latter volume of his travels with the first.

In the midst of his numerous excursions in the Alps, and even during the time of the troubled politics of Geneva, in 1782, he found opportunities to make his fine Hygrometrical experiments, the result of which he published in 1783, under the title of "*Essays on Hygrometry*." This work, the best that ever came from his pen, seated his reputation as a Naturalist. We are indebted to him for the invention of the Hygrometre. Deluc had already invented his whalebone Hygrometre, and a contest arose between him and Saussure, which degenerated into a very obstinate dispute.

In 1786, Saussure gave up his professorship, the duties of which he had discharged for about 25 years. He resigned in favour of his disciple, Pictet, who, with great honour to himself, fulfilled the difficult task of succeeding this great naturalist.

From Saussure's situation as a professor, the state of public instruction naturally became an object of his attention. He proposed a plan of reform in the education of Geneva, the chief design of which was to obtain regulations for teaching the natural sciences and mathematics to the youth of that city at an early age. He was even desirous that their physical education, if I may use that expression, should not be neglected; and therefore proposed the establishment of gymnastic exercises. This plan, as might be expected, occasioned much discussion in a town where every one feels the importance of education. It found many supporters and many opposers.

The mediocrity of pecuniary resources was, however, a great obstacle to any innovation of importance. It was besides feared, that in changing the forms of instruction the substance might be lost, and that what was known to be good might be sacrificed in pursuit of something better. The people of Geneva were much attached to their system of education; and for this predilection they cannot be blamed, since it has not only diffused knowledge very generally among them, but has produced many distinguished mathematicians* and naturalists.†

* Abaquit, Cramer, Lhuillier, J. Trembly, &c.

† Jalabert, A. Trembly, Bonnet, Lefage, Deluc, Senebier, Prevot, Pictet, Saussure himself, &c.

But public education did not alone occupy the attention of Saussure. He employed himself in educating his two sons and his daughter, who soon proved themselves worthy of such an instructor. His daughter joins to all the accomplishments of her sex, an extensive knowledge in natural science; and his eldest son has already distinguished himself by his chemical and philosophical experiments.

The second volume of the *Travels of Saussure* was published in 1786: it contains a description of the Alps which surround Mont Blanc. The author examines them alternately as a mineralogist, a geologist, and a philosopher. In this volume he has given some interesting experiments in electricity, and a description of his electrometre, which is the most perfect yet known. We are indebted to him for several other metrical instruments, such as his cyanometre, destined for measuring the intensity of the blue colour of the sky, which varies according to the elevation of the observer; his diaphanometre for measuring the transparency of the air; and his anemometre, with which, by the means of a kind of balance, he weighed the force of the wind.

Some years after the publication of this volume, Saussure was received as a foreign associate in the academy of sciences at Paris; but our author not only honoured his country, he loved to serve it. He was the founder of the society of arts, to which Geneva is indebted for that high degree of prosperity her manufactures have reached within these 30 years. He presided over this society until his death, and one of his last wishes was for the preservation of this establishment.

He also testified his zeal for his country in the council of two hundred, of which he became a member after the dissolution of the national Assembly. After having undergone much fatigue in this assembly, his health began to be deranged, and in 1794, a paralytic stroke deprived him of the use of almost the whole of one side of his body; distressing, however, as his situation then was, his mind lost nothing of its activity, and since that accident he prepared for the press the two last volumes of his travels, which appeared in 1796. They contain an account of his excursions in the mountains of Piedmont, Switzerland, and, in particular, his ascension to the summit of Mont Blanc. These two last volumes, far from exhibiting any symptom of his understanding having suffered from his disorder, present an enormous mass of new facts and important philosophical observations.

He performed a last service to science by publishing the *Agenda*, which terminates his fourth volume. In that work this great man, surviving himself, conducts the young naturalist by the hand through mountains, and teaches him how to observe them with advantage. This *Agenda* is a proof of the genius of our author, and of the mental vigour which he preserved during the decline of his health. During his sickness, he also published,

"*Observations on the Fusibility of Stones by the Blow Pipe*," and directed some experiments for ascertaining the height of the bed of the Arve.†

Having gone to Plombiers to use the baths of that place for the benefit of his health, he made observations on the mountains which he saw at a distance, and caused specimens of the strata which he pointed out to be brought to him. He had announced that he would terminate his travels by giving his ideas relative to the primitive state of the earth. But the more he meditated upon that subject, the more difficult he found it to form an opinion on those great revolutions which have happened to the globe. In general he was a *Neptunian*, that is to say, he attributed the changes the earth has undergone to the operation of water. He also admitted the possibility, that elastic fluids, in disengaging themselves from subterraneous cavities, might have raised mountains.

His health gradually declined; but he still preserved the hope of re-establishing it. The French government had named him professor of experimental philosophy in the central school of Paris, and he did not despair of being able to fulfil the duties of that honourable situation. His strength, however, was daily exhausted, and a general torpor succeeded to the vigour which he had always enjoyed. His slow and embarrassed pronunciation did not correspond to the vivacity of his mind, and formed a strange contrast with the graceful animation by which he was formerly distinguished. It was a painful spectacle to see a great man thus fallen, at the age when meditation bears its richest fruits, and when he would have enjoyed the glory of his labours.

All the remedies which medicine, enlightened by philosophy, could afford, were resorted to for his recovery, but in vain—every endeavour was fruitless. Strength and life forsook him by slow and painful steps. Towards the end of the sixth year, his decay, he became more sensible, and on the 3d Pluviose, of the 7th year, in the 59th year of his age, he terminated his brilliant career, mourned by a family who loved him, by a country that honoured him, and by Europe, whose knowledge he had extended.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

Interesting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including its secret history.

THE FALSE EMIGRANT.

IT is sometimes prudent for a man to sacrifice his fortune in order to preserve his life. Rœsnegnier, advocate general in the parliament of Thoulouse, per-

ceiving that the clouds of proscription were gathering over the heads of all the members of that great body, which was not free from reproach, conceived a project so extraordinary, that it stands alone in the whole history of revolutionary proceedings.

He determined to go and take refuge in Paris, in a street near the *Palais Royal*; that quarter of the town, though one of the most suspicious, appearing to him one of the least dangerous for suspected persons; but at the same time in order to turn aside suspicion, he resolved to make it appear that he had emigrated, and was resident at London. For this purpose, he contrived to get letters sent from England to his relations domiciliated at Paris. They were written entirely in his own hand, and contained an account of his mode of life in London, and of his connexions with other emigrants; and entered into such minute and circumstantial details, that they carried with them every appearance of truth and authority. These letters were intercepted at Paris, where they remained in the office of the general police.

After the fall of Robespierre, Rœsnegnier solicited his erasure from the list of emigrants; and in support of his request, presented a certificate of uninterrupted residence in France, signed by eight witnesses. Those witnesses were taken into custody, as guilty of attesting a falsehood; and the whole affair was submitted to a jury of accusation. The original letters written from London by Rœsnegnier were produced, particularly one of them dated a few days prior to the September massacres, and the other at the beginning of the month of December following. The post-mark on the outside, and the details they contained, bore witness to their authenticity.

On the other hand, several witnesses appeared, among whom were the tenant of the house, at which Rœsnegnier had taken refuge, and a notary public of Vincennes, to whom the supposed emigrant had dictated his last will and testament, on the very day on which his first letter was written. This will was signed by the testator, and was defective in none of the customary forms of law. In order to leave no doubt of his residence at Paris, he had repaired on the day on which his second letter was dated, to the house of the same notary at Vincennes, and had added a codicil by which he bequeathed an annuity to an old domestic.

Independently of these proofs, which ascertained

† These papers were inserted in the "*Journal de Physique*."

ascertained his non-emigration in the most convincing manner, Reffegnier gave an account of the manner in which he had lived at Paris from day to day, of the name he had assumed, of the dress he had worn, of the connexions he had formed, and of the distress he had undergone. The jury declared that there were no grounds of accusation against the witnesses; and Reffegnier was erased from the list of emigrants.

THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF DUMOURIER'S TREACHERY.

EVERY one is agreed as to DUMOURIER's treachery, but not as to the date of it: some carry it as far back as the convention he entered into with the King of Prussia, in the plains of Champagne; others think that it did not begin till the time of his defeat at Nerwinde, a defeat generally disputed, and denied even by the German public papers, which affirm, that on that day not a foot of ground was lost on either side.

There exists a third opinion less widely diffused but far more probable. It is that of two general officers who had frequent opportunities of seeing DUMOURIER, and carefully studied his conduct. When the commander in chief arrived at Brussels, there was not sufficient cash in the military chest to pay the troops their subsistence; nothing remaining but the sum allowed him as secret service money. He communicated his embarrassment to Malus, and Espagnac: "Do not be uneasy," said the latter; "only give me half an hour, and you shall have a supply." He went out, and half an hour after returned with a hundred thousand crowns.

Shortly after, Malus and Espagnac were taken into custody. This arbitrary act, upon which he had not been consulted, added to his personal resentment against Pache, the minister of war, who counteracted, he said, all his operations, and to the attacks made upon him by the Jacobins after the schism took place between the *mountaineers* and *girondists*, determined him to act the complete traitor; and to give up his army and all France to the coalesced powers, rather than to conquer for the Jacobins. From that moment he gave no more orders signed by his own hand, an adjutant general sent them in his name without adding, according to customary form, the words *a true copy*. One of the two general officers, by whom these particulars are communicated, find-

ing himself in an unfavourable position, consulted him concerning the steps it would be advisable for him to take. DUMOURIER contented himself with returning this verbal answer: *Do whatever you think proper*.

DUMOURIER was at once, soldier, general, commissary, and above all despot in his army. "If a general does not do every thing," he used to say, "he does nothing." This principle is in general true; and has been justified by the successes of the French armies in Italy; but then it requires generals less ready than DUMOURIER to capitulate with circumstances, with the foreign enemy, and with that enemy which a man sometimes carries in his own bosom.

D'ESTAING AND PEYROUSE.

AMONG the victims sacrificed to Robespierre, blind jealousy and insatiable fury, was d'Estaing, who so often commanded the French fleets and armies, and bled more than once in the service of his country. Bold, active, and enterprising, his name was equally famous in the two Indies, and in two successive wars.

D'Estaing was born of poor parents in a village of the department of Aveyron, that bears his name. According to some, he was at an early age bound apprentice to a locksmith, which others with a greater appearance of probability say that he was bred to the sea. The father lived entirely unknown to the court, and had no means of existence but the produce of a few acres of land, which corresponded ill with the grandeur of a fortified castle, whose architecture bespoke the high fortunes of its former inhabitants. It appears that this man, as careless as the greater part of the *ci-devant* country gentlemen, did not know whether he was descended or not of the great family of the d'Estaings. He was contented to vegetate in poverty, and his son was the victim of his apathy, till in one of the cellars of the *Château*, a strong box was discovered full of old parchments, which had suffered no injury from time, and which, by ascertaining the origin of the young sailor, procured him his promotion to a rank worthy of his birth. Colomb, the physician, was present at the opening of the box, and it is on this authority that this anecdote is given.

D'Estaing having once broken his parole, and once exchanged himself on his own authority, while in India, during the war that began in 1756, was particularly

larly odious to the English officers, when he commanded the French fleet in the struggle with the American colonies. It was even doubted, whether quarter would be given him if once more made prisoner. He escaped that fate, but was desperately wounded in the attack upon the English lines at Savannah.

He had acquired in the school of misfortune a taste for study and popular manners, which rendered him a great favourite both in the French army and navy. He was just and firm in command; but he shewed a much greater predilection for those officers who owed their rank to their merit, than for those who owed it merely to their illustrious birth. To the latter he never entrusted any important service. "Most of these gentlemen," said he, "are more fit to make a figure in a *boudoir*, than in the field of battle." Talents were above all what he fought after. When he was appointed admiral, in the year 1781, and had a *carte blanche* given him, he took on board his ship several experienced pilots, and masters of merchant vessels from the different ports of France; and dismissed several captains of the navy, who were not well versed in naval affairs.

D'Estaing punished, with equal rigour, abuses of authority, and breaches of discipline. *Pirchb*, colonel of the regiment of Hesse-Darmstadt, and famous for his tyrannical disposition, and for his cruelty, was quartered with his regiment at *St. Marie aux Mines*, near Cadix. It was his custom, when a soldier ran the gauntlet, to surround him with a circle of bayonets, so that the culprit, if he made the least false step, or shrunk from the stripes, fell upon their points. D'Estaing, when appointed to the command of the army, would not tolerate this atrocity. He sent for *Pirchb*, reprimanded him aloud, and expressly forbade him in future to exercise such horrible tyranny.

One of the sea-officers, whose talents and disposition were the most analogous to his, was La Pérouse. In the passage from Cadix to Toulon, after the proclamation of peace, in 1783, the *Admiral* which he commanded, leaked in such a way as to alarm the whole crew. They reproached themselves with having put to sea in so old and crazy a vessel. Pérouse, by his judicious orders, and the respect he inspired, restored order, and dispelled their fears.

During this same passage, which lasted forty-eight days, the sea was agitated in a very uncommon manner: upon perceiving the astonishment and alarm of the

ship's company, who saw in this phenomenon, nothing more than the danger, and the violence of a heavy sea, Pérouse said to them, "Rest assured that some revolution is going forward in the globe. At the first port we put in at, we shall learn that an extraordinary event has taken place in nature." Accordingly, on their arrival at Toulon, they were informed of the dreadful earthquake at Messina.

Pérouse was one of those men whose vast genius embraced the destinies of all the inhabitants of the globe, round which he sailed. He was a friend to the rights and to the liberties of mankind; and treated his officers, sailors, and soldiers, as if they had been his brethren. He perished in an expedition worthy of his talents; but did not owe his appointment to those talents alone. It has been said, that the *Maréchal de Castries*, under whom he was brought up, being jealous of his growing favour at court, contrived to get him sent abroad, on the service that cost him his life.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF J. J. ROUSSEAU,

Never before published in English.

TO M. DE MALESHERBES.

Montmorency, Dec. 23, 1761.

THERE was a time, Sir, when you honoured me with your esteem, and when I did not think myself unworthy of it. That time, I am satisfied, is past; and although your patience and your kindness towards me are inexhaustible, I can no longer attribute them to the same cause without being most ridiculously blind. For more than six weeks my conduct and my letters, have been nothing more than a tissue of iniquity, folly, and impertinence. I have brought your name and that of *Madame la Maréchale** into question in the most unworthy manner possible. You have said every thing, and done every thing to calm my delirium; and that excess of indulgence, which might have prolonged it, is, in fact, the very thing which has put an end to it. I open my eyes with horror, and perceive what a despicable being I am become. Become! no; the man who, during fifty years, carried in his breast the heart I feel revive in mine, is not capable of forgetting himself so far, as I have lately done. It is too late at my age to ask pardon, because it can no longer be deserved; but, Sir, I take no interest in the person who has thus usurped and dishonoured my name. I

* The wife of Marshal Luxembourg.

abandon him to your just indignation; but he is dead, never to revive. Deign to restore your esteem to him who now writes to you. He cannot do without it, and will never deserve to lose it. As a guarantee for this he has, not his reason, but his situation, which will in future exempt him from violent passion.

Although I neither ought, nor wish, Sir, to trouble you farther about *Duchesse's* * business; and although I desire still less to justify myself in regard to him, I cannot avoid saying, that if it were true that he had proposed to send me the clean sheets only, volume by volume, all my alarms, and the noise I have made about them, would then be not only the acts of a madman, but of a knave.

I must also confess to you, Sir, that I dare not write to *Madame la Maréchale*. Not knowing to what degree she may be irritated, I know not how to go about making my peace.

TO M. DE MALESHERBES.

Motiers, October 26, 1762.

PERMIT, Sir, a man so often honoured with your favours; but who never asked any of you that were not just and honourable, to solicit one more. Last winter I wrote you four successive letters concerning the disposition, and state of my mind, the tranquillity of which, I hoped, would not again be disturbed. I desire exceedingly to have a copy of those four letters, and I think that the sentiments that dictated them deserves this complaisance on your part. I therefore take the liberty of asking for a copy; or if you prefer sending me the originals, I will only request sufficient time to transcribe them, and will, if your desire it, return them in a few days. I shall be the more sensible of this favour, because it will prove to me that my misfortunes have not diminished your kindness and esteem, and that you do not judge of a man by his destiny.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my profound respect.

My address is at *Motiers-Travers, Comté de Neuchâtel, par Pontcartier*. The postage of letters which are not franked must be paid as far as Pontcartier.

TO M. DE MALESHERBES.

Paris, November 11.

I should be much mortified, Sir, were I deprived of the pleasure you promised me, of occupying myself in a manner which might prove agreeable to you, by

preparing plants to complete your "*Hortus Siccus*." Being unable to live without the assistance of my labour, I never thought (notwithstanding the pleasure it would give me) of offering you my time without retribution. I will even confess, that I should have been very happy to intermix with the tiresome and sedentary labour of copying*, an occupation more to my taste, and more conducive to my health—that of collecting plants for the number of cabinets of natural history, which are forming at Paris; and in which, according to me, the third kingdom, though totally unattended to, is not less necessary than the other two. The making of several of these collections together would have been more lucrative to me, and would better have defrayed the expence, which distant excursions, and admission into curious gardens, sometimes require. But the French have, in general, such false ideas of botany, and so little taste for the study of nature, that it is vain to hope that this charming part of it will ever tempt them to make collections of this kind. This is therefore a resource that I must not look to. As to you, Sir, who join to knowledge of every kind, a perpetual desire to increase it, I trust you will not deprive me of the pleasure of contributing to your amusements. Send me a memorandum of what you desire, I will collect all I am able; and will receive payment, without reluctance, for whatever I may furnish. With respect to the small specimen I have already sent you, it is quite a different affair: it consisted of plants that belonged to you. Those I substituted in place of such as were spoiled were not collected for you: I had only the trouble of taking them out of my own collection; and as I did not offer to bear any part of the expence you were put to by my *botanizing*, when in your company, it seems to me, Sir, that you ought not to offer payment for what we picked up together, nor for my amusing myself, by putting them in some sort of order, before I sent them away.

Notwithstanding the good accounts you give me of your present state of health, I am assured that it is not yet perfectly re-established; and unfortunately the ensuing season is not favourable for pedestrian exercise, which I think as beneficial to you as to myself. Winter, as you know, Sir, offers to the botanist plants of a peculiar kind: namely, *mosses* and *lichens*. There must be in your parks very curious things of that kind; and I earnestly ex-

* J. J. Rousseau supported himself by copying music.

* A bookseller at Paris.

bort you, when you have time, to examine those species upon the spot, and in the proper season.

Your resolutions, Sir, being such as you mention, I certainly am not the man to disapprove them: an agreeable leisure so obtained is highly honourable. To perform great duties in elevated situations; such is the task imposed upon men of your profession, and endowed with

your talents; but when an individual, after offering to his country the tribute of his zeal, finds it no use, he may certainly then be permitted to live for himself, and to content himself with being happy.

[These letters, so characteristic of the mind of their celebrated author, will be occasionally continued.]

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

THE laws of Spain justify killing in self defence, gravely stating, that it is better that a man should defend his own life, than to leave his death to be avenged by his relatives "*mayor mientras que vive que se defenda, que dexar que lo venga de-pois su muerte.*" The laws of Japan, a country which seems to be as far distant from others in its opinions, as in its situation, allow no indulgence for self defence. The only difference they make between that and the most atrocious murder is, that if the aggressor be killed, the survivor shall be allowed to be his own executioner.

A case, upon this point, occurred in Scotland, about 50 years ago, which does no great honour to the judges of that country. A Mr. Cumming was tried in the court of judiciary for the murder of a soldier. The jury found a special verdict, which stated,—That the prisoner and two friends met some soldiers in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and casually asked them what it was o'clock: that one of the soldiers having returned an impertinent answer, Mr. Cumming said, "is that an answer to give to a gentleman?" that, thereupon the soldiers drew their bayonets, and the gentlemen their swords, and a scuffle ensued: in which Mr. Cumming, *in defending himself*, killed one of the soldiers. The court, upon this verdict, adjudged Mr. Cumming to be hanged! which was put in execution!—This decision, however, had some good effect in Scotland. A trial soon after occurred of Mr. Carnegie of Finhaven, for killing the Earl of Strathmore. Carnegie and the Earl had been at the funeral of a relation. In returning from dinner, where the company had drank pretty freely, Mr. Lyell, one of the party, used much insulting language to Mr. Carnegie, and at last pushed him into a dirty ditch:—On getting up, Mr. Carnegie drew his sword, and made a push at Mr. Lyell, when he ran behind

Lord Strathmore, who received the thrust and was killed. On the trial, Mr. Dundas (the father of the secretary of state), who was Mr. Carnegie's counsel, strongly pressed it upon the jury, not to return a special verdict, as had been there the custom, and which, in the case of Cumming's, had been so shamefully abused; but at once to declare the prisoner guilty or not guilty. His eloquent and judicious reasoning had the effect, and the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

Mr. Locke, in his "*Essay on Civil Government*," (book 11. ch. xviii.) puts a singular case with regard to justifiable homicide:

"A man, with his sword in his hand, demands my purse in the highway, when perhaps I have not twelpence in my pocket: this man I may lawfully kill. To another I deliver 100l. only whilst I alight, which he refuses to restore me when I am got up again, but he draws his sword to defend the possession of it by force, if I endeavour to retake it. The mischief this man does me is a hundred, or possibly a thousand times worse than the other perhaps intended me (whom I killed before he really did me any), yet I may lawfully kill the one, and cannot so much as hurt the other."

Among the many accounts of the difference in the price of provisions in old times, and at present, none is more remarkable, and certainly none more authentic, than the following:—but in this, as well as all other details on that subject, the proper consideration is to be made of the comparative value of money in those times and now.

In the year 1314, a parliament was held on purpose to fix the price of provisions, which was so enormous that the people could not support themselves. The following were the prices fixed by the legislature. A stall or corn-fed ox 11. 4s.; a grass fed, ditto, 16s.; a stalled, or corn-fed cow, 12s.; a grass fed cow, 10s.; a fat sheep, with the wool on, 1s. 8d.; ditto,

ditto, with the wool shorn, 1s. 2d. ; a fat hog, two years old, 3s. 4d. ; a fat goose, 2d. ; ditto, in the city of London, 3d. a fat capon, 2d. ; ditto, in the city of London, 2½. ; a fat hen, 1d. ; ditto, in the city of London, 1½d. ; two chickens, 1d. ditto, in the city of London, 1½ ; four pigeons, 1d. ; three, ditto, in the city of London, 1d. ; twenty-four eggs, 1d. ; twenty, ditto, in the city of London, 1d.

The following curious passage from president "*Henault's History of France*" will give some idea of the value of money in the ninth century.

"Pour juger de prix de l'or et de l'argent d'alors, il suffira de rapporter deux faits. Au concile de Toulouse, tenu en 846, la contribution que chaque curé étoit tenu de fournir à son évêque, savoir un minot de froment, un minot d'orge, un mesure de vin, et un agneau, étoit évalué deux sols : le second fait c'est que Charles le chauve fit un edit en 864, pour une nouvelle fabrication de monnois ; et comme par cet edit l'ancienne monnoie étoit décriée, il ordonne qu'il fut tiré cinquante livres d'argent de ses coffres pour être répandus dans la commerce."

JOHAN DE MEHUN, author of the celebrated "*Romance de la Rose*," about the year 1530, bequeathed to a monastery in France, a chest supposed to contain articles of great value. On opening it, however, the friars found it filled only with vetches ; and in their rage on the ridicule and disappointment, they would not suffer the body of the unfortunate bequeather to have a Christian funeral. The following passage from "*Piers Plowman's Vision*," shew that such things in old times were not unknown in England.

"The friars followed folke that were riche,
 And folke that were poor at little price they set ;
 And no corse in the kirke-yard ne kirke was buried,
 But quicke he bequeathed them ought, or quit part of his debt."

And Chaucer says of a friar :

"Fu' I sweetly heard he confession,
 And pleasant was he's absolution ;
 "He was an easy man to give penance
 "There as he wist to have a good pittance."

In the Philippine Isles a certain proportion of the dower is paid to the intended wife, after liberty of conversing with her ; a farther share for the permission to eat with her, and the remainder upon consummation.

In Turkey, bakers convicted of selling bread under weight, are hung up at their own door ; and a traveller in that country

mentions that notwithstanding executions for this offence are so frequent that a person can hardly walk along the streets without rubbing against the bodies, yet even these incessant rigorous punishments do not put a stop to this nefarious practice.

Ben Jonson says, "Princes learn no art truly but that of horsemanship ; the reason is, the brave beast is no flatterer ; he will throw a prince as soon as his groom." The adulation which princes receive in all countries, from their infancy, is certainly ill calculated to make them know truly their duty as sovereigns. To those in the habits of attending a court, this is perfectly well known : to such as are accustomed to courts, the following passage from *Fabian's Chronicle*, may afford at once information and amusement—"Henry the Sixth, when eight months old, sat in his mothers's lap, in the parliament chamber ; the speaker made a famous *preposition*, in which he said much of the Providence of God, who had endowed the realm with *so toward a prince and sovereign governor*."

The coronation of a king is at all times the occasion of splendor, shew and expence. The stile of expence was however formerly very different from what it is in these days. In the time of Edward the First, every sheriff within 150 miles of London, was obliged upon this solemn occasion to send 60 oxen and cows, 60 hogs, 2 fat boars, 60 fat sheep, and from 3 to 5000 hens and capons.

By the *Charta Forestæ* we find that before that time to kill one of the king's deer was punished with the loss of life or limb, at the same time that a murderer paid only a weregild or was entitled to benefit of clergy.

From Crantz's account of Greenland we learn that the Greenlanders shew their resentment for injuries by giving their adversaries notice, that they will, at a particular day, publicly recite a libel against them ; and it is reckon'd a want of spirit if the adversary does not appear and give a fluent answer—what barbarians ! not to have recourse to duel.

CURIOUS ORIGIN OF THE NINE MUSES.

The muses originally consisted of only three in number ; Mnemosyne, Memory, Melete, Meditation, Aede, Song. They were augmented to the number of nine, because

because the inhabitants of their ancient town, desirous of placing in the temple of Apollo the statues of the three Muses, and they being of extraordinary beauty, they ordered three of the most skilful sculptors to execute, each, the statues of these three muses, which made up the number of nine; and from which it was proposed to select the three most perfect statues—but then nine, were so beautiful, that it was agreed to take them all, and to place them in the temple, and call them the nine Muses. From this accident, they derived their origin, and the six other attributes of poetry were given to the additional sister.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

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THE Study of Astronomy, adapted to the capacities of Youth, by *John Stedman*. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

ANTIQUITIES.

Some Account of the Abbey Church of Bath, illustrative of ten Engravings, by *Mr. James Bafre*. 2l. 2s. in sheets. White.

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The most interesting Collection of Theatrical Pieces, being a Continuation of "Recueil des Pieces de Theatre Nouvellement lues," par *M. Le Texier*; and containing some of *Mollier's Chef d'Œuvres*, with the best Plays lately acted at Paris, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Dulau, and Co.

Pizarro in Peru, or the Death of Rolla, translated from the German of *Augustus Von Kotzebue*; with Notes, &c. by *Thomas Dutton*, 2s. 6d. West.

ENGRAVINGS.

Graphic Illustrations of *Hogarth*, from the Pictures, &c. in the possession of *Samuel Ireland*, Vol 2d. 2l. 2s. Faulder.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XLVI.

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beginning with "Oh, pow'r supreme;" the glee commencing with "Fly away time," the distant military march and chorus of Peruvians; the song, "Yes, be mercilefs, thou tempest dire," and the lamentation for the death of Rolla, are from the pen of Mr. Kelly. The march of priests and priestesses in the Temple of the Sun, is from the works of Gluck;

the chorus of priests and priestesses in the same scene, is taken from Sacchini; the chorus, "To thee be praise, O glorious sun," is from the pages of Cherubini; and the march, preceding the glee, is by Mr. Shaw. Of the melodies by Mr. Kelly, "Fly away time," and "Yes, be mercilefs, thou tempest dire," are the most pleasing: while, among the selected compositions, "Thou parent light," from Sacchini, and the march from Gluck, possess the greatest degree of attraction. We cannot dismiss this article without observing, that Mr. Kelly in his own music is not always sufficiently vigilant to avoid the violation of certain laws of harmony, nor, in every instance, so happy as we might wish in his adaptations. The general cast of an air may be calculated to express the prevailing sentiment of the words to which it is applied, and yet require some degree of taste, delicacy, and address in the compiler, to fit it to its new language and situation, to fall in with the accents, and give the particular points of the author. Mr. Kelly, by attending to these hints, will certainly improve both as a composer and selector.

An Essay on Musical Harmony, according to the Nature of that Science, and the principles of the greatest musical authors, by Augustus Frederick Christopher Kollman, organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. Dale.

Our readers will recollect, that our former remarks on this ingenious and extensive work, extended to the end of the ninth chapter, in which the author leads the musical student to the consideration of cadences perfect and imperfect, interrupted and uninterrupted. In the tenth, he embraces the subject of modulation; and treats this abstruse province of the science much at large. Modulation, both natural and abrupt, as produced by passing from major to minor, from minor to major, or by the introduction of enharmonic changes, is satisfactorily explained. In the tenth chapter he enters upon the consideration of *time*: and, after giving a general explanation of the terms used by musicians to express the particular character of each movement, he speaks with a masterly intelligibility on measure, both simple and compound: and, in the succeeding chapter, takes up, as in its natural course, the subject of rhythm, or that periodical order in musical composition which answers to number in prose, and metre in poetry. Chapters thirteen and fourteen treat of simple and double counterpoint; and contain many useful re-

marks on the counterpoint on the tenth, or third; the twelfth, or fifth, the double counterpoints of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth, and on double counterpoint, reverse, retrograde, and reverse retrograde. These topics, so interesting to the real pursuers of science, are succeeded by useful observations on *imitation*, in all its different kinds and effects; and on *variation*, as it regards the same harmony and melody, different harmonies to the same melody, and different melodies to the same harmony. After many ingenious and novel observations on fancy, both free and limited, Mr. Kollman enters upon his eighteenth and concluding chapter of his first volume, in which he speaks with much learning and perspicuity of the "antient ecclesiastical modes." Here he explains how every scale descends on the same keys backwards; furnishes the reader with the antient names of the various scales and modes, and investigates and proves the use of the antient ecclesiastical modes in modern composition.—Our readers will perceive, by the multifarious and useful subjects which the present volume comprizes, how much may be expected from the *second*; and that the space we mean to devote to remarks on the subsequent parts of a work so important to the studious part of the musical world, will not be unprofitably occupied.

The Old Clothesman, a Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, composed by Thomas Attwood. 6s. Dale. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Mr. Attwood, in the publication of this opera, has thought proper, we know not why, to suppress the overture. The work, nevertheless, occupies thirty-three pages, and contains several charming airs. "Emblems of Frailty," sung by Mrs. Atkins, is beautifully delicate throughout; and "With rapture on its wing," sung by Mr. Incedon, is elegantly conceived. With the simplicity of "Adieu, Oh! ye bowers," sung by Mrs. Atkins, we are particularly pleased; but cannot say that we discover any marks of the same ingenious hand in the succeeding glee; it lacks both air and contrivance. "The Wedding Day," sung by Mr. Knight, is prettily imagined, and exhibits both judgment and fancy in its accompaniment. The succeeding duet, sung by Mrs. Atkins and Mr. Incedon, is a tolerable composition; and the round which forms the finale of the piece is above mediocrity.

Thompson's complete Museum for the German Flute. 5s. Thompson.

This publication contains a familiar explanation of the first principles of music; the graces, double-tonguing, and correct scales and instructions for the patient and other flutes, with additional keys. We also find a useful collection of easy and favorite airs, and some well-chosen duettinos in various keys, from Pleyel, Haydn, Hoffmeister, De Vienne, Hook, Krafinsky, Cambini, and other eminent masters. We are enabled, after a thorough perusal of the work, to recommend it to the notice of all young practitioners on the German flute, confident that they will derive much necessary information from the preceptive part of the book, and considerable profit from the practical selections.

"Sleep'st or wak'st thou, Jolly Shepberd." A Glee for three Voices. The words from Shakespeare. The music by M. P. King. 1s. 6d.

Goulding and Co.

We have frequently had occasion to apply the terms of praise to Mr. King's instrumental productions, but cannot adopt the same language while speaking of his present vocal attempt. Marks of natural talent discover themselves in several places; but the whole is accompanied with that awkwardness and absence of address which evince the want of habit and experience in this species of composition. These remarks, however, should not discourage Mr. K. from future efforts, since we do not doubt but further practice will diminish, if not do away, these objections, and enable him to exhibit his genius with due advantage.

"Oh, hear a hapless Orphan's Pray'r," a ballad, with an accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, composed by W. Ringley, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. 1s. Preston.

"Oh, hear a hapless Orphan's pray'r," presents a pleasingly simple melody, and conveys the sentiments of the words with an impressive force. The bass, we must say, might in some instances have been better chosen; and the air would, perhaps, have been still more interesting, had not modulation been wholly neglected.

"The Horse and the Widow," sung at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, by Mr. Johnstone. The words by T. Dibden, the music composed by J. Moorehead.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

What little of melody Mr. Moorehead has bestowed on Mr. Dibden's song, (for the whole is comprised in eight bars) is tolerably fanciful and characteristic.—The verses are tinged with a true vein of humour; and, in the hands of Mr. Johnstone, are pregnant with theatrical effect.

Naval Triumphs, an heroic song in honor of the gallant officers and brave tars of Old England. The music composed by Mr. Yates. 1s. Rickman.

This little air, though it has not of any distinguished merit, possesses some commendatory qualities. The bass is, for the most part, unskillfully chosen, and the melody deficient in novelty; yet we must say, that the passages succeed each other with a natural ease, and are, characteristic of the subject of the words.

Three Duets for the Piano-Forte, composed and dedicated to Mrs. Overend, by J. G. Graeff. 7s. 6d. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Mr. Graeff has, in his present work, furnished juvenile practitioners on the piano-forte with a collection of agreeable and improving exercises. The several movements, while they are progressive in execution, are calculated to relieve each other, and rise in their effect. The style is simple, yet artificial; and while nature dictates the ideas, science regulates the disposition and enriches the harmony.

"Ally Croaker," with variations for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, composed by Dr. Arnold. 1s. 6d. Skillern.

Dr. Arnold has exercised his fancy with much success in these variations. This old and popular air, is, we must confess, particularly calculated for the use he has here made of it; and we must also confess, that he has, in every respect, availed himself of the advantage. The publication comprises six variations: the first two of which are in the same time as the theme; the third, fourth, and fifth in $\frac{3}{4}$; and the sixth in common time. The original melody is scrupulously made the ground-work of every part of the doctor's superstructure; and Ally Croaker, through all the ingenious descant with which it is here presented to the public, continually plays upon and claims the recognition of the ear.

"What has art with Love to do?" a new song, sung at the Nobility's Concerts. Composed by L. C. Nielson. 1s. Rolfe.

This is a pleasing little ballad. The air is easy and natural, and the symphony and bass display both taste and judgment. Innocent Amusement, a Moral Song, for the use of Children, written by Dr. Watts, and composed by J. Ambrose. 1s. Riley.

The melody of this little production is characteristically simple; and, like the words, calculated to attract and engage juvenile attention. The song Mr. Ambrose has here selected is, "Abroad in the meadows to see the young lambs." We understand that it is his design to proceed with these pretty infantile exercises; and that others will speedily be brought forward by the same publisher.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in *Italics*.)

BACON, J. & T. Anthony, size-lace, tailors. *Mr. Turner, Middlesex-lane.*
 Bradley, J. J. Richmond and J. Wilkinson, Manchester, machine-makers. *Edge, Temple.*
 Brown, T. and J. Hockerill, coachmakers. *Misfr. Allen, Furnival's-inn.*
 Butler, J. Drury-lane, hofier. *Suam and Strueth, Old Jewry.*
 Bayley, W. Augmering, and E. Bailey, Leominster, millers. *Edwards, Fetter-lane.*
 Banks, J. Finsbury-street, cornchandler, &c. *Mauwley, Yeovil-road, West-road.*
 Blackburn, W. Aldergate-street, watchspring-maker. *Hall, Bucklerbury.*
 Bramley, J. Redfraz, tailor. *Cardale, Mullward, and Spear, Gray's-inn.*
 Chandler, J. Redfraz, cornchandler, dealer in horfes, &c. *Mr. Ledwick, Spencebyke.*
 Durand, J. S. Vatrof, Edex, cotton manufacturer. *Mr. Carnet, New Bath-street.*
 Dunmore, E. Stouaton Wyvill, Miller. *Kinderley and Long, Stymond's-inn.*
 Davies, J. Welchpoule, shopkeeper. *Forster, Mart-Street.*
 Edwards, M. Gravel-hae, London, and G. Duplex, Leeds cloth-merchants, and drysalers. *Mr. S. Syke, New-inn.*
 Farmer, W. Shrewsbury, mercer. *Mr. H. Rogers, Kirby-free.*
 Greenwood, J. Whitcomb-street, auctioneer. *Mr. Green, Manchester-bygate.*
 Milton, E. Preston, cornfactor. *M. Sfr. Cr's and son, Priggon.*
 Harris, C. Bristol, Fruitster, Blanford and Sweet, T. nple. *F. and S. Grove, Bristol, merchants. Mill and Nicc-dith, Gray's-inn.*
 Hallwood, J. S. Bridgenoth, grocer. *Baxter and Martin, Furnival's-inn.*
 Hicks, T. Merthyr, Glamorgan, grocer. *Lewis, Temple.*
 Nils, C. Cecil-street, merchant. *Scott and London, Milled's-court.*
 Judge, J. Tyloe, malter. *Barber and Browne, Fetter-lane.*
 Koots, R. Stayle Bridge, cotton-spinner. *Mr. Ellis, Cur-fur-free.*
 Levy, J. Carter-street, dealer. *Mr. Isaac and son, Bury-st.*
 Lewis, W. Swanica, innkeeper. *Blenfale and Alexander, New-inn.*
 Muirgrave, E. Leeds, stuff-merchant. *Misfr. Allen, Furnival's-inn.*
 Mafou, J. D. Deptford, broker. *Muddock, Prestant, and Mariall, Limevill-inn.*
 Madgwick, T. Buckled, Tanager. *Mildith, Gough-square.*
 McCall, T. Birmingham, factor. *Wortham, Caple-frut, Nulston.*
 Middleton, D. Middlewick, ale and porter merchant. *Huxley, Temple.*
 Miller, T. Madeley Wood, grocer. *Maddock and co. Lincoln's-inn.*
 Olinan, E. Hackney, baker. *Mr. Jessop, Clifford's-inn.*
 Richards, J. Walworth, mustard manufacturer. *Borden and Kayle, Cobham-place.*
 Beeves, J. Birmingham, japanner. *Fur, Parliament-street.*
 Scarce, J. Bath, shoemaker. *Shepherd and Adington.*
 Trolley, J. Strand, hatter. *Pearce and Dixon, Patern-ster-r.*
 Thompson, J. Liverpool, mariner. *Blacklock, Temple.*
 Tate, J. Whitehaven, grocer. *Climmel, Staple's-inn.*
 Usher, J. Kingston, butcher and malter. *Pearson and son, Vale, J. Birmingham, Toy-maker. Bolton, Temple.*
 Williamson, M. Leeming Mill, miller. *Glynes and Robinson.*
 Whitworth, J. Hackney, coachmaker. *Ruffin.*
 Wilton, B. Whitcomb-street, victualer. *Herrick, maiden-l.*
 Warburton, W. Sheffield, cutter. *Durn, Temple.*
 Williams, S. Dover, grocer. *Bath and Harlowed.*
 Wright, T. Birkley, clothier. *Wolley, Wine-office-court.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aires, J. Norfolk-street, mariner, June 24.
 Archer, J. Backville-street, hatter, June 10.
 Arnold, D. Green-street, shopkeeper, July 10.
 Adams, J. Chelwood, glass manufacturer, July 4.
 Bevan, T. Portica, bookeller, June 10.
 Bailey, W. Maidbury, victualer, June 25.
 Beckett, C. Winkthorpe, wine merchant, July 29.
 Bentley, T. Sudbury, shopkeeper, July 2.
 Berry, J. Netherthongue, clothier, July 3.
 Belderman, G. Dartmouth, scrivener, June 29.
 Bainbridge, W. Gerard-street, carver, July 2.
 Burt, J. Fulham, malter, July 10.
 Boardman, W. Manchester, merchant, June 18.
 Blipow, W. Drury-lane, cheese-monger, June 22.
 Book, E. Oxendon-street, victualer, June 22.
 Cowley, J. and F. Fild, Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall, fabricer, July 2.
 Cooper, R. S. Birmingham, accountment-maker, June 17.
 Culford, T. and C. Barrow, Strand, musical-instrum. &c. maker, June 10.
 Cox, Sir S. Scotland-yard, timber merchant, June 29.

Current, J. Storrington, miller, July 1.
 Creftwick, J. Sheffield, cutter, June 29.
 Grantham, S. Cusheiler, malter, Aug. 9.
 Dalby, T. Grub-street, butcher, July 18.
 Docura, D. the younger, Basingham, carrier, July 8.
 Levin, J. Brixton-mill-lane, coal-merchant, June 12.
 Dolanmain, J. King-street, merchant, July 22.
 Evans, W. Fleet-street, haberdasher, July 2.
 Frost, E. the elder, Skarning, dealer, June 22.
 Fielder, J. and H. Railton, Newgate-street, linen-draper, July 2.
 Fairby, E. Atherstone, linen-draper, July 1.
 Fowler, G. Scotland-yard, merchant, July 2.
 Gads, A. Bristol, brewer, June 23.
 Garland, C. drachley, Galesham, June 27.
 Grave, R. Allford, innholder, July 6.
 Greig, W. Winchester, mealman, June 12.
 Gray, J. Newcable, merchant, July 9.
 Holmes, D. Rathbott-place, upholsterer, July 2.
 Horns, Bristol, tailor, July 2.
 Hartley, J. Salford, v. d'Aluier, July 2.
 Harlinge, W. Adelphi, coal-merchant, June 29.
 Hodkin, J. Little James-street, hackneyman, July 22.
 Hill, T. Surrey-street, hatter, July 16.
 Hart, M. Bernoulley-street, merchant, June 24.
 Hand, E. Grove-street, Banwick, and J. Torle, Bath, coachmakers, &c. Aug. 19.
 Mague, T. Ashmole-underlane, machine-maker, July 16.
 Medenberg, E. C. and D. Boileau, Kingston, merchants, July 22.
 Jounia, T. Friday-street, warehouseman, June 29.
 Jarret, J. Jun. Ware, iron-merchant, June 29.
 James, M. and M. Smith, Great-rider-street, June 29.
 Jany, T. Threaple-street, merchant, June 14.
 Jameson, G. Portica, watchmaker, June 11.
 Kirkman, T. Penonville, silver-buckler-maker, June 29.
 Lipicombe, D. Gloucester, mercer, June 29.
 Lockwood, J. Huddersfield, clothier, July 2.
 J. Skepton, grocer, July 1.
 Lamb, W. Manchester, druggist, June 28.
 Lempiere, G. London, merchant, Sep. 10.
 Lancaster, S. Huddersfield, innholder, June 17.
 Lincum, J. St. George's-field, baker, June 1.
 Laforce, S. Liverpool, merchant, July 10.
 Harrison, J. Berkeley-square, Sadler, July 22.
 Mafon, M. Sykehouse, drover, June 18.
 Martin, T. Tower-street, broker, 29.
 Mort, J. Fore-street, callenderer, June, 29.
 Miller, J. Catherine-court, merchant, July 2.
 Millard, J. Wells, carpenter, July 15.
 M'Ewen, J. Castle-street, Oxford-market, cabinet-maker, July 1.
 Moley, G. Dartford, innholder, June 25.
 Noble, J. Tavilock-street, linman, July 2.
 Norden, A. Camomile-street, merchant, July 9.
 O'Reilly, T. Southampton, woolen-draper, June 24.
 Oldroyd, C. R. d. hon-street, apothecary, June 25.
 Pyman, R. Southampton, g. occer, June 26.
 Partridge, A. and W. Liff, Finsbury, carriers, June 24.
 Parfou, S. Norwich, ironmonger, June 22.
 Palmer, T. and S. Hodgkin, Mark-lane, merchants, July 2.
 Poole, W. Little-ben and Little-ben, innholder, June 15.
 Poppel, S. Green-street, lafter, June 18.
 Phisop, J. Hefworth, calico-printer, July 2.
 Parker, W. H. Hereford, bookbinder, June 29.
 Paltreyman, R. Manchester, manufacturer, July 9.
 Pritchard, J. and H. Bauld-bridge, tilemakers, June 24.
 Pollard, W. Holloway, cowkeeper, July 6.
 Rufe, J. C. Minories, innholder, July 10.
 Richards, S. Coventry-street, cheese-monger, June 29.
 Reid, A. King-street, Seven-dials, busmaker, June 18.
 Railton, R. & J. Fildes, Manchester, ironmongers, June 26.
 Riner, J. and A. Frome, Alwood, clothiers, July 5.
 Riley, J. Sheffield, linen-draper, June 28.
 Roberts, W. Ofewtry, shopkeeper, July 15.
 Stevens, J. Oxendon-street, cook, July 28.
 Smart, B. Firth-street, goldsmith, July 16.
 Stevens, B. Turnham-green, vintner, June 22.
 Sowerby, J. Paddington, butcher, June 29.
 Sowerby, T. T. C. Chatham-st. road, cabinet-maker, June 15.
 Sumnerfield, M. Brixton-hill, linen-draper, July 2.
 Swann, R. Wapping Walk, matmaker, July 2.
 Sayers, J. Sion-lane, innkeeper, June 29.
 Snow, J. Strand, linen-draper, July 20.
 Smith, W. Wallall, bridle-maker, June 7.
 Swanton, T. Ironmonger-lane, factor, June 29.
 Sotoun, P. Altham, woollen-manufacturer, July 27.
 Sheppard, J. Jun. Bath, butcher, Sep. 10.
 Teutou, A. Winton-street, merchant, July 1.
 Tyndale, W. R. Woodhouse, cooper, July 3.
 White, W. King-street, layor, June 29.
 Wright, W. New Road, Mary-bone, coachmaker, June 29.
 W. St. John-street, Bethnal-green, Dyer, July 2.
 Wee, E. Parkhouse-lane, dealer in wine, June 18.
 Wilkins, W. Wapping, grocer, June 29.
 Watts, W. Cherry-garden-street, vintner, June 29.
 Wood, J. Berrington, smith, July 6.
 Wynau, A. Wilbeach, carpenter, July 9.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES ADDRESSED TO SIR WILLIAM
JONES, IN THE YEAR 1775.

FRRIEND of my heart, companion of my
youth,
As fam'd for learning as rever'd for truth;
In whom united we alike admire
The sages wisdom, and the poets fire;
A gen'rous temper, and a noble mind,
Ardour undamp'd and genius unconfin'd;
Well-skill'd to tread the scientific maze,
And trace dark nature thro' her winding
ways;
Skilful alike to raise the lofty song,
Or playful sport the flow'ry reeds among;
The smiling muse has taught thee all her
art
To catch the fancy, and to seize the heart.
To form thy wreath, from ev'ry clime she
brings [springs.
Each choicest product whence it native
See her obsequious bring, at thy command,
Sweet Khoten's* mulk, and gems of Sa-
marcand,
Each fragrant shrub from fam'd Bocara's grove,
Sacred alike to poetry and love.
This known to all; but words can ill impart
The cheering features of thy friendly heart.
† Oh may our friendship, form'd in this
dark cell, [dwell †,"
Where "deathful spirits and magicians
To time superior, firmly rooted, brave
The gloomy sea and dragon-teeming wave;
"Purg'd in that wave, and rendered still
more bright,
"For ever blaze amid surrounding light!"

R. W. LYTTON.

SONNET TO THE RIVER ULGE.

HERE on thy verdant banks, meand'ring
Ulge,
Reclin'd I sit, and cull the vernal flowers,
Thus ling'ring out the solitary hours;
Or pensive musings on the past indulge.
Ah, dear delights of youth, for ever fled!
Ah, were I here once more a sportive
child! [wild,
Again thy pebbled strand, and wood-walks
And winding dells with careless step I'd tread.
The devious wand'rings of maturer years
Would then no painful retrospect present;
Nor keen regret for time unwisely spent
Would fill my boding breast with future fears;
But onward still the hours would smoothly
glide,
As thy translucent stream to meet the
ocean's tide.

May 1799.

ALBOIN.

* See Sir William's Eastern poems.

† In these last lines there is an application
of several parts of lines in Sir William's poem
of the Seven Fountains, where in a beautiful
allegory he describes death as a river teeming
with dragons and other monsters, and the
way to it as a gloomy sea.

‡ Is word for word almost a whole line of

OWEN PARFET*.

THERE lived, in Shepton Mallet late,
Of unrecorded fame,
A taylor, born to luckless fate,
And Parfet was his name.
His race from Cambria mountains wild,
First issued, but few know when;—
His parents, therefore, gave their child
The christian name of Owen.
He plied his trade both late and soon,
By honesty to live;
And happy was from morn to noon,
From noon to setting eve.
Good credit long he well sustain'd,
By profits small and few;
Nor would, tho' all the world he gain'd,
A deed dishonest do.
Six days he labor'd in the week,
With unremitting care;
The seventh, he would duly seek
The public place of prayer.
When Owen at his calling fate,
Upon his outspread carpet,
A busy sister's harmless chat,
Well pleas'd her brother Parfet.
No wife had he, or ever strove
Fair maiden's heart to gain:
And she,—no favorite of love—
Ne'er captivated swain.
Was Owen pleas'd?—his sister too,
Well pleas'd the house would range;
Was Owen dull?—again she knew
A sympathetic change.
But happiness is seldom found
To be of lasting date;
Nor lives there one on mortal ground,
Secure from adverse fate.
The wind blew keen one winter night,
And fast came down the rain;
Then Owen in unguarded plight,
Was drench'd upon the plain.
Now, pains rheumatic writh'd him sore,
And piteous 'twas to see
Poor Owen now, unable more
To live by industry.
To him relief his sister dealt,
At early hour and late;
And every wish, that Owen felt,
Strove to anticipate.

his. I have applied it somewhat differently
from its application in that beautiful poem;
but hope that the reflecting reader will not
think it quite misplaced, in describing a
world like ours, where deathful or destruc-
tive spirits and deceivers abound.

* The circumstance on which this ballad is
founded, actually took place at Shepton Mal-
let, in Somersetshire, between twenty and
thirty years ago. Many persons who are now
living, attest the fact; nor has any plausible
account of the unfortunate man's disappear-
ance ever been given.

No weekly profits now were told,
And poor became his lot ;
His implements of trade were sold ;
And customers forgot.

The savings of his former days
Were all expended soon ;
No maintenance he then could raise,
And craved the Parish boon.

But now, what fain I would not tell,
My story must unfold—
To Owen Parfet what befel,
When he grew faint and old.

His sister, on a summer's day,
Remov'd him from his bed ;
And placed him near the public way,
Fast by his humble shed.

There in his chair, at nine o'clock,
The morning bright and clear,
Did Owen sit ;—while kindly flock
His old acquaintance near.

They speak him fair, but little reck
Never to see him more :
Departing then, their business seek,
And leave him at the door.

But there, poor Owen did not stay ;—
Yet how he went, or whither,
No mortal, ever, from that day,
By search or wit could gather.

The alarm is spread both far and near,
The townsmen stand aghast ;
In vain they seek,—and pale with fear,
Believe that day, the last.

His fate, they ponder'd with concern,
Themselves from earth might sever ;
Again they seek—but home return
At night, as wise as ever.

They drain next day each pond and well,
Each nook and corner spy ;—
They ransack thicket, brake, and dell,
And long on Owen cry.

The busy search next day they plied,
Thro' town and hamlet near ;
And ten miles round the neighbours ride,
Nor tale nor tidings hear.

'Twere ludicrous, I fear, to tell
What all the town said then ;
How he was borne, by wicked spell,
To some infernal den.

Just as he vanish'd, some declare,
As gaping crouds stand round—
They heard a tumult in the air,
And wonder'd at the sound.

Some dreamt of late strange things at night,
But others grew more bold ;
And Owen saw, they said out-right,
Fast in a demon's hold.

But some this vile aspersions quick,
Indignantly withstood ;
And said, that Owen, for old N—k,
Was certainly too good.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XLVI:

More like they said, some hand unseen
Had loosed each mortal fetter ;
And kindly whipp'd him off this scene,
To place him in a better.

Let those that will, at Owen's cost,
Be wickedly diverted ;
Yet, that he thus was strangely lost,
Remains uncontroverted.

To tell his fate, I've no pretence ;—
Conjecture none I make ;—
But if the D——I took him hence,
He made a great mistake.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOT'S FAREWELL TO FRANCE.

(See Robertson's *Hist. of Scotland*, Vol. I.)

STAY, cruel breeze ! rude ocean still thy
roar, [shore !
Too swift ye bear me from yon happy
Must I the smiles, the hearts, that once were
mine,

Must I thy homage, gen'rous France, resign ?
Your Mary's festive, halcyon days are o'er ;
Your pride, your favorite, and your queen,
no more.

To other climes, to other hearts she goes,
Nor what to fear, but much to fear, she
knows— [cast,
France ! the long radiance friendly morning
Fades on thy sinking hills ; this look my
last !

Thy misty mountain forms no more I view,
Dear France ! belov'd retreating land, adieu !
M E.

INSCRIPTION FOR A RILL.

AH ! not in vain we silver rills
From mossy fountains flow ;
Who brawling down the vocal hills,
Leave morals as we go.

Pictur'd in us, may mortals see,
In our incessant strife,
The toils of drear obscurity,
The toils of mortal life.

Fast, fast we run, ne'er to return,
Like time that ever flies ;
Thy fate with us, O man ! then mourn,
And mourning be thou wise.

Through fretting on our course we gain,
Like poor contentious pride,
Yet all our toil is not in vain,
We swell the river's tide.

From us, lone trav'lers of the dale,
O be it understood,
How e'en the lowliest in life's vale
May aid the common good.

Phymouth.

J. BIDLAKK

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

••• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. BROWN's valuable "*Travels in the interior of Africa*," which we noticed some time since, will be published in a few weeks. MR. BROWN's discoveries meet those of MR. PARK's and complete the knowledge of that parallel of the interior of Africa, which is comprehended between 10 and 20 degrees of north latitude. A German translation of this work is already announced.

The Travels of the DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, through the United States and Canada, will positively be delivered in three or four days.

CAPTAIN TURNER, who has already interested the public by his account of the grand Lama, has in the press an account of his Travels through Thibet, and of his residence in that part of Asia, at present so little known to Europeans.

The first vol. of the "*Necrology*," will be ready for publication early in August.

On the 28th of May, the SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE ARTS, &c. made its annual distribution of rewards. In consideration of the great abilities and public zeal manifested by MR. BARRY, in the splendid series of pictures which ornament their great room, the society unanimously voted him the gold medal, and 200 guineas. The same was this day publicly presented by the DUKE OF NORFOLK, the president of the society; and when MR. B. made his appearance he was received by a large and brilliant assembly, with an universal clapping of hands, and with other testimonies of approbation, such as were never before exhibited in the society. MR. COOKE, a joiner of Newington, received a bounty of twenty guineas, for a new and expeditious mode of turning spheres with mathematical accuracy. MR. GOODRICH received another bounty of sixty-five pounds for a new clock, in which a crank is substituted for an escapement, and consequently it is perfectly silent while going: the inventor thinks it may be applied with advantage to wooden clocks. MR. ROBERT HYNAM of St. Petersburg, received the gold medal for a curious machine for gauging the cutters of wheels used in clocks and watches, accompanied by a large volume of minute calculations, which are to be copied at

the expence of the society. MR. THOMAS WAKEFIELD received the silver medal for the communication of a new method of making hay in wet weather, by tying it up in the form of a cone.

MR. PLANTA, Librarian of the British Museum, will speedily publish his expected "*History of Switzerland*."

MR. M. P. KING, has announced for publication by subscription, price one guinea, a "*General Treatise on Music*;" particularly on harmony, or thorough bass, and its application in composition: written on a new plan, tending to explain and illustrate the science in general.

DR. MAVOR, whose judicious Work of British Biography (*the British Nepos*) has obtained a rapid establishment in the principal schools, is at this time preparing an elementary and popular work of *Natural History*, designed also for the use of schools.

The LINNÆAN SOCIETY will publish the fifth volume of its "*Trajectories*" in the course of the autumn.

A new society, the object of which is to promote a knowledge of Eastern Literature, is about to be established in London, under the most respectable auspices.

MR. JOSSE, the author of a Spanish grammar, is preparing for the press, a work entitled "*El Tesoro Espanol*," or *Elegant Extracts* from eminent Spanish authors, with biographical notices.

"*A History of Hat-making*," the process of that manufactory, whether for wool or stuff hats, with the various ways of defrauding their masters practised by the journeymen, and the best manner of discovery, together with a list, &c. of engines introduced into that business, will be published by a gentleman of Newcastle about September next.

Our notice of MR. BARRON's work was incorrect. The work which is understood to have employed MR. BARRON's pen for several years is the "*History of Letters*," the greater part of which is already finished. His Lectures on the principles of Rhetoric and Composition he delivers annually in the University of St. Andrews. As long as DR. BLAIR's lectures on the same subject continue popular, it is not probable that MR. BARRON will trouble the world with his improvements.

Mr. GRISWELLER, a bookfeller in Pall-Mall, has elegantly illustrated a copy of the "*Travels of Mr. COXE through Switzerland*," with fine plates representing the dresses of the 16th and present century—the portraits of Lavater, Saussure, Gessner, Mechel, Erasmus, Holbein, Balma, Pfiffer, Paccardi, Shupbach, and with a number of other interesting subjects.

In the "*American Medical Repository*," Vol. i. we meet with an excellent historical and pathological account of the destructive "*Plague of Athens*," which broke out in that city 430 years prior to the christian era, and which in many points bears so great a resemblance, both in its nature and origin, to the epidemic fevers of America, that the author thinks himself justified in declaring it to have been, in all essential particulars, the same disease—A due consideration of every circumstance cannot but impress the mind with a deep conviction of the unity of cause in ages so remote. This point being so well established ought to make us careful how we overlook the more obvious sources of pestilential diseases, in our search after those which are foreign and remote. If local causes originated a pestilence in Athens, local causes may generate a yellow fever in Philadelphia and New York.

The late Dr SMITH, physician to the New York Hospital, informs us in the same repository, that he has successfully treated a case of *mania* in a girl, 17 years old, with strong mercurial frictions, which, after inducing a gentle salivation, restored her reason. The Doctor at the same time directed strong cathartics of jalap and calomel, which brought off large masses of dark and hardened excrement. He seems however to doubt, whether to consider the disorder in question as a variety of hysteria, of intermitting fever; or whether the *cause of yellow fever* could have excited the mania of this girl, whose period was that of many fevers, and whose cure, supposing it to have been affected by the salivation, is not hostile to the supposition.

There has lately been commenced at Leipzig, a complete magazine of works, printed by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. The printed catalogue, containing not only the transactions of the academy, but likewise the works of Euler, Fuls, Georgi, Gmelin, Pallas, and other celebrated writers, together with a collection of the valuable maps, published by the academy, is to be

had of Mr. ESCHER, the German bookfeller, in London.

On Saturday, the 16th of June, the learned and ingenious Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD was removed from the King's Bench to Dorchester jail †, in pursuance of his sentence. As this gentleman's literary character is not like his political opinions, the subject of dispute, but highly and universally esteemed, our readers of every description will be happy to learn that he has made arrangements for pursuing his philological studies, with his accustomed zeal and industry. His immediate and direct employment, we understand, will be an enlarged and improved *Greek Lexicon*, the want of which has been long a subject of regret to scholars. He also will continue making his collections for a dictionary of our own language, on the new grammatical principles.

The following is a list of the deaths, births, and marriages at the undermentioned cities, in 1798.

	D.	B.	M.
At Berlin, -	5,136	6,206	2,313
At Hamburg, -	3,842	3,512	1,492
At Copenhagen, -	3,727	3,351	1,017
At Vienna, -	13,370	11,595	2,765

M. RAFFN has lately read to the academy of sciences at Copenhagen, a treatise, containing the process and results of certain experiments made by him during the last three years on the vegetation of plants, by the favour of divers mixtures of many sorts of earth; experiments which he proposes to continue, and, according to which, it appears to him, that it is properly carbone, which serves to the nutrition of plants and to the fertilization of the soil.

A second convoy of objects of the arts, collected at Turin, is now on its way to Paris, or is lately arrived there. It contains a number of antique idols, Egyptian, Greek or Roman, of Apis, Canopus, Venus, Cybele, &c. curious pieces of antique furniture, as keys, lamps, weights, clasps or braces &c.; mummies of children and animals; an inscription found in the ruins of *Industria*; of pictures, Apollo and Marlyas of Guido, Adam and Eve by the same painter, the children of Charles I. considered as one of the best works of Vandyke, and a Bacchanalian by the same; two or three pictures, which are not of his highest

† In Dorsetshire, where he is sentenced to be imprisoned two years, for his pamphlet in answer to the Bishop of Llandaff's Address.

finishing, and which he probably worked on at Venice while he was studying Titian; a procession and the tower of Babel by Breughel, paintings which excite astonishment by the details and the infinite variety of figures, which seem all in motion.

The skeleton of the famous cetaceous animal which was driven ashore alive last year on the coast of the isles *Marguerite* (department of Var), is now to be seen in the *Cour des Fontaines* at Paris. A detailed description has not been hitherto given of it by the naturalists. It appears however, that this animal belongs to a species of whale very rare and unknown to such of the Greenland and Norway fishers as have seen it at Paris. When alive, its body was 22 metres long, by more than 15 in diameter. It had no teeth; but on each side of the palate, it had very thin laminae of horn, disposed one beside another in a parallel situation. The eyes were about twice as big as those of the ox, and covered with hairs and lids.—On the summit of the head, were found two vent-holes formed as nostrils, separated from each other by a cartilaginous partition, and by means of which it threw up water at a prodigious height, with a hissing sound like that of a cannon ball—nothing remarkable appeared in its voluminous stomach—it could not be dissected accurately, as there was an immediate necessity to cut away and inter the fleshy parts; the large mass of flesh exhaling an odour which might have become infectious to the whole country.

The commission charged to designate the French artists that merit encouragement, has lately terminated its labours. The minister had authorized the commission to lay before him their opinion relative to the most just partition to be made of the sum of 100,000 francs which he had to dispose of in favour of the fine arts. This sum has been thus divided; to the painters 63,000 francs; to the sculptors, 20,000 francs; to the engravers 7000. Thus nearly two thirds of the sum have been devoted to painting, and the remaining third will be for the other three arts.

The celebrated PICCINI, who even in old age does not suffer his lyre to repose, is now usefully employed at Paris in composing a journal of pieces for the voice and the piano forte, which will doubtless be well received in France and foreign countries. The songs and the accompaniments for the flute, violin, and bass, are by PICCINI; the accompaniments for

the piano-forte, are by DESORMERY and BOUFFET, whose talents on this instrument are well known. Every number is to contain an Italian air, a song, or a French romance, and a piece for the piano; at least, these are found in the first number which has just appeared.

It appears from the last computation of the registers made at the *bourse of education* at Stockholm, that of 1,227 children entered there, 1026 have died; that is to say, nearly 5 out of 6. This enormous mortality, so particularly witnessed in children of the first year, has attracted the attention and excited the alarms of different philanthropists in Sweden, with a view to point out to public notice the too probable causes of a misfortune so afflicting and which is still perpetuated.

Professor FUCHS lately read to the Academy of useful Sciences, of Erfurt, a treatise on the composition of a varnish for pottery ware, in which no lead enters. The discovery of this varnish, which combines all the requisite qualities, is the fruit of a long series of experiments. Let there be melted, and kept in fusion for a quarter of an hour, a mixture of an ounce of fire-stone, an ounce of pounded glass, two drams of salt, half an ounce of tobacco-pipe earth, and an ounce and a half of borax. Let the pots be plastered over with this matter, after they have been already in the fire, and put them again in it, for about 17 or 18 hours.

That able and skilful naturalist FREDERICK HUMBOLDT, had lately quitted Paris, to pass over to Algiers, in order to commence his scientific travels in Africa.—The object of the great journey which he had proposed to make, was to pass to Algiers, in the Swedish frigate, the *Jaramas*, to study Mount Atlas, and the desert called Saarah, to pass over the desert with the caravan which goes from Tripoli to Mecca, and at last to join the French naturalists in Egypt.—Circumstances, however, have prevented this design; the frigate has suffered shipwreck in a port of Norway, and the Dey of Tripoli has prohibited the caravan from setting out.—M. Humboldt, however, has not been deterred by these discouragements, from his project of quitting Europe, and transporting himself, with all his instruments, into the Torrid Zone. He has repaired, therefore, to Spain, from whence he will pass to Mexico, to Peru, to Chili, and to the Philippines. He is on the eve of setting out for the Havannah, from whence he will repair to Vera Cruz. The king of Spain wished to have some discourse

discourse with him, and has given him all possible facilities for his voyage, which promises useful and important discoveries for the sciences.

The following letter relative to the late passage of Mercury over the sun, has been addressed by LALANDE, the astronomer, to the Editor of one of the Paris Journals. "I waited impatiently to mark the passage of Mercury over the Sun, in his descending node; he had never been observed completely in that position, and it will be 33 years from hence ere it can be done again. I had the pleasure to see Mercury enter on the Sun like a small, black, round spot, on the 18th of Floreal in the morning, at the very minute indicated in my new tables, the ground-work of which I gave in the first memoir, read at the first assembly of the first class of the Institute, on the very day of its establishment. This is so much the more satisfactory, as for the passage of the 4th of May, 1786, there were 40 minutes of error in the best tables of Mercury."

MICH. SZEKELY DE BIRORCFALVA, inspector of the mines to Count SCHÖENBORN, at St. Niklas, near Munkasb, in Hungary, has fabricated of the *Asclepias Vincetoxicum*, a sort of cloth mixed with silk. He has presented a pattern of six ells and three quarters in length, to the government established at Buda. This cloth, the first fabrication of which cost 9 francs, but which, according to the calculations of the inventor, will not amount in the sequel to above 4 francs, is two ells in width and pretty fine.—It appears, however, that this is not the first essay that has been made to convert the down of the *asclepias* to economical purposes; but hitherto the experiments have been only of simple curiosity, and not practised on a large scale.

Citizen C. P. LASTEYRIE, member of the Philomathic Society, and of that of Agriculture, at Paris, in a treatise on Spanish sheep, &c. lately published, has proved, by a number of incontestible facts, that the fine wool with which Spain alone has so long furnished the rest of Europe, is not owing to the physical situation of that country, but to the apathy of other nations, and to certain prejudices which originate only in ignorance. He has satisfactorily demonstrated the possibility of obtaining, not only in France, but in the other countries of Europe, wool as fine as that in Spain itself; and for this purpose endeavours to impress upon agricultors, the necessity of changing the vicious regimen to which sheep are at

present subjected, and to inspire them with an emulation to ameliorate their flocks, &c.—It is certain that Spain has not been always renowned for its wool, and that its present most excellent breed of sheep has been introduced there from foreign countries.

In a memoir on mineralogy, read lately at the course of mineralogy, to the National Institute, by Citizen DAUBENTON, professor in the Museum of Natural History, the author expresses his dissatisfaction with most of the names imposed on stones, discovered of late years. He would have names to be found out in the proper language of each country, and is of opinion, that if names only are employed, which are understood by the learned, it will be rendering a disservice, &c. to the greatest number of our compatriots; and that many agriculturists, many manufacturers, and men, who if the names had been on a level with their capacity, might have felt their curiosity excited, and might have agreeably employed their leisure time in considering some of the productions of nature, will conceive the knowledge of them to require too much time and pains, and being balked by names too learned, will remain deprived of the pleasureable instructions of natural history. Citizen DAUBENTON proposes to substitute *rayonnant* (striped) for *actinote*; *equivoque ou ambigu* (equivocal or ambiguous) for *amphibole*; *ser de qache*, (or German head of hatchet) for *axinite*, &c. and has accordingly fixed them together with the Greek names on the labels of the minerals, in the hall of mineralogy, at Paris; yet however they may be thought more intelligible to the French student, the same objection will apply as before, with respect to foreign languages, which will prefer the Greek etymologies, however arbitrary the definitions may be found. His practice does not appear to be altogether approved by his own countrymen, and certainly militates directly against that of Tournefort, Vaillant, Haller, Linnæus, and other great men, philosophers, botanists, &c.

M. DANZEL, a respectable mechanician, &c. of Hamburg, has circulated in the German Gazettes, proposals for making public, under certain conditions, a certain method of moving a vessel forward, and making it obey the helm, in a time of calm, by a mechanical process. This machine, which is simple in its composition and management, and of small expence, he has tried with success, on board the *Alster*, even against an adverse

verse wind, and pretty fresh, at north-east. It requires no other fluid to set it in motion than the water, which it does not quit, so long as it is at work; and it may be brought on shore without much trouble. It is moved by men who remain for that purpose in the vessel. It is, in fact, an entirely new manner of haling or towing a ship. This mechanism possesses divers other properties, not limited to a calm, nor to the water. He proposes to the connoisseurs, to the admiralties, and to the commercial world at large, that expert persons may be nominated, to judge by experiments of the utility of this invention; engaging to disclose his process at an equitable price, as a compensation for the much trouble and long labours he has undergone, to bring it to perfection.

It appears from the French journals, that the rare and precious plants, cultivated in the inclosures of the Museum of Natural History, have suffered nothing from the rigour of the last winter. They are all in perfect vegetation, and many of them now in flower for the first time. Among these last, is a plant from Botany Bay, the seeds of which were a present from Sir Joseph Banks. It is leguminous and appears to belong to the genus of the *glycina*. It is remarkable for its configuration, which is different from that of all the plants of its family. Its flowers are of an amethyst-colour. The fruit is yet expected, which will enable the naturalists to determine the nature of the plant with more precision.—The *solanum polygamum*, brought from the Antilles, by Captain BAUDIN, has also produced its first flowers. The corolla and the calyx, in lieu of being divided into five parts, like all the other species of this genus, present only four sections. This new *solanum*, is a small shrub of a pale green, garnished with reddish spines on the principal edging, (*nerveure*.)

The *Brucea dysenterica* is an Abyssinian shrub, the bark of which is very successfully employed by the inhabitants, against the dysentery. Mr. BRUCE, whose life had been saved by this plant, during his travels, brought some seeds of it into France, and presented them to the National Museum of Natural History. These seeds being sown, only one individual male came up, which the French botanists have consecrated to the memory of Bruce. This individual has been since multiplied by its shoots, so that its pro-

geny in France consists only of males. The administration of the Museum proposes to send some into the department of the Maritime Alps, where they are to attempt the culture of this shrub, so invaluable for medicine. It is in flower at this time, in the green-house of the Museum.

The beautiful fern-tree, from the Antilles, brought by Captain BAUDIN, after losing the two leaves which it produced last year, is now putting out three new ones, which appear to be more extensive than the preceding ones.

A work has been lately published at Paris, entitled "*The Correspondence of Voltaire, and of Cardinal de Bernis, from 1761, to 1777, as copied from their original letters, with notes, &c.*" The editor is Citizen BOURGOING, ci-devant Minister of the Republic, at Madrid, and now associate Member of the National Institute. The authenticity of the letters cannot be contested, as the manuscripts are in the possession of the Chevalier AZARA, Ambassador of Spain to the French Republic, who, it appears, was the friend and testamentary executor of the Cardinal. In fact, the reader will easily discern in them the impress of the well-known character of Bernis, as well as Voltaire's turn of wit, in the epistolary kind. Of ninety letters in this collection, two only have been printed before, in the *Correspondance generale de Voltaire*, and these are now printed again, to preserve the correspondence of these two celebrated men entire.*—The Cardinal de BERNIS was a brilliant poet, and possessed (as these letters shew) wit, talents, a critical judgment, a fine taste, and a high degree of sound classical literature: in fine, he was a man of letters, worthy of a better age.

* The Cardinal died at Rome in 1794, that is to say, about sixteen years after Voltaire. He had resided in that city since 1769, under the character of Minister to the King, at the Court of Rome, and Protector of the churches of France. Previous to this he had been Ambassador at Venice, Minister of foreign affairs, disgraced according to custom, then exiled, afterwards recalled, and made Archbishop of Alby. By the French revolution he was deprived of all his ecclesiastical revenues in France, and reduced to his archbishopric of Albano in Italy, the income of which was so moderate, that he accepted a pension from the court of Spain, granted at the request of M. the Chevalier Azara.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
PERIPNEUMONIA Notha	2
Intermittent Fever	1
Typhus Mitior	4
Scarlatina	1
Ophthalmia	2
Acute Rheumatism	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	6
Dyspnoea	3
Cough and Dyspnoea	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8
Hæmoptoe	3
Hoarseness	2
Pleurodyne	3
Hæmothorax	2
Ascites	3
Anasarca	2
Ophthalmia	1
Cephalalgia	6
Hemicrania	1
Paralysis	2
Hemiplegia	1
Epistaxis	2
Gastrodynia	7
Dyspepsia	6
Vomitus	3
Pyrosis	1
Enterodynia	4
Procidentia Vaginae	2
Hæmorrhoids	3
Diarrhoea	2
Obstipatio	3
Dysuria	6
Hysteria	4
Hypochondriasis	3
Palpitation of the Heart	2
Tremor	1
Scrophula	4
Herpes	4
Tinea	3
Chronic Rheumatism	10
Gout	2

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Menorrhagia lochialis	4
Enuresis	2
Stranguria	3
Mastodynia	7

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Convulsio	2
Ophthalmia	3
Aphthæ	3
Herpetic Eruptions	4

A considerable change in the state of the weather having taken place since the last report, the number of diseases depending upon it has been diminished. The wind, however, still continuing to blow from the East and North East, complaints of the chest still continue to harass many patients; though the number of recent instances is much smaller.

Cases of ophthalmia, a disease particularly noticed in the last month, are still numerous, owing probably to the state of the weather just referred to.

An instance of pyrosis having presented itself, and it being a disease of rare occurrence, we embrace the opportunity of taking some notice of it. This disease, though in some of its symptoms it bears a near resemblance to other morbid affections of the stomach, as dyspepsia, gastrodynia, cardialgia, is particularly characterized by the frequent eructation of a watery insipid fluid, on which account it is distinguished in Scotland by the name Water Brash. This eructation is generally preceded by pain in the region of the organ, accompanied with a sense of stricture, which has occasioned its being ranked by nosologists amongst spasmodic diseases. This complaint, in some instances, returns periodically, and generally in the morning or forenoon, when the stomach is empty. The patient complains of pain, attended with a sense of heat, similar to what is called the heart-burn, the stomach is suddenly provoked to throw up its contents, and a thin watery fluid is discharged.

It has been observed, that this disease more frequently affects the female than the male, and that a state of pregnancy renders the patient more liable to the attack. It is commonly found amongst the lower classes of society, and has been attributed to a farinaceous diet. In the instance referred to in the list, there were symptoms of too liberal a use of spirituous liquors.

As the pathology of the disease is not very well understood, so the properest mode of treatment has not been ascertained.

The symptoms are palliated by the use of opium. Considerable effects have been attributed to the Nux Vomica; and it has been asserted, that the chewing of tobacco has proved beneficial.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Month of June.

MR. KENT'S FOR A NEW POWER.

ON the 5th of January, Mr. JOHN KENT, architect of Southampton, obtained the grant of a Patent for a new method of applying power to effect a rotatory motion.

Mr. KENT proposes to substitute weight or pressure for animal strength, and to apply it on the principle on which powers are applied to the invented lever; i. e. he applies the power which is intended to raise the weight on one side of and near to

the fulcrum; and the weight to be raised is affixed to the extremity, and at the other side of the fulcrum.

For example, suppose the line AB to represent a lever; C, the fulcrum; B, the weight of one pound; and D, the weight or power or pressure of six pounds; then, it is obvious, if the length of the lever be divided into twelve parts, and the distance CD be one of those parts, that the weight at B will be exactly balanced or suspended by the pressure or power at D.

A D B
 C

Mr. Kent applies this principle to rotatory motion, by considering the fulcrum C, as the vertical axis or line of gravitation in a wheel; B, as the extremity of the horizontal diameter, to which is affixed a rope appending a weight; and D a point in the periphery of the wheel upon which point a power is made to press 6 times as heavy as that of the weight at B.

The mode he proposes by which to apply the pressure of Dupon the wheel, is by means of a circular axle, on the extremities of which axle he affixes the necessary power or pressure; the axle is turned by means of flies, vanes, or winches, and being strongly pressed against the periphery of the wheel, it forces the wheel round in an opposite direction to that of the axle, and thereby raises the suspended weight.

Mr. KENT is very sanguine in respect to the practical effect of this oblique pressure on the peripheries of wheels. He conceives that a perpetual motion may be effected by it, and that wheel carriages, ships, &c. may be moved forward by its varied application.

MR. WOOD'S FOR A TIME-SETTER.

ON the twentieth Day of April last, Mr. HENRY WOOD Statuary, of Sloane-Square, in the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, obtained a patent for the invention of a time-setter.

In the construction of this time-setter, he takes a common dial-plate, such as is used for watches or clocks. It may be round, square, oval, or of any other similar figure. He inscribes upon it the hours and minutes which mark the usual divisions of the day. Next, considering what particular round of daily employments it is wished to indicate, he inscribes also, the names of these upon the dial-plate; the name of each employment, at the numerals of the hour and minute at

which it is to be performed. Hands or sliders are then to be adapted to the dial-plate thus marked. The plate, with these hands, are to be fitted, after this preparation, to the usual machinery of a watch or clock. The movement of the hands will indicate the time for the different employments specified on the dial-plate, as it points, successively, to the hours which were marked for their performance. The hours for prayer, for dinner, for retirement to rest, or from any other similar office of life, may in this manner be indicated by the revolution of the hands in Mr. WOOD's invention. The machine may be fitted to tables, walls, doors, or any other piece of furniture. Not only the diurnal tasks of life, but those, also, which recur after much longer intervals, may be, in this manner, suggested to recollection. It is easy to perceive, that this contrivance, though, in truth, extremely simple, may be happily applied to many important and elegant uses.

MR. TENNANT'S, FOR A BLEACHING LIQUOR.

ON the 30th of April, a Patent was granted to Mr. CHARLES TENNANT, bleacher, of Darnley, near Glasgow, for a new and improved mode of bleaching and removing colours from linen, cotton, and other vegetable and animal substances. Mr. Tennant effects this purpose by means of a dissolution in water of the oxygenated muriates of lime, or of the oxygenated muriates of calcareous earth, barytes, strontites, or magnesia. The earths are prepared in the dry way, by bringing them in a solid form, in powder, or in paste, into contact with the oxygenated muriatic acid gas; so prepared, they are dissolved in water, and then applied to the substances required to be bleached.

MR. SIMPSON'S, FOR A TOOTH DRAWING INSTRUMENT.

THIS instrument consists of claws of various sizes, which adapt themselves to the shape of the teeth, and by the action of a spring, become firmly fixed to the neck of the tooth required to be drawn.

The other parts of the instruments are a lever of polished steel affixed without the mouth in a transverse iron handle; and within the mouth in the top of the claw. Near to the inner extremity of the lever, and in it, is affixed a circular fulcrum, which by turning the lever raises the claw and the tooth with it. The circular fulcrum is made to rest on a cushion which is carefully adapted to the state of the adjoining teeth.

The apparatus for guiding the action of the lever, and the other parts of the instrument are constructed with much ingenuity, but it is impossible for us to enter into the minutia without the aid of a copper-plate*.

* Another very ingenious Tooth Drawing Instrument has lately been described by Dr. DYCE, the inventor, in the "*Medical and Physical Journal*."

[It is particularly requested that Patentees will not omit to transmit to us copies of their specifications; and it is conceived that the extensive circulation of the Monthly Magazine, by spreading the knowledge of their inventions, will amply repay them for an attention to this request.]

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1799.

FRANCE.

WE were able in our last to notice only in a brief manner the victory gained by General Suwarrow over the French, in the battle of the 27th of April, near Milan. Field Marshal Suwarrow resolved on the 27th to force the passage of that river: with this intention, part of his army passed the river in the night, near Brivio, by means of a flying bridge, which had been nearly destroyed by the enemy, but was quickly repaired, and took a position on the right bank, near Brivio, sending his patrols towards Ogliate and Garlate, where they met with the enemy. An Austrian column arrived at nine o'clock in the evening, of the 26th, behind the village of Gervaito, opposite to Trezzo. Between that time and five the next morning, a bridge over the river was completed; and soon afterwards Major Retzer, with six companies of chasseurs and a Russian regiment passed the Adda, and having joined the other forces, which had passed in another quarter, fell upon the French in and behind Trezzo, who had considered it as an impossible effort to construct a bridge, and had not the least notice of it. The battle was very obstinate, the enemy took post between Pozzo and Brivio where they were most vigorously attacked. The French about this time having received reinforcements from General Victor's division, were on the point of turning Suwarrow's right wing, and the Batnat battalion had begun to give way, when General Chasteller led up some other columns, and fell upon the enemy's left flank, which was totally routed, and the hussars having broken through the French, made three hundred prisoners, and cut two hundred to pieces.

The village of Pozzo was carried sword in hand. Upon meeting with this repulse,

General Serrurier marched his forces up in order in the road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked and overcome by superior numbers. Early the next day several divisions of the allied forces marched to Milan, and on their way fell in with a division of French under General Serrurier at Bertero, which after a most obstinate engagement was beaten and forced to capitulate. The whole corps laid down its arms, the officers were permitted to return to France on their parole, and the privates remained prisoners of war. In Milan were found considerable magazines of arms, clothing, and provisions. A general officer with five hundred men, eighty pieces of cannon, and several standards were taken. The castle of Milan held out for a few weeks, but the garrison was then obliged to surrender.

On the side of the Grisons, when the French were obliged to retreat, one column retired through Coire to Reichenau, where they took post behind the Rhine, and another passed that river at Zolbrunke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a rear guard at Ragatz. On the 15th of May, General Hotz reconnoitred the French at Reichenau, but finding them strongly posted, and not having any infantry at hand, he could not attack them. The same day however, he ordered Col. Cavacini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were driven with considerable loss. The Austrians entered St. Gall on the 20th of May, and found behind that place and Rheineck thirteen pieces of ordnance, besides a considerable quantity of ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their retreat. On the whole, their loss in this quarter, from the 14th, to the 22d of May, exclusive of killed and wounded, was estimated by the Austrian account at four thousand

thousand prisoners, and thirty-six pieces of cannon. General Hotze, on the 22d of May, had his head quarters at Mayenfeldt.

The object of rescuing the Grisons from the French power being accomplished, General Bellegarde proceeded with the troops under his command, to support the operations of the army of Italy; and the army under the command of the Archduke entered Switzerland. In Piedmont, the peasants took arms against the French, 10,000 of whom, after a blockade of nine days, took the Piedmontese fortress of Ceva, the French garrison of which, consisting of 325 men, they partly assassinated and partly made prisoners of war, and conveyed to Mondovi, to be there confined in the citadel; the Austrians immediately sent a regular detachment to occupy the above mentioned fortress. General Count Klenau took Ferrara by capitulation.

The advanced guard of the Archduke's army passed the Rhine without opposition on the 21st of May, between Disenchofen and Schaffhausen, and moved forward to Audersingen on the Thur. The army passed in the following days, and encamped near Paradice. On the 22d, the main body of General Hotz's corps also crossed the Rhine at different points between Balzers and the lake of Constance, and on the following day the General fixed his head quarters at St. Gallen. In the course of the 25th of May, the French attacked all the corps that had passed the Thur. They drove back General Nauendorff's advanced posts from Nefelback, and obliged them to recross the river at Audersingen. Lieutenant General Petrasch's corps was attacked by the French just as it arrived on the heights of Frauenfeld, the affair lasted the whole day, and in the evening, the French succeeded in obliging General Petrasch to retreat, and to take a position about half way between Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this engagement, the French had pushed forward a column to the bridge of Pfing, with a view of covering the left flank of the corps that was engaged with General Petrasch. The advanced guard of General Hotze was also attacked, but it repulsed their opponents and drove them back as far as Elgg; in consequence however of the retreat of General Petrasch's corps, it was also compelled by the French to fall back. Early in the morning of the 26th of May, a column of the Archduke's army arrived at Pfing, and in the course of the day, encamped near Frauenfeld, where it was joined in the evening by the retreat-

ing corps under General Petrasch. Soon after day light on the 27th, the Austrians attacked the French in their position near Winterthur, who retreated in good order and took post near the Trebs. The banks of that river are so steep that it affords an excellent position, but General Massena, the French commander, did not think proper to defend it, but took post behind the Glar, to which he was induced not only by the affair of Winterthur, but perhaps also by the march of a column of Austrians towards his left flank.

On the 31st of May the advanced posts of the two armies were separated by the Glat. The French had an entrenched camp about a league from Zurich. Advice was received by the Austrians about this time, that General Bellegarde's corps had passed St. Gothard. The Archduke Charles passed the Glat on the 4th of June, and drove back the French to their camp before Zurich, after a smart action, in which neither gained much advantage. In the night of the 5th, Massena abandoned that position, leaving 36 pieces of artillery, and 15 ammunition waggons behind him, and the next day at noon he evacuated Zurich, crossing the Limmat at that place. But instead of retreating, as he informed the Directory to the mountains of Albis, the Archduke says he took the direction of Baden.

In Italy also, the affair of the allies have lately been prosperous. *Turin*, the capital of the Sardinian dominions, has surrendered to their army, and the strong citadel remains blockaded. *Alessandria* is also marked by a body of the allied army. The citadel of *Ferrara* has capitulated and the Austro-Russian forces have taken the city of *Ravenna*. It is a singular spectacle, and truly characteristic of the Gallic legislature, to see that assembly, while their troops are flying in all directions before a victorious enemy, and when the very existence of their republic is threatened, engaged in speculative discussions, and those comparatively of little importance.

The attention of the Council of Five Hundred was occupied in the beginning of this month for two or three days upon a long discussion on the *liberty of the press*, Bertier stated that the 353d article of the constitution enacts that no person shall be prevented from printing and publishing, provided the author was responsible in the cases laid down by the law. This liberty is general, it admits of no distinction between ordinary publications and periodical. He contended that circumstances rendered it expedient to take

take off the restriction laid upon the liberty of the press by article the 35th of the law of the 19th of Fructidor. Coliot applauded the principles upon which the liberty of the press was founded, but disapproved of the plan of Bertlier as inadequate and impracticable. Creuze Latouche thought also that Bertlier's plan would not remedy the evils complained of, and would produce a crowd of inconveniences, but the restraint being taken off would afford a greater latitude to the agents of England and Austria, to undermine the constitution through the medium of the press, and particularly the diurnal prints, as in the fifth year, when Lord M—— paid them 50,000 francs. He then enlarged upon the various evils which would arise from the licentiousness of the press—Public functionaries would be brought into contempt, the misfortunes of the republic exaggerated, and energetic measures rendered necessary by existing circumstances, would be denounced to the public as acts of tyranny.

Francois (de Nantes) strongly contended for the liberty of the press; adverting to the arguments drawn from its abuse he exclaimed, "What, because some men are short sighted or have only one eye, must we therefore tear out the precious organ of sight? Because the sun shines alike upon the wicked and the good, ought we therefore to cover his face with an everlasting cloud? The people will not be deluded by evil journals; they have taken the manly gown in the field of victory. Let the journals, said he, restored to liberty, assist with all their efforts to render the republic triumphant!" Here applause resounded from the galleries.

HOLLAND.

The Batavian republic is making great preparations to defend itself against the attack which it is supposed Great-Britain is meditating against it.

The legislature in the month of May finally determined, that feudal rights and lordships should be abolished, and authorized the Directory to state the mode of proceeding, and the indemnities to be made by the state. The article of the constitution declaring the banishment of emigrants, and confiscation of property since January 1795, was ratified by the second chamber on the 10th of May.

SWEDEN.

It appears by a declaration made by the king of Sweden to the diet of the empire as Duke of Pomerania, that he declares to his co-estates, that he is ready to cause his contingent to march as Duke

of Pomerania for the protection of the empire against the French; and wishes that all well-disposed members of the empire, particularly those who have the power to maintain it effectually, may imitate his example. In the course of this declaration his Majesty says, "That it may perhaps be alledged, that the interests of some of the estates of the empire prescribe to them what is termed a neutrality, but though he allows those sovereigns and countries to be excepted, which, from imperious circumstances, are prevented from supporting the expence of the war, yet he does not see any reason for such conduct in those whose situation excludes the like excuse."

EAST-INDIES

It appears by the latest intelligence from the East, that general Stewart left Bombay in February last for the Malabar coast, to take the command of the Bombay army, which, in conjunction with that of Madrais, it is supposed to move towards Seringapatam with a view to attack Tippoo, who is suspected of some design in conjunction with the French against the company.

It also appears that government by its vigilance had prevailed in restoring tranquillity to several districts. That Zemaun Shats had been less alert in his movements, and that he had retreated about fourteen coss from the place of his encampment. The coast of Malabar was perfectly quiet, and four British frigates were cruising in that direction. It was confidently reported at Bombay, that an attack was meditated against Java, great preparations being making for some important expedition.

IRELAND.

Nothing materially interesting has lately happened in the sister kingdom. On the 1st of June the Lord Lieutenant prorogued the Irish parliament till the 16th of July. The speech which his excellency made from the throne on this occasion was to the following purport:

"That he had received his majesty's command to release them from further attendance in parliament, in order that the various parts of the kingdom which were still agitated by the projects of the disaffected, might reap the advantages of their more immediate vigilance and protection. He thanked them in his Majesty's name for the continued zeal which they had manifested for counteracting the wicked plots of internal conspirators, and for the defeat of every hostile attempt in which the desperation of the enemy might

might engage. He then alluded to the improved state of affairs on the continent, and the advantages obtained by the Austrian arms joined to the vigorous exertions on the part of Russia. He also returned them his Majesty's acknowledgments for the many important measures they had accomplished this session. He added, that he had his Majesty's particular commands to acquaint them, that a joint address of the two houses of parliament of Great-Britain had been laid before his Majesty, accompanied by resolutions proposing and recommending a complete and entire union between Great-Britain and Ireland to be established upon the mutual consent of the parliaments, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the similarity of laws, constitution and government, and on a sense of mutual interests and affections. That his Majesty will receive the greatest satisfaction in witnessing the accomplishment of this system. His excellency concluded with observing, that if he should be so fortunate as to contribute in the smallest degree to the success of this great measure, he should think the labours and anxieties of a life devoted to the service of his country amply repaid."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 6th of June, Mr. Secretary Dundas brought up a message from the king, to the following purpose, "That he acquainted the house of commons, that sometime since he had entered into eventual engagements with his good brother and ally, the Emperor of Russia, for a supply of 45,000 men, to be employed against the common enemy; but, although a change of circumstances in the state of affairs had since that time occasioned a different application of those forces, from what had been originally intended, he had the satisfaction to learn that the views of his ally, the Emperor of Russia, were conformable with his own; and that he had shewn a distinguished promptitude and zeal in putting his army in motion, which was then marching to the place of destination, and was likely to produce the most signal benefits to Europe.—His majesty also informed the house, that the pecuniary condition on which the above engagement had been entered into, were, that his majesty should pay to the Emperor of Russia the sum of 225,000*l.* as preparation money; and a monthly subsidy of 75,000*l.* and also another subsidy at the rate of 35,000*l.* per month, which is not to be paid till after the conclusion of a peace, which shall be agreed upon by the common assent of the allies. His

majesty relied on the zeal and attachment of his faithful commons to enable him to make good these engagements; and also to enable him to make good the terms of a treaty which he had entered into with the Queen of Portugal; and further to assist the cantons of Switzerland in recovering their ancient liberty and independence; as well as to enable him to enter into such further engagements as might tend to complete the general delivery of Europe from the insupportable tyranny of the French Republic."

On the next day, the house having formed itself into a committee, Mr. Pitt moved the reading of the above message, which being done, he further moved, that it was the opinion of the committee, that a sum not exceeding 825,000*l.* be granted to his majesty to make good his engagement with the emperor, to employ such means as were the best adapted for the deliverance of Europe against the tyranny of the French Republic. The chancellor of the exchequer made a long speech upon this occasion, in his usual strain of eloquence, wherein he drew a most flattering picture of the prosperous state of this country, and dwelt upon the strong probability that, by the exertions of Great Britain and her allies, the regicides and tyrants of France would be soon brought to condign punishment for their enormous crimes; and ancient principles re-established in Europe upon the ruins of the modern Gallic system, which had a tendency to destroy all order and gradations in society.

Mr. Tierney said, that no man would feel himself more happy than he should in complying with any motion to repel the inordinate ambition of France, but before he voted away the money of the country, he expected to hear the object defined, which the minister had in view. Here, Mr. Tierney, in a most energetic manner, exerted himself to induce the chancellor of the exchequer to declare, in an explicit manner, whether he and his colleagues intended to carry on the war till the French monarchy was restored, or whether they meant to stop when the French were reduced so far as to enter within their own territories, and offered peace upon terms which might be accepted consistent with the safety of Europe: Mr. Pitt, in his reply to Mr. Tierney, contended, that it would be extremely imprudent and improper to make any such explicit declaration, because circumstances would inevitably have a considerable share in guiding the future conduct of adminis-

niftration in thofe refpects. He was fure that there was not a difference of opinion between him and his colleagues upon the fubject. He certainly would declare, that he would not refufe to make peace with France as a republic under certain circumftances: but he at the fame time thought that a monarchical form of government was beft fuitcd to that kingdom.

Mr. Windham fupported Mr. Pitt's motion for granting the fum of money required; and urged, at great length, the propriety of the nation's perfevering in the great and noble caufe in which we were engaged, and that our efforts would probably be crowned with fuccels. Refpecting the explicit declaration required of adminiftration by Mr. Tierney and other members in oppofition, he fpoke in nearly the fame ftain with Mr. Pitt; if any real difference appeared in the declaration which the chancellor of the exchequer and the fecretary of war made on this occafion, it was, that the latter feemed to be more explicit in favour of carrying on the war until a king was reftored to France.

On the fame day, the houfe having refolved itfelf into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Pitt introduced his fecond budget. In reverting to the articles of fupply, he felt much confolation in perceiving that in various inftances, it fell far fhort of the eftimates which he had laid before the houfe, previous to the Christmas holidays. The firft article to which he called the attention of the committee, was the

Navy and tranfport fervice,	£.
which amounted to	13,653,000

The eftimate for 1798 was, he faid, 500,000l. more than was wanted; there was, befides, a diminution of the new of 303,000l. which made the total of the navy only	12,438,000
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The next article was the army, which amounted to	8,840,000
Mifcellaneous fervices	600,000
Deficiency of ways and means	211,000
Interelt on exchequer bills, on which there was a faving of 90,000l. below the eftimate	500,000
Deficiency of land and malt	498,000
Subfidy to the emperor	825,000
Vote of credit	3,000,000
Thefe, befides a few other articles, made the fum to be provided for amount to	30,947,000

He next called the attention of the committee to the ways and means. The land and malt he took at	2,750,000
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The lottery at	200,000
Growing produce of the consolidated fund	521,000

He was not then enabled to ascertain the amount of the produce of the tax on income, becaufe the return had not been made from many parts of the kingdom; and the return to the commercial commiffioners were likely to fall below what he had expected. He would not, he faid, take credit for more than feven millions and a half, for the whole fum arifing from the income tax. But what fteps might be taken to enforce a more equitable return of this tax would be a matter for future confideration. To thefe fums were to be added fifteen millions and a half by way of loan, which, making allowance for errors, he faid, would make the ways and means 31,000,000l. He next adverted to the fystem of raifing the fupplies within the year. The finking fund, he faid, liquidated the fum of 4,500,000l. of the national debt, fo that there was no increafe of permanent debt of more than eleven millions.

The interelt of the fum to be provided for was 215,000l. and this he propofed to fupply by new taxes, in the following manner, viz.

A deduction of 2s. 6d. per cwt. on the drawback for fugars	60,000
A duty of 4s. per cwt. upon coffee	65,000
A reduction on the drawback of Eaft India fugar	14,000
8d. per cwt. on Britifh fugar	56,000
4s. ditto, on Britifh cloyed do.	40,000
On fmall notes under 40s. two pence each	62,000
On refined fugars	39,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded with an elaborate peroration on the prosperous ftate of the country and its finances; and then moved a feries of refolutions, which, after a few obfervations from Mr. Tierney, were agreed to.

The Houfe in a Committee, on the 12th of June, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, agreed to increafe the falaries of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and of the Mafter of the Rolls to 4000l. per annum; and each of the juftice Judges, to 3000l. per annum.—Alfo, in the event of retiring, under particular circumftances, 3000l. per annum annuity to the Chief Juftice of the King's Bench; 2,500l. Common Pleas, and 2000l. each to the juftice Judges; and further, that 1000l. fhould be added to the falary of the Lord Prefident of the Court of Seffion in Scotland; 500l. to that of the Lord Juftice Clerk; 280l. to each of the other Judges of that court;

Court; and 480*l.* to such as discharged the double functions of Lords of Sessions and of Justiciary; 1000*l.* to the salary of the Chief Baron of the Scotch Exchequer; and 280*l.* to each of the other Judges.

Mr. TIERNEY on the 20th of June, conformable to previous notice, moved a very peripatetic set of resolutions on the business of finance, for the information of the country upon that subject. His first resolution stated the national debt on the 5th of January, 1793, to be 238,231,000*l.* In his second resolution he stated the national debt, on the 5th of January, 1799, to be double what it was on the 5th of January, 1793. The total amount of the national debt at present, after the usual deductions was 426,452,000*l.* The next object to which his resolutions alluded was the sinking fund, which amounted to 4,500,000 annually. In 1781 the price of the stocks, without the sinking fund, was nearly the same as at present, and it was, therefore, for the House to consider how low the price must have been, were it not for the sinking fund. Mr. Pitt thought it would be better to have the resolutions printed, and discussed on a future day,—the finances, he said, were fully competent to prosecute the war eight years longer. The debate was adjourned till the 29th of June.

The Attorney General, on the 30th of May, appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and prayed judgment upon Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD for a libel. Mr. Wakefield was prepared to address the Court at considerable length, but was

precluded from doing so by an order from the Court, that neither the prosecutor nor defendant should address the Court.

Mr. Justice Grose, therefore, pronounced the judgment of the Court:—"That the Defendant be imprisoned in the county goal of Dorset for two years; and at the expiration of that time, that he find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties of 250*l.* each.

At the same time, the Attorney General prayed judgment of the Court on Mr. John Parry, the proprietor, John Vint, the printer, and George Ross the publisher of the *Courier Newspaper*, for a paragraph which appeared in that paper, "stating the Emperor of Russia to be a Tyrant among his own subjects, and ridiculous to the rest of Europe."—Mr. Justice Grose pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, "that Mr. John Parry do pay the sum of 100*l.* and be imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for six calendar months, and enter into security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties of 250*l.* each; and that John Vint and George Ross be imprisoned in the same prison, each for one calendar month.

On the fourth of June, the Volunteer Corps belonging to the metropolis, were reviewed by the King in Hyde Park; and on the 22d, the same corps, to the number of 12000 men, underwent a royal inspection at their various stations, in different parts of the metropolis.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London,

Married]. At Greenwich, Mr. George Best, to Miss Martha Dallaway, of Nassau Street.

At Chelsea, Rev. Mr. Williams, of Cambridgehire, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Jasper Atkinson, esq.

At Princes-street, Hanover square, Mr. S. Marks, to Mrs. Kelley, of Swallow-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Marton, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, to Miss Pocklington.

At Lambeth Palace, Lord Hobart, to the Hon. Miss Eden, eldest daughter of Lord Auckland. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Curzon-street Chapel, Lord Bagot, to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, sister to Lord Southampton.

At Westminster, Rev. Thomas Causton, Prebend of Westminster, to Miss Balchen, daughter of the late J. Balchen, esq.

Ensign Douglas, of Bedford-street, Bedford-square, to Miss C. Arbuthnot, of Titchfield-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Blackwood, esq. to Miss Eliza Waghorn.

At Marybone, Capt. M. H. Scott, of the navy, to Miss Pinnock, eldest daughter of James Pinnock, esq. of Hampshire.

At St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Colonel Alexander Innes, to Mrs. Boteler, of Healey on Thames.

At the same place, James Deacon Hume, esq. to Mrs. Ashwell, of Leatherhead.

At Putney, Surrey, Lieut. Colonel Drinkwater, to Miss Congalton.

At St. Martin's, Westminster, Thomas Adams, jun. esq. to Miss Scott.

At Marybone, W. W. Prescott, esq. to Miss Blackmore, of Briggens.

At Layton, Richard Oliver, esq. to Miss Bracey,

Brassey, eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Brassey, esq.

The Rev. Mr. Disturnell, Rector of Worms-hill, Kent, to Miss Cranke, daughter of Henry Cranke, esq. of New Bridge-street.

At St. Ann's, Soho, Mr. George Brown, of Old Cavendish-street, to Miss Catherine Lenfom, of Cavendish-square.

At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Mr. Edward Palmer, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Bates, of Upper Thames-street.

At Newington Butts, Mr. Smith, of Bermondsey New Road, Attorney, to Miss Mary Ann Brandon, of Newington.

At St. James's Church, Colonel Calvert, Adjutant General to his Majesty, to Miss Caroline Hammersley, second daughter of Thomas Hammersley, esq. banker.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Thomas Adams, esq. jun. of the East India House, to Miss Western, eldest daughter of M. Western, esq. of Harley-street.

Dead.] In Park-street, St. James's-square, Lieut. Col. O'Reilly.

In Lemon-street, Goodman's Fields, E. C. Gregory, esq.

In the Inner Temple, Geo. M. Ascough, esq.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, Mrs. Turner.

At Tottenham, aged 96, Mrs. Morland.

At Hackney, aged 79, Rev. Thomas Cornthwaite, vicar of Hackney.

In Broad-street Buildings, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Dr. Saunders.

In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Thornbury.

In Cavendish-square, Bilby Thompson, esq. of Epscreek, Yorkshire.

At Clapton, aged 80, Mr. Bowman, of Lombard-street.

In Mary-le-bone, aged 69, Mr. Francis Bouvillat.

At Epping, Elijah Goff, esq. of Broad-street, St. George's, East.

At Walthamstow, aged 73, Mrs. Sophia Faesch.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, aged 75, Geo. Mercer, esq.

At Barnet, the Rev. Mr. Stringer, formerly rector of St. Paul's, Philadelphia.

At his house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Earl of Plymouth. His lordship was born the 30th of March, 1751; he married a daughter of Lord Archer, by whom he had one son, the present Earl of Plymouth.

In Leicester-square, Mr. James Tassie, well known as a modeller; his ingenious imitations of antique *cameos* and *intaglios* have been universally admired, as wonderful specimens of art. He was no less respected for his modesty, gentleness of manners, and benevolence of heart, than for his unrivalled professional merits.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Knowlys, wife of W. Knowlys, esq.

In Bowling-street, Westminster, Mr. Thomas Minter Weales, surgeon and apothecary.

In Bedford-row, Joah Bates, Esq.—Mr. Bates received his education at Eton, where his musical talents (for at that early period they had displayed themselves) particularly recommended him to the attentions of Mr. Geo. Graham, one of the assistants in that college: a man whose elegant scholarship and polite acquisitions had introduced him to the friendship of the principal literary characters of his day.—He became the voluntary tutor of Mr. Bates, who, when the business of the pupil-room was over, was encouraged to indulge his musical propensities at Mr. Graham's harpsichord. This disposition, however, did not interrupt his school studies; and he proceeded in them, esteemed by his masters, and beloved by his associates, till he left them all for the University of Cambridge.

Here he was affectionately patronized by Dr. Smith, the master of Trinity College, and the friend of Sir Isaac Newton. He was among the first mathematicians of his age; and had directed his knowledge to the profound parts of musical composition, and the perfection of musical instruments. His volume on *Harmonics*, is well known to be the most learned Treatise on that subject which has appeared in any language. With such an instructor and such a friend, for we believe that in the latter part of Doctor Smith's life, he lived entirely with him, Mr. Bates possessed and improved the invaluable opportunity to perfect his knowledge of harmony, and to attain that reputation for musical erudition which distinguished his life.

Among other circumstances very honourable to both, his kind friend recommended him to the notice and patronage of a nobleman, whose knowledge and love of music was well known, and who, at that time, possessed the power, and as it proved, the inclination, to procure for Mr. Bates such an independent situation, as enabled him to cultivate and enjoy the science, which he loved and adorned. It is also understood that he was honoured by his majesty's gracious favour and protection.

No modern professor will take offence at the opinion, that Mr. Bates surpassed the most learned musicians of his time in the theory of music; and that his practical excellence on the instrument which he preferred, was peculiar to himself.—It was the Organ.—The quirks and quibbles which are the boast of modern performers; the rapidity of finger, and power of transposition, which have caused music to be defined *the art of executing difficult things*; that legerdmain of playing which indeed gives *des notes, mais rien que des notes*; that kind of performance, which Doctor Johnson wished to be impossible, were considered by Mr. Bates as very inferior acquisitions. His object of attainment was that combination and succession of tones,

that production of harmony and grace of melody, which, when enforced by a certain touch, gives to inarticulate sounds an universal language, and produces the predetermined effect on the mind. His organ performance was, therefore, grand and impressive. With a power of finger to execute in perfection whatever was worthy of execution, he made that noble instrument breathe the genuine, awful harmony for which it is constructed. Whether he sought to express the solemn dirge, the animating march, the sacred hymn, or the full chorus, he could so transfuse his knowledge and feeling into it, as to astonish and delight, to soothe and to elevate.

It must be remembered by all who were present at the several commemorations of Handel in Westminster Abbey, how much those wonderful performances were indebted to this great musician. He not only arranged and assorted that stupendous band, but controuled its performance by his superior judgment and commanding execution. By the truth and power with which he enforced the predominant tones of the organ, he alone, without any assistance from a *Maestro di Capella* to give the time, may be said to have compressed a thousand vocal and instrumental performers into one voice and one instrument. To him, also, may be ascribed the undeviating correctness and energy of the choral performances at the concert of ancient music. It is almost superfluous to add, that the object of his musical veneration was Handel—a composer as superior to most of the favourite

musicians of the present day, as Briareus, with his hundred hands, to an itinerant juggler with his pliant fingers.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bates amused himself with composition: and that such music as he must have produced, though hitherto withheld, by his modesty, from public praise, will now be permitted to receive it.

As a domestic individual, he was amiable in his manners, pleasing in his conversation, and of considerable scholastic attainments. His equanimity was rare; and it has been related of him, that on the evening of the day when the Albion Mills, of which he was a considerable proprietor, were destroyed by fire, he assisted at a concert, with his usual spirit and attention.

Mr. Bates married a lady, whose vocal powers are well known, and who added as much harmony to his life as melody to his music.

At his house in Duke-street, Manchester-square, Sir John Lambert, bart. an eminent banker at Paris, where he lived many years much respected by the English who visited that metropolis. Mr. Lambert was in business at the time of the peace in 1763, and was said to be one of the fortunate adventurers who by having early intelligence from the late Marchioness de Pompadour, of the signing the preliminaries of peace, contrived to make a very large sum of money by speculations in the English funds; the parties concerned in this transaction were Madame Pompadour, the late Mr. Huske, Sir J. Lambert, and a stock-broker, in London.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Several gentlemen, ministers, and others, have formed themselves into a society at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under the name of *The Friendly Association, for the Relief of the Friendless Poor and Sick, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and its Vicinity*. The funds are to be raised and supported by subscriptions, donations, and collections made in places of worship: every subscriber being entitled to become a member. Part of their number are to be deputed by rotation quarterly, to visit the abodes of persons recommended by the members as proper objects of this charity; to report their circumstances to the directors appointed by the society; to convey the supplies allotted to each, and to impart religious instruction and comfort to their souls, which indeed is the primary object of the institution. Mr. Thomas Gibson, has been appointed chairman, Mr. Robert Hood, treasurer, and the Rev. Thomas Hassell, secretary. The Committee are the Rev. W. Graham, Rev. T. Hassell, Rev. D. McIndoe, Rev. I. H. Browning, Dr. Grieve, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Wake, Mr. Murray, Mr. Smith, Mr. Elliott; and

the following gentlemen were appointed visitors: Rev. W. Sym, Rev. W. McConnel, Rev. A. Leidler, Mr. D. Mather, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Robson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. T. Croft.

Married.] At Newcastle, Rev. Wm. Turner, to Miss Willats.

At North Shields, Mr. Joseph Procter, mercer, to Miss Richardson, Low-lights. Mr. M. Boswell, surgeon, to Miss Ramsdew.

At Edn, Mr. D. Henderson, grocer, of Newcastle, to Miss Taylor, of Edn Hall.

At Morpeth Mr. R. Swan, to Miss Willats of Newcastle.

At Durham, Mr. James Wealey, manufacturer of Perth, to Miss Jane Gibson of the former place. Capt. Wheatley, of Sunderland, to Miss Beckworth of Durham. Mr. Wm. Shaftoe, attorney, to Miss E. White of Shincliff.

At Sunderland, Lieut. Borradaile of the Cumberland Militia, to Miss S. Symonds, late of Shoreham, Sussex.

At Chester-le-Street, Mr. Joseph Greene, of Gatehead, to Miss Brown of Picktree.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Dickson, spirit-merchant. Mrs. Webster, schoolmistress.

mistress. Miss Jane Redford, daughter of Mr. B. Redford. Mrs. Poole, widow of the late Mr. Poole, merchant. Miss M. Darnell, daughter of W. Darnell, esq. Mr. David Orr, spirit merchant. Mr. Edward Cowling, formerly of the Spread Eagle Inn. Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, pilot. Mr. R. L. Hemsley, ship-builder. Aged 78, Mr. Michael Hymers, merchant. Aged 37, J. B. Forster, esq. Mr. Handcock, of Sandhill, sailer. Aged 53, Mrs. Blakeney, wife of W. Blakey, esq. Mr. Geo. Parker. Mrs. E. Clark, relict of the late J. Clark, esq.

At Durham, aged 47, Mr. Joseph Richmond, butcher. Mrs. Rushford, formerly of the Hat and Feather Inn. Aged 42, Mr. John Thompson, 24 years clerk of the Post Office. Mrs. Fishwick, wife of Mr. Fishwick of the Greyhound. Mrs. Robson, wife of Mr. Robson. Aged 67, Donald McDonald, esq. Mrs. Purvis.

At Stockton, Mrs. Simpson. Mrs. Rowe, a maiden lady.

At Walsingham, aged 80, Rev. Edward Wilson, vicar of Stockton upon Tees.

At Deanery, near Bishop Auckland, aged 67, Mr. T. Brown, farmer.

At Belford, aged 90, Mr. Clement Yelowly. Mrs. Churnside, wife of Mr. Churnside, shoemaker; she was burnt to death in consequence of her apron catching fire.

At North-Shields, Thomas Hinckby, esq. attorney.

At South-Shields, aged 80, Mrs. Faviles, widow of the late N. Faviles, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Strong, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Jane Mills.

At Carthwaite, Mr. Jos. Huntingdon to Miss Betty Barnes.

At Harrington, Mr. John Penny, master builder at Workington, to Miss Pierce, of Harrington.

At Camerton, Mr. Rogers, of the Bearpot iron works, to Miss Rutherford, of Salmon-hall.

At Bridechurch, Mr. Joseph Burton, of Great Broughton, to Miss Armstrong, of Workington.

At Workington, Mr. Wm. Sharp, blacksmith, to Miss Peggy Crosthwaite, of Weldon, near Carlisle. Mr. Christian Sanders, a Dane, to Miss Kay, sister to John Kay, esq. justice of the peace, for the county of Cumberland.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Armstrong, surgeon, to Miss Bunton.

At Whitehaven, Rev. J. Todd, master of the grammar school, at Kewick, to Miss Rookin. Mr. J. Hodgson, to Mrs. Kewick, of the New Town.

At Ambleside, Mr. James Barrow, of Kendal, to Miss Knipe, of the former place.

At Betham, near Kendal, Mr. Wm. Hodgson, to Miss Whitaker. Mr. Cowper, schoolmaster, to Miss Hadwen.

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Died.] At Carlisle, aged 25, Miss Ann Pringle. Francis Edwards, esq. surveyor of the post-offices. Aged 63, Mr. Tho. Mufgrave. Aged 29, Mr. J. Mann. Mr. Tho. Matthews, shoemaker.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Robert Payne. Capt. M. Coombe. Aged 85, Mrs. R. Robson. Mr. D. Snoddam, wife of Mr. Snoddam. John Milburn, a common scavenger, in whose dwelling were found one hundred and thirty guineas. Aged 81, Mrs. Jane Pearson. Mr. Joseph Barrafs.

At Workington, at an advanced age, Mr. Bousfield. Aged 78, Mr. John Hodgson, sen. a truly respectable and useful member of society. Mr. J. Fletcher, quaker.

At Egremont, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Lowes, widow, who for many years kept the inn at Cockbridge. At the time of her death, she was the mother of nine children, grandmother to 96, and great grandmother to 4.

At Kendal, Mr. C. Askew, glazier.

At Penrith, suddenly, Mrs. Dixon, relict of the late Mr. Dixon, attorney.

At Egremont, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Lowes, widow.

At Cockermouth, aged 27, Mr. John Christie.

YORKSHIRE.

The Barnsley Canal was opened on Saturday 8th of June, on which occasion the proprietors of the Air and Calder Navigation, ordered two of their sloops completely rigged and manned to attend. These sloops left the river Calder about nine in the morning, with cargoes of yarn, and other merchandize, and proceeded to Barnsley amidst a vast concourse of spectators. The beneficial effects of this canal in a rich mineral country, hitherto land-locked, cannot fail to be immediately felt by miners, farmers, manufacturers, and the country at large.

Married.] At York. R. Hudson, esq. of Beverley, to Mrs. Walton, of Skipwith.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Breat, tobacco-nist, to Miss M. A. Gaskin.

At Doncaster, Mr. Jonathan Lupton, of Sheepshear, merchant, to Miss Sutcliffe, daughter of the late Dr. Sutcliffe, of Sheffield.

At Halifax, Mr. T. R. Peacock, of Oldbaldwick, to Miss Wainhouse, of the former place.

At Heath, near Halifax, Mr. Tho. Ramsden, of Halifax, to Miss Simpson, of the former place.

At Skipton, Dr. Buchanan, to Miss E. Chamberlain.

At Tadcaster, Mr. Wm. Smith, chandler, to Miss Stephenson.

At Wakefield, J. B. Gaunt, esq. of London, to Miss A. Maude, daughter of the late F. Maude, esq. of Leathley. At Seacroft, Mr. A. Stovin, attorney, to Miss Boyle, both of Hull.

At Northallerton, Mr. J. V. Cooper, painter, to Miss Coates.

At Thorne, Mr. Swainston, jun. to Miss Painter.

Died.] At York, Shepherd Lye, esq. an amiable and accomplished young man. Aged 31, Mr. A. Rofcoe, hatter. Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of G. W. Thompson, esq. Suddenly, Mrs. Wood.

At Leeds, Mr. Robert Empson. Aged 78, Mrs. Lowther.

At Beverly, Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Wilton.

At Richmond, aged 82, John Redshaw, esq.

At Somergangs, aged 84, Charles Poole, esq. formerly an alderman of Hull.

At Hull, aged 17, Mrs. Escrect wife of Mr. T. Escrect, soap-manufacturer. Mr. E. C. Hedberg, merchant. Aged 69, Mrs. Mc Fairland, widow of the late R. Mc Fairland, esq. Aged 77, Mrs. Beatniffe, widow of R. Beatniffe, esq.

At Ripon, Thos. Horner, esq.

At Tadcaster, Miss Hartley, only daughter of Mr. Hartley.

At Easingwold, aged 80, Mr. Brown.

At Bradford, Miss Town, governess of the ladies boarding school.

At Loverfall, near Doncaster, H. Overton, esq.

At Pocklington, aged 60, Mr. Wm. Hewett, brother to the late Rev. Mr. Hewett, vicar of Thornton.

At Wakefield, Mr. Wm. Wilby, hardwareman.

At Mattersey, near Bawtry, aged 72, Mr. John Cartwright, formerly of York.

At Ossett, near Wakefield, Rev. Joseph Earnshaw.

At Selby, aged 70, Mrs. Heaton, relict of the late Mr. Heaton.

At Smeaton, near Northallerton, aged 63, Rev. Tho. Joy, B. A.

At Bradford, aged 49, Mr. J. Watkinson.

At Knareborough, Mrs. Benson.

LANCASHIRE.

Two new docks are projecting at Liverpool, which, when completed, will add much to the beauty and accommodation of this port. The line of shipping along the shores of the river will then reach an extent of nearly two miles, and will indisputably constitute one of the grandest naval spectacles in the world. The following is the intended situation:

The northernmost of the docks will reach from north to south, viz. from the north side of George's dock basin, northwardly to a place called Hog's key, Neok, and from east to west, viz. from the high to the low water mark of the river Mersey. The southernmost dock will extend from north to south, viz. from the north side of the entrance into the old dock southwardly, to the north side of certain land belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater, and from east to west, it will extend from the west side of the Salthouse dock to the low water mark of the river.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. H. Rofs, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Noore, daughter

of J. Moore, esq. of Lancaster. Mr. W. Mathiter, merchant, to Miss Wildman, daughter of Mr. Wildman, merchant. Mr. Thomas Mason, merchant, to Miss B. Wildman.

At Manchester, Mr. John Peoley, to Miss Elizabeth Oldknow. Mr. George Hamilton, surgeon, to Miss Wurd. Mr. John Wright, of Quick, in Saddleworth, to Miss Whitehead, of the former place.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Cole, Shipwright, to Mrs. Jane Leech. Mr. P. Ryan, to Miss E. Benner. Mr. George Hofkns, merchant, to Miss Allison, daughter to the late Mr. T. Allison, merchant. Mr. John Weston, merchant, to Miss E. Dalton. Mr. George Barten, to Mrs. A. Bolton. Mr. John Parr, to Miss Smalley of Holywell. Mr. Abraham Matthews, of Sligo, to Miss Murphy.

At Warrington, Mr. B. Furnivall, of Oldham, to Miss M. Rollingson, of Warrington.

Mr. George Furnivall, to Miss L. Chorley.

At Houlton, Mr. William Gore, to Miss Whiteside.

At Middleton, Col. Haron, to Miss Hopwood, daughter of the late G. Hopwood, esq.

At Burnley, J. Brocklehurst, esq. of Stauden-hall, to Miss Craven, late of Bancroft.

At Upholland, Mr. Worsley, to Miss Morris.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. Robert Tomlinson, ironmonger.

At Manchester, whilst on a visit, Mrs. H. Newton, wife of J. Newton, esq. of Liverpool. Aged 34, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbet, wife of Mr. Corbet. Mrs. Bowden, wife of Mr. Bowden. Mrs. M. Rhodes, wife of Mr. T. Rhodes, callenderer. Mr. Daniel Appleton.

At Liverpool, aged 91, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. William Moss, ship-chandler. Mr. William Hail, late commander of the ship Nymph. Miss A. M. Haywood, daughter of the late A. Heywood, esq. Captain W. Hayes, of Drogheda, aged 52. Aged 81, Mrs. Tarleton. Mr. William Read, merchant, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Mr. James Speakman, tide-waiter; he fell down while walking and expired instantly. Aged 74, Mr. Pattison, pilot. Aged 87, Mrs. Barten. Mr. William Boardman, joiner. Aged 100, Mr. J. McKee, joiner. Miss Joanna Lawson. Aged 27, Mr. Thomas Birch, sail-maker.

At Poulton, in the Filde, aged 67, Mrs. Greenwood.

At Bold-hall, Mr. Eaton, gardener, who has lived in that capacity in the same family near half a century.

At Preston, aged 47, Mr. Henry Freckleton.

At Ardwick, John Potter, esq.

At Upholland, near Wigan, aged 94, Mrs. Holme.

At Cross hall Mill, near Chorley, Mr. J. Threlfall, jun.

At Town-head, Mrs. Littlewood, wife of the

the Rev. T. Littlewood, of the academy at that place.

At Deepfles-hill, Mrs. Threpland.

At Bolton, Mrs. Naylor, wife of Mr. Naylor.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. John Hassall, wine-merchant, to Miss C. Chamberlain. Mr. Peers, brewer, to Mrs. Wilbraham of the Green Walls. Mr. C. Greatham, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Williams, of the former place. G. Brooke, esq. of Halton Castle, Salop, to Miss Masley, niece to W. Masley, esq. of Moston Hall, near Chester.

At Witton, James Oliviant, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Hunt, of Spring Mount, near Northwich

Middlewich, Mr. William Henshaw, liquor-merchant, of Macclesfield, to Miss Ayres, of the former place.

At Ashtam, the Rev. C. Sykes, of Malton, son of Sir C. Sykes, of Sledmore, bart. to Miss L. D. Langford of the former place.

Died.] At Boughton, near Chester, aged 34, John Brailey, esq. late post-master, of Chester.

At Frodsham, Mr. James Hulley, surgeon and apothecary.

At Poynton, Mrs. Garmon, wife of Mr. George Garmon.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. Thompson of Nottingham, to Miss J. Bourne, daughter of the Rev. J. Bourne, of Spital.

At Hayfield, Mr. Wm. Broadhurst, of Manchester, to Miss Gee, of Hayfield.

At Melbourne, Mr. George Banton, jun. to Miss Fox.

At Blakewell, Mr. Marriott, master of an academy, at Reading, Berks, to Miss Barlow, sister of the Rev. Mr. Barlow, of Chapel-on-le-Frith.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mr. George Fritchie, grocer. Mrs. K. Bingham. Aged 26, Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, draper.

At Wirksworth, aged 49, the Rev. Ab. Bennett, author of *Experiments on Electricity*.

At Buxton, Mr. Wm. Joule, sen. brewer, of Salford.

At Duckmanter, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Woodhead, wife of Mr. J. Woodhead.

At Ashborne, aged 84, Mrs. Barnes.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Clayton, hosiery, to Miss Peniston.

At Stapleford, near Nottingham, Mr. Antill, to Miss Alltop.

At Retford, Mr. Mills, surgeon, of Nottingham, to Miss White, of Retford.

At Clifton, Mr. Morley, farmer to Miss Deverill.

At Genalston, Mr. McConnel to Miss Holdsworth.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Mettam, wife of Mr. Thomas Mettam. Aged 94,

Mrs. S. Salt, widow. Mr. Butcher, late quarter-master in the 11th regiment of light dragoons. Aged 50, Mrs. Sanders, relict of the late Mr. Sanders, bookseller, at Derby.

At Beeston, near Nottingham, Mr. J. Barlow.

At Eastwood, Mr. Geo. Bourne.

At Mansfield, Thomas Gould, esq.

Aged 84, John Litchfield, esq.

At Awsworth, near Nuttal, Mr. Robert Ireland, farmer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. E. Saddler, to Miss A. Atkinson. Mr. G. Smith of the Black Bull Inn, to Mrs. Straw, widow of the late Mr. G. Straw. Mr. Emerson, of Botsforth, to Miss M. Casterton of the former place. Mr. Wilkinson of Hull, grocer, to Miss Foster, of Sleaford.

At Croxton, Mr. Espener, of Burnham, to Miss E. Morris.

At Holiwell, near Stamford, Mr. White, farmer to Miss Pawlett.

At Stamford, Mr. T. Mills, druggist. to Miss Pleasance, daughter of J. Pleasance, esq. Collector of Excise.

At Grantham, Mr. Williams, surgeon of Nottingham, to Miss Thompson, of the former place.

At Market-Deeping, Mr. G. Bland, butcher, to Miss L. Butter.

At Owerby, Mr. C. Swan, of Caistor, to Miss Thorpe of the former place.

At Ketton, Mr. T. Shippy, saddler of Bourn, to Miss Seaton, of the former place.

Died.] At Thornton, near Horncastle, aged 83, Mr. T. West.

At Louth, M. Wigglesworth, attorney at law.

At Saltfleetby, aged 77, Mr. J. Webster.

At Edithweston, near Stamford, aged 21, Mrs. Ilip, wife of Mr. Ilip.

At Willthorpe, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

At Lea, near Gainborough, aged 40, Sir E. Anterson, Bart.

At Gainborough, in consequence of a fall from a cart, Mr. Woodcock. Aged 75, Mrs. Urquhart, mother to the present vicar of that place. Aged 55, Mr. W. Hollyday. Aged 79, Mrs. Broxholm.

At Stamford, Mrs. Harpa, wife of Mr. Harpa, iron-monger. Mrs. Lowe, widow. Mr. M. Norcliff, draper.

At Bourn, aged 64, Mrs. A. Thorpe.

At Great Hall, aged 74, Mr. J. Goodwin, sen.

At Lincoln, aged 64, Mr. Leatherland, formerly an officer in the army. Aged 60, Mrs. Stelfox. Mrs. Lieufelly, wife of Mr. Lieufelly Baker. Aged 46, Mr. R. Brown, of the Harlequin and Columbine public house.

At Sleaford, Miss M. Obbinson, daughter of Mr. Obbinson, druggist.

At Wellingore, Mr. W. Thercheval, butcher.

At Butterwick, near Boston, Mrs. Shephard.

At Fricston, near Boston, Mrs. Evifon.

At Horbling, near Falkingham, Mr. C. Sharman, butcher.

At Empingham, aged 83, Mrs. Bloodworth, widow of Mr. T. Bloodworth.

At Ketton, Mrs. J. Wright.

At Post Withem, aged thirty-six, the celebrated Mr. J. Hewerdine. This young man having received a liberal education, was introduced into the pay office of the army as clerk to Mr. Crawford, then ledger-keeper, but now cashier of that office. In this line he might have succeeded well in life, but having a good voice and being fond of company, he soon grew tired of the confinement of the desk and sought for some line in life more congenial to his disposition. He first joined with some young men and instituted a debating society, under the title of the Westminster Forum, where he flourished sometimes as one of their first orators. This procured him a temporary pecuniary supply. He then tried his success as a theatrical performer both on the London and country stages, but met with little success in that line. He afterwards assisted in editing some of the news-papers, and by those means made a tolerable livelihood. His great sort consisted in writing humorous songs and singing them himself with a considerable degree of spirit. This naturally introduced him into public societies, when he was often the life, but more frequently the buffoon of the company. Indeed his muse has latterly descended to grossness and indecency. Such a life of continued exertions and inebriety could not continue long; he died of a decline.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Iron, upholsterer to Miss Whitehead.

At Miskerton, Mr. Onley, of Lutterworth, to Miss Addock, late of Syton.

At Belgrave, Mr. Pettifon, grazier, to Miss Warner, only daughter of Mr. Warner, holicer.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Pickard, keeper of the county goal. Mr. W. Kirk, in consequence of falling from a scaffold at the building of the new assembly room.

Mr. E. Webb, chandler. He possessed strong natural abilities, and his companionable qualities were always highly distinguished, particularly an originality of satire which, though keen, always carried with it the balm of good humour. He early imbibed a love of freedom; and steadily on all occasions in the sphere in which he moved, maintained with spirit the cause of civil and religious liberty; a friend to the British constitution he avoided the extremes of Aristocratic and democratic prejudice, and like a true patriot passing by the little views of party, he looked only to the good of the whole.—But more than this he was the good father of a large family, an affectionate husband, and the friend of the distressed.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, J. T. D'Arcy, esq. lieutenant in the 80th Regt. to Miss E. Sheppard, daughter of W. Sheppard, esq.

At Hamtel Ridware, Mr. R. Longdon, aged 55, to Miss Moxon of Netherton, aged 25.

At Stafford, Mr. Fouke, surgeon, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the late Mr. Hughes, surgeon.

At Whismore, near Newcastle under Line, Mr. D. B. Baddely, of Shelton, to Miss Whieldon of Little Penton.

At Morton, Mr. G. Greatbatch, to his cousin, Miss H. Greatbatch, both of Shelton, Staffordshire potteries.

At Leek, Mr. Bacon, of Sutton, near Nottingham, to Miss Ford, of the former place.

At Newcastle under Line, Mr. John Towers, of Clerkenwell, London, to Miss Wood, of the Brown Hills, near Burslem.

At Tutbury, Mr. Evans of Burton to Miss Stone, of Relfeston park.

At Wolstanton, John Jesse, esq. of Manchester, to Miss S. Smith, of Little Chell, Staffordshire.

At Staff rd, George Brooke, esq. of Hatton Castle, Shropshire, to Miss Matley, of Moxon Hall, near Chester.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Docksey, sister of the late celebrated David Garrick, esq.

At Walsall, Mr. John Belcha, esq. liquor-merchant.

At Wolverhampton, aged 70, Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. P. Richards, locksmith.

At Stafford, Mr. R. Silvester, of the Swan-inn. He was a truly honest man, highly valued for his integrity of spirit and sincerity of manners; esteemed by his neighbours as charitable, friendly, and humane to those who needed the bounty of a liberal and beneficent hand.

At Aldridge, Mrs. Wakeman.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Ward, to Mrs. Cocket, of the Fountain-inn. Mr. John Worthington, of Altrincham, Cheshire, to Mrs. Laughter, of the former place. Mr. John Littleworth, to Mrs. E. Davis, Mr. Allen, mercer, of Stafford, to Miss Tutin of the former place. Mr. John Hadley, to Miss M. A. Parsons. Mr. William Thompson, to Miss E. Harrison. Mr. Walton, factor, to Mrs. Outhwaite.

At Brilles, Mr. William Allen, grocer, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Milward, of the former place.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. James Watkins, to Miss Edwards, both of Stratford upon Avon.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mr. Knott, to Miss Mobbs, both of Birmingham.

At Stockton, Mr. Chapman, Attorney, of Rugby, to Miss Cowdell, of the same place.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Sharp

Sharpe, factor of the Five Ways. Aged 75. Mrs. London. Aged 74. Mrs. Ann Matthews. Mrs. Hadden, a maiden lady, late of Erdington. Mr. Groves, formerly of Digbeth.

At Erdington, near Birmingham, aged 98, Mrs. Nichols.

At Colehill, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, sen.

At Gravelly Hill, near Birmingham, aged 78, Mr. Whitehouse, spoon-maker.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Buildwas, B. Edwardes, esq. son of the late Rev. Sir T. Edwardes, bart. to Miss M. Smitherman, of the West Coppice.

At Ellesmere, Mr. T. Windsor, to Miss M. Wooding.

At Wem, Mr. John Wilson, draper, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Moreton of Corton.

At Wenlock, after a courtship of six weeks. Mr. T. Highway, aged 70, to Miss S. Perton, aged 16.

At Hodnet, Mr. Eighton, of Kempton, to Miss Dickinson, of Wellerton.

Died. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Ball, bricklayer, Mr. Jackson, gardener.

At the Black Park, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Sandford, wife of Mr. Sandford.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, of the Unicorn.

At Isle Park, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Gittins, wife of Mr. E. Gittins.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Wood, mercer.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Eldersfield, Mr. J. Barnes, to Miss C. Clarke,

At Longdon, Mr. J. White. jun. of Queen Hill, to Miss Cooke, of the same place.

Died. At Worcester, aged 88, Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Mr. Richard Morris, formerly grocer. Mrs. Rogers, wife of the late Mr. Rogers. Mrs. Milner, wife of the late Mr. Milner, taylor.

At Houson in the Parish of Catheridge, Mr. Hundley, sen.

At Dudley, Mr. Dawes, nail-factor.

At Martley, Mrs. Dunn, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Dunn.

At Droitwich, Mr. Rea, formerly mercer at Worcester.

At Dudley, Miss Onions.

At Stourbridge, aged 80, Mr. Glazebrook.

At Elmley Lovett, Mrs. Burg's, wife of Rev. R. Burgis, Rector of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At Warley, Mr. Ridler, mercer, of Gloucester, to Miss Croise, of the former place.

At Brampton Abbots, the Rev. A. G. Walker, to Miss Whitmore, of Worcester.

Died. At Hereford, aged 19, Miss A. Hathway, daughter of the late R. Hathway, esq. Samuel Johnson, esq. attorney and treasurer of the county. Suddenly Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. E. Mason, post-master.

At Giddis's farm, in the parish of Goodrich, Mr. Thomas Wear.

At Abbeydose, Mrs. Fisher.

At Ledbury, suddenly, aged 49, Mr. William Glover.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married. At Monmouth, Mr. Rannie, painter, to Miss Evans.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Witney, Mr. Wm. Brooks Lardner, to Miss Shepperd, daughter of Mr. Shepperd, jun.

Died. At Calthorpe House, near Banbury, aged 17, James William Cobb, son of Thomas Cobb, esq. banker in Lombard-street. His illness was brought on by a cold, caught after exercise with the Banbury association, of which he was a member; he was a youth of very amiable and unaffected manners, and his worth drew forth esteem from all who knew him.

At Oxford, Mrs. Radge, widow of the late Mr. Radge, formerly parter of Christ's Church. Mrs. Hine, wife of Mr. Thomas Hine, of the Greyhound-inn.

At Basingstoke, Rev. J. Lyford, late fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Burford, Miss Mary Chavasse, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Chavasse; surgeon.

At Clifton, Mrs. Sarah Fletcher, who put an end to her existence by hanging herself with her pocket handkerchief, which she fastened to a piece of small cord, and fixed to the curtain rod of her bedstead. This unfortunate lady was proved to be deranged in her mind, by the evidence of several gentlemen before the coroner.—Her husband is a naval officer, now on his passage to India.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At Thrapston, Mr. Tookey, surgeon, to Miss Etough.

Died. At Northampton, Mr. John Westley, upholsterer.

At Ecton, near Northampton, Miss Johnson, who was unfortunately killed by her brother, a boy, twelve years of age; he presented a pistol to her, ignorant that it was loaded, and lodged the whole of its contents in her body.—She expired almost instantly.

At Welton Favell, near Northampton, aged 76, Mrs. M. Knight, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Knight, late rector of that parish, and last surviving sister of the celebrated Mr. James Harvey, formerly rector of the same parish, and author of "*Meditations*," &c.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Stoney Stratford, J. H. Holley, esq. son of the late G. H. Holley, Esq. of Blickling, Norfolk, to Miss Pinchard of Handley.

Died. At Chessham, the Hon. Mrs. Poullett.

At Ashton-Clinton, Mrs. F. Affleck.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Duke of Bedford's sheep-shearing, lately celebrated at Woburn, drew together the greatest meeting of the kind ever seen in England; amongst the noblemen present were, the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Bath, the Earls of Egremont, Lauderdale, and

and Winchelsea; the Lords Sherborn, Preston, Ludlow, John, William, and Robert Russell; the president and secretary of the board of agriculture; the president of the royal society; Mr. Coke, M. P. for Norfolk; Sir Harry Fetherstone, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Charles Davers, Mr. Colquhoun, M. P. for Bedford: a great assemblage of farmers, breeders, and graziers from every part of the kingdom. From 100 to 190 sat down to dinner for five days successively. Premiums offered last year by the Duke of Bedford, for cattle and sheep, and ploughing, were distributed; and his Grace let about 70 South down and other rams, for above 100*l*. The successful candidates for sheep were, Mr. Smith of Northamptonshire, for a wether of 54*lb*. a quarter; Mr. Platt and Mr. Butfield, both of Bedfordshire, for ploughing with horses; Mr. Ranciman, with a Norfolk plough; and Mr. Duckett, with an ox plough. The conversation was entirely agricultural; and much was excited by the question, "Whether the new Leicester or the South Down were the better or more profitable breed of sheep?"—On this topic, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, offered the gentlemen of the Leicestershire society a bet of 100*l*. that he would stock 100 acres with South down wethers, against another 100 acres, to be stocked by any four gentlemen of the new Leicestershire breeders; but it was declined, and a smaller experiment proposed to be made in Leicestershire, which of course was not accepted. Some wool-staplers attended, who, it is said, did business at the prices of 1*s*. a pound, for long wool; and 2*d*. for South Down. Spanish wool from sheep bred in England, was sold at the great price of 5*s*. a pound. Hospitality could not be more nobly or be more usefully excited than on this occasion, by his Grace of Bedford, from whose magnificent mansion, and highly cultivated farm, every one went away equally pleased and instructed.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. J. Julian, B. A. of Caius College, to Miss Nampton of Woodbridge.

At Harston, Mr. Robert Taylor to Miss Free of Buckland in Herefordshire.

At Buckden, John South, esq. to Miss Desborough of Huntingdon.

At Westwretting, Mr. John Heath, to Miss Flack.

At Gazely, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth Teveson of Cowlinge.

At Abingdon, Thomas Fosset, Esq. to Miss Cox of Kingston upon Thames.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Wells, widow of Mr. Wells, many years a respectable bricklayer in that town. Mrs. Mary Howlett, at the advanced age of 99. Mr. Joseph Harrison, butcher, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. Mr. W. Baines, B. A. of Trinity College.

At Newmarket, aged 29, Miss Wester-

man. Mr. W. Kettle, a well known character on the turf and sod.

At Wisbeach, Mrs. Abbott, wife of Mr. Abbott, liquor merchant. Mr. Henry Tabbot, cabinet maker.

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Goodday.

At Worlington, Mrs. Buck, wife of Mr. Thomas Buck.

NORFOLK.

The receipts for the maintenance of the poor of the city of Norwich, for the year ending April 1*st*, 1799, amounted to 24,877*l*. 6*s*. 11*d*. of which sum 20,630*l*. was raised by mulcts for the year—in consequence of a large sum remaining unpaid for militia families, there is a ballance due to the Treasurer of 1567*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*.—The disbursements amount to 26,044*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. in which sum are included 5,465*l*. for militia families, and 6,359*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. for out-door allowances. The poor in the houses (about 1250) manufacture almost all their own clothing, for which no sum is carried to account.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. T. Neck, merchant, of London, to Miss Sewell, niece of Mr. S. Moore. Mr. John Scott of Gresham, to Miss Themasine Leman of the former place.

At Barton Bendish, Mr. Clare, Sewell, to Miss S. Crabbe.

At St. Miles Coslany, Edward Savill, Esq. of Breking, Essex, to Miss Webb of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 48, Mr. Estlaugh. Aged 74. Mr. John Tomlinson, parish clerk of St. Andrews six ten year, which place he filled with great propriety and respectability. Aged 67, Mrs. C. Wogan, formerly of St. George, Tombland. Aged 71, Mr. William Bresley, oat-meal maker. Aged 44, Mrs. M^{rs} Atley. Aged 47, Mrs. M. Dingle, wife of Mr. J. Dingle, jun. Aged 52, Mrs. Ann Howes, wife of Mr. G. Howes.

At Halt, the Rev. T. Johnson, Rector of Beeton and Barningham, Norwood.

At Woodton, aged 92, Mrs. Dade, relict of Mr. T. Dade.

At Great Melton, aged 20, Mr. H. Cornelius, of Craig's Court, London.

At Hunston, aged 80, Mr. James Rogers.

At Walsham, aged 80, Mrs. E. Amys.

At the Heath House, Fakenham, Miss M. King, late of Brisley.

At Harling, Mr. Pitt, of the Bull Inn.

At Reepham, aged 66, Rev. Richard Priest, rector of that place.

At Old Buckenham, Christopher Smare, who being lunatic hung himself.

At Watton, Charles Browne, who was accidentally killed, by a waggon going over him.

At Dis, aged 39, Mr. Thomas Burch, cooper.

At Intwood, Mr. M. Rackham; his father and himself having lived in the same farm nearly a century.

At East Tuddenham, Miss Goodbody, daughter of Mr. R. Goodbody, farmer.

At Oxborough, Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. Mann, butcher.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Sacker, wine cooper.
At Swiffham, aged 45, Mr. John Sutton, gun and white smith.

At Salhouse, aged 69, Richard Ward, Esq. Lieut. Col. of the East Norfolk regiment of Militia. He also acted in the commission of the peace, and is a Deputy Lieutenant. During 15 years of his earlier life, he served as an officer of Dragoons, and for the last 21 years in the militia of his country. A gentleman, who in every station, military, civil or domestic, uniformly engaged the respect, esteem and love of all with whom he was connected, or to whom he was known.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Bury, Miss Dancer.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. Norris, brazier.

At Rougham, near Bury, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. W. Hayward. Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. J. Martin, farmer.

At Framlingham, Mrs. M. Howse.

At Little Saxham Hall, Mr. Robinson, farming steward to T. Mills, esq. of that place.

At Bures St. Mary, John Day; he was killed on the spot by the wheels of a waggon running over his body.

At Sudbury, Mr. J. Hayward, of the Dolphin Inn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Stansted Dale, — Ashton, esq.

At Aspenden Hall, by Buntingford, G. Francklyn, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Thorpe Le Soken, Mr. James Rolph, of Kent's-hill Farm, to Miss Bromley, of Little Clackton.

At Chelmsford, J. S. Milbey, esq. shop-keeper, to Miss Roberts.

At North Shoebury, J. Asplin, esq. M.D. of Bury, to Miss E. Burchell, of the former place.

At Halsted, Mr. S. Backingham, of Colchester, to Miss Nokes, of the former place.

At Bentley, Mr. J. Lay, farmer, to Miss E. Garwood, of Dodnith Farm, in the same parish.

At Boxstead, Mr S. Lusk, gent. to Miss E. Skinner, of Great Bromley.

At Kirby, Mr. John Hibbs, to Miss A. Hewit, of Walton in the Naze, daughter of the late Capt. Hewit.

At Bardfield Saling, Mr. Glascock, of Great Bardfield, farmer, to Miss Jane Willis, of the former place.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. H. Joice, to Miss Cornell, of Stone Hall.

At Little Cranfield, Mr. Wm. Saltmarsh, of Much-Easton-Bury, to Miss A. Stagg, of the former place.

At Kirby Le Soken, Mr. J. Smith, of Great Clackton, to Miss Baker, of the former place.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Andrews, attorney at law. Aged 10, Mr. W. Clachar, son of Mr. Clachar, bookseller.

At Colchester, Miss Child, daughter of T. Child, esq.

At Epping, Elija Goff, esq. of London.

At Kelvedon, Mr. L. Payne, of the Swan, Halsted. Aged 34, Miss A. Rayna.

At Raleigh, while on a visit, Mr. Pencock, of Beaches Farm, in the parish of Rawreth.

At Harrow, aged 67, M. Harrison, esq.

At Wansford, Mr. T. Blois, baker.

At High Ongar, aged 80, Mr. Bridge, formerly of Maldon.

At East Hanningfield, Mr. M. Lord, farmer, who fell from the frame of a roil on which he was riding, and received a blow over the head, which occasioned his death.

At Dedham, aged 86, Mrs. Colchester. Mr. Sam. Farran, seedman.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. E. Jefferys, watchmaker, to Miss E. Foreman.

At Chilham, Mr. H. Francis, of Canterbury, to Miss Crux, of the former place.

At Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, E. Taddy, esq. of Margate, to Miss Friend, of the former place.

At Saltwood, near Hyth, Mr. W. Raifebeck, surgeon, of Appleby, Westmoreland, to Miss Kemp, of the former place.

At St. Mary Cray, Mr. R. Foster, to Miss Stow, a lady of large fortune.

At Hearne, Mr. P. Warner, of Whitstable, to Miss M. Browne, of the Red Lion at the former place.

At Faversham, Mr. Tress, grocer, of that place, to Miss Finch, of Raigam.

Died.] At Dartford, aged 84, Mrs. M. Fleet, sen.

At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Mr. Attwood, maltster.

At Deal, aged 77, Mr. H. Groombridge, late of Yalding.

At Ulcomb, Mrs. Robins, relict of the late Mr. Robins, farmer.

At Margate, the Hon. John Tufton, brother of the Earl of Thanet, and M. P. for the borough of Appleby, Westmoreland.

At Folkestone, aged 74, Mr. J. Jagger. Aged 36, Mr. Wm. Elgar, taylor.

At Canterbury, aged 36, Mr. E. C. Gregory, sugar-refiner, Goodman's Fields, London. Aged 78, in St. John's hospital, Mr. B. Foreman. Mr. Gadesby, wife of Mr. Gadesby.

At Broadhead, near Folkestone, Mr. R. Pettman, farmer.

At Sturry, Miss Lucas.

At Sandgate, Mr. Pollard, who dropped down in a fit, and instantly expired.

At Barham, Mr. J. Gooden, of the Duke of Cumberland public house.

At Wrotham, Lieut. Col. Shadwell of the 28th Light Dragoons. The colonel observing two men in the undress of dragoons, enquired

quired whence they came, and demanded their furlough, and was stretching out his arm to lay hold of one of them, when the other drew a pistol from his pantaloons, and firing at the colonel, said, "there is our pass." Colonel Shadwell turned round to his servant, crying out, "John, I am shot," staggered about thirteen yards, and instantly expired. The men have since been taken into custody.

SURREY.

Married.] At Weybridge, the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, to Mrs. Ewart, widow of the late J. Ewart, esq. Their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, honoured them with their presence at the ceremony.

Died.] At Moden Park, Sir R. Clayton, bart. M. P. for Ilchester.

At Merrow Common, near Guildford, in her 204th year, Mrs. S. Battey; Mrs. Battey was born at Offingham, 19th April, 1696.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Stepham, J. Aldridge, esq. of New Lodge, near Horsham, to Miss Smith, daughter of W. Smith, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Cuckfield, Mr. G. Thomas, saddler, who mistaking a deep pond, overgrown with duck weed, for a grassy place, and stepping into it, was drowned.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Mortimer, John Carriek, esq. of Bathinghall-street, to Miss Stephens.

At East Hagbourn, the Rev. John Scott, vicar of that place, to Miss Nell, of Southwark.

At Reading, Wm. Pilkington esq. lieutenant in his Majesty's Loyal Irish Fencibles, to Miss E. Wainhouse, daughter of the late Rev. W. Wainhouse, rector of Badsworth Buttery.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Jos. Soundy, corn-dealer, Henley, to Miss Horman, of the former place.

At Twyford, Mr. Sturges, carpenter, to Mrs. Palmer.

Died.] At Reading, aged 85, Mrs. Davenport, widow of the late Mr. Davenport. Mr. Ironmonger. Aged 85, Mr. John Chant, formerly a woollen-draper.

At Ruscombe, aged 66, Wm. Walton Knight, esq.

At Lockinge, near Wantage, Mr. Tho. Chessell, tailor.

At Wantage, Mr. R. Graham, grocer.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Applehaw, Mr. Moody, patten-maker, of Andover, to Miss M. Henwood, of Romsey.

At Winnall, near Winchester, Mr. Earle, junr. of the Soke, to Miss Newlyn, of the former place.

At Freefolk, Mr. J. Gale, of Ovington to Miss Dale, of the former place.

At Tufton, Mr. W. Courtney, of Newton Stacy, to Miss Payne, of the former place.

At New Abresford, Mr. T. W. Bower, school-master, of Winchester, to Miss A. Savage, of the former place.

Died.] At Basingstoke, the Rev. J. Lyford, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Southampton, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, breeches maker. Mr. Edwards, watch-maker. Capt. Judas, in the Guernsey trade.

At Petersfield, after 16 hours extreme suffering, Mr. Jonah Bauble, Attorney of Lincoln, whose death was occasioned by an injury received in his side, from a horse in Hyde-Park on his majesty's birth day.

At Winchester, Mr. Chapman, of the Crown and Cushion.

At Newport, Mrs. Haddon, widow of the late Mr. J. Haddon.

At Rumsey, Mrs. Elliott, widow of Mr. Elliott, late brewer.

At Lymington, Mrs. Kingsley, relict of C. Kingsley, esq.

At Gorton Mill, near Lymington, Mr. J. Ireland, of Milford was crushed to death by a wall giving way, which fell on him, while repairing a mud wall house.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. R. Lucas, to Miss M. Sutton.

At Corham, Mr. R. Manley, builder, to Miss S. Darby, of Bathford.

At Swinden, J. Audrey, to Miss May, daughter of the late J. May, esq. of Hale House, near Salisbury.

At Keynham. Mr. C. Forward, of Bourton, Dorsetshire, to Miss M. Wills, of the same place.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. William Newman. Mr. Davis. Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. M. Harris. Aged 77. Alderman John Cooper, one of the senior justices of that city. Mrs. Walter, relict of the late Capt. Walter. Aged 81, Mrs. E. Turner. Mr. Payne, master of the Anchor inn, Warminster, who was found drowned, and supposed to have been murdered, as several bruises were found on his head.

At Warminster, Miss Bland, daughter of Joseph Bland, esq. London.

At Swindon, Miss M. Goddard, daughter of A. Goddard, esq. Member for this county.

At Liddington, the Rev. Richard Stock, Vicar of Cheselden, and Rector of the former place.

At Box, Mr. S. Bridges.

At Corham, aged 42, Mrs. A. Neal.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. G. White of Buckland Newton, to Miss Woddinort of the former place.

Died.] At Inverne, near Blandford, Miss E. Andrews Wareham. Aged 86, R. Carruthers, esq. who had practised physic and surgery above thirty years at that place, and was many years a surgeon in the royal navy, he having sailed with the present Lord Hood in the old Thunderer of 74 guns, and with the ever memorable Admirals Hawke and Boscawen. His great professional abilities, humanity, and

warm friendship will render his memory dear to a numerous and respectable acquaintance.

At Burton, at an advanced age, W. Hanford, Esq. master and commander in the royal navy.

At Castledown, aged 51, Mrs. Ellis of the Black-horse.

At Toller Percorum, Mrs. M. Pitfield, wife of Mr. J. Pitfield.

At Poole, in the 70th. year of his age, Mr. James Britowe, apothecary of that place. A man respectable for professional and literary knowledge, and distinguished through a long life for uniform integrity and rectitude of conduct, mildness and simplicity of manners, and great benevolence of heart.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Heath, merchant, to Miss Hobbs, of Wickar. N. Wilson Esq. of Kingston Jamaica, to Miss Eliz. Bartlett, daughter of Mr. W. Bartlett, distiller of Bristol.

At Bath, Mr. Leolic, to Miss McGennis, daughter of — McGennis, Esq. Rev. Dr. Gardener, to M. J. Pleiffy. John Upham, Esq. of Exeter, to Miss E. Chapman, daughter of G. Chapman, Esq. mayor of Bath.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Williams, one of the students of the Baptists Academy. Mr. Gwyer, Master of the City School. Miss Cruise.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Richard Crutwell, many years the respectable and intelligent printer of the *Bath Chronicle*.

At Bath, Mrs. Norton. Madame la Marquise de Gage. Mr. Hannam, brewer. Mrs. Newman. Arthur Blannerhassett, Esq. Mr. R. Pryan. Mr. John Campbell.

At Corham, aged 88, Mr. Hullbert, clothier.

At Kingston House, the Hon. Lucy Grey, aunt to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Floud, silversmith, to Miss Colton.

At Ermington, Mr. George Coryndon, attorney at law, of Plymouth, to Miss Williams of Ivy Bridge.

At Chagford, Mr. R. Partridge, farmer of West Moreland, to Mrs. Ellis, relict of the late Mr. W. Ellis, of Drewtho c.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. R. Luccraft, formerly apothecary. Edmund Jefferies, Esq. The Rev. J. Marshall, A. M. rector of the united parishes of St. John and St. George, and lecturer of St. Peter's Cathedral, 33 years master of the free grammar school of that place. Mrs. M. E. Harvey Mr. Johns, plumber. R. Hart, Esq. druggist.

At Woodland, near Plymouth, aged 75, Mr. T. Luce, much regretted.

At Barnstaple, J. Tucker, Esq. collector of the customs of that port, which office he held for upwards of 20 years.

At Mamerton, near Plymouth, Miss W. Lee, daughter of Captain J. Lee, of the royal navy.

At Colyton, the Rev. G. Nutcombe, vicar of that place, and son of the Rev. N. Nutcombe, chancellor of the Cathedral, Exeter.

At Crediton, William Purches, Esq. one of the members of the corporation of that town.

At Wonford, aged 84, Mr. T. Burrows, At Moreton-hampstead, aged 73, Mr. T. Dunsford, saddler.

At Barnstaple, Miss Blackmore, sister of Mr. Blackmore, surgeon.

At Silverton, Miss C. Rashleigh, daughter of the Rev. J. Rashleigh, rector of that place.

At Dunstone, near Plymouth, Mrs. Clements, wife of Lieut. Clements, agent for transports at Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Trevenon House, near Truro, T. Kevill, Esq. and captain in the 2d Royal Cornwall Regt. to Miss F. Coffarat, daughter of the late Mr. E. Coffarat, Esq. of Exeter.

At Bodmin, Lt. Short of the 23d Regt. to Miss J. Mountsteech, of that place.

WALES.

Married.] At Swansea, Glamorganshire, Mr. T. Jones, linen-draper, of Bridgend, to Miss M. Davis, of the former place.

At Holywell, Flintshire, Mr. T. Jones, to Miss M. Pierce.

At Chirk, Denbighshire, Mr. Woodward, of Wallon, to Miss Dicken, of New-hall.

At Wrexham, Denbighshire, Mr. G. Whytock, of Hackney Middlesex, to Miss Price, of Berfe Drelicincourt.

By the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, at the parish church of St. George, in the county of Denbigh, Sir Robert Williams, bart. M. P. for the county of Carnarvon, to Miss Anne Hughes, daughter of the Rev. B. Hughes, of Kimmel Park.

At Knighton, Radnorshire, Geo. Green, Esq. of Ludlow, to Miss M. Price, of the former place.

Died.] At Presteign, Radnorshire, Mr. R. Smith, son of the Rev. Mr. Smith.

At Din-y-Graig, Breconshire, Walter Wilkins, Esq.

At Llandovery, C. M. Baker, of the Castle Inn.

At Abernethy, Cardiganshire, after a lingering illness, D. Edwards, Esq. M.D.

At Haverden, aged 48, Francis Glynne, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Flint; the last of the male issue of the late Sir J. Glynne, bart. and uncle to the present Sir S. R. Glynne, bart.

At Tyddyn, Montgomeryshire, Mr. Bowen, At Stanly, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, Mr. Bothman, French master, formerly a teacher in Chester.

At Wrexham, Denbighshire, aged 75, Mr. Wm Jones, of the Green Man.

At Treivyllan near Llanymynech, Aged 27, Sergeant John Rea, of the Ancient British Fencibles, who was buried at Wrexham with military honours.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] The Right Honourable Robert Macqueen, late Lord Justice-Clerk, one of the Lords of Session for Scotland. He was the son of a small land-holder in the shire of Lanark. After the usual preliminary education, he was called to the Scottish bar, —diligence, skill in the municipal law, a ready eloquence, and great acuteness of juridical discrimination, gradually recommended him to very considerable employment, as an advocate. More than twenty years since, at a time when he was, confessedly, for the united talents of a profound counsellor in the law, and a vigorous persuasive pleader, the most eminent lawyer practising before the Scottish courts; he was raised to the dignity of a Judge in the supreme courts, civil and criminal. To some Judges, the Bench may have been a place of rest from the toils of the bar. But, Mr. Macqueen, who assumed, upon his elevation, the title of Lord Braxfield, continued to exercise, as a Judge, the same assiduity and activity in business, for which he had been hitherto distinguished. His opinions were listened to, with great deference, by the ablest among his brother-judges; and to the bar and the public at large, those decisions which were founded upon his views of law and facts, rarely failed to give perfect satisfaction. When the late Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee, was raised to the dignity of President, of the Court of Session, Lord Braxfield was thought worthy to succeed him in the office of Lord Justice-Clerk, or principal judge in the supreme criminal court in Scotland, as it is ordinarily constituted. In this high office, he continued to distinguish himself as before, by a display of almost unrivalled skill in the Scottish criminal law, by a temper not disposed in ordinary cases to enforce rigorous punishment, where it could not be useful towards the ends of general security, by a firm energy of mind, that was not to be influenced in the discharge of duty, either by the fear of vulgar censure, or the ambition of popular applause. Many of the most respectable persons in Scotland, are decidedly of opinion, that, but for the boldness of Mr. Macqueen's conduct in the office of Lord Justice-Clerk, revolutionary opinions might have embroiled the public peace in that country, since the era of the commencement of the revolution in France. Those unhappy sentences which sent Messrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Margarot, and Gerald, to Botany-Bay; those which condemned Watt and Downe to the gallows; those which, more recently, were directed against the United Scotsmen, and every other severe measure in Scotland, was either suggested and directed, or at least cordially and very boldly approved by this Judge. That if less vigorous measures had been employed, dissension and disorder might have now distracted that country; no person can hastily deny.—Yet, it

is extremely doubtful, whether too much recourse has not been had of late, to the precedents of the period between the restoration and the revolution. His success at the bar, and the economy with which he enjoyed his income, enabled him to accumulate considerable wealth. His eldest son, Dundas Macqueen, Esq., who married a daughter of the present Earl of Eglinton succeeds to the possession of his estates. His second son was an officer in the army, and was much esteemed for professional merit, and for the propriety of his conduct as a gentleman. The eldest daughter is a lady of Lord Arundale, a respectable judge; his second daughter is the mother of the present Mr. Macdonald of Clammak. He was twice married. By his second lady who survives him, he has had no children.—He had lived nearly to the age of fourscore, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, and almost to the last, in the constant, vigorous discharge of the duties of active life.

At Edinburgh, James Burnett Lord Monboddo, of whom an authentic memoir will be given in our next number. T. Elder, Esq. of Forneith, colonel of the battalion of Edinburgh volunteers, Postmaster general for Scotland, and late chief magistrate of the Scottish metropolis. Authentic and interesting memoirs of this gentleman are also unavoidably postponed till our next.

Mr. A. Masterton, teacher. Miss Helen Menzies, daughter of the deceased, T. Menzies, of Lethem, Esq. Miss Mary Stewart Wallace, eldest daughter of Alexander Wallace, Esq. banker. Mr. Robert Dickson.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Margaret Colquhoun, relict of David Dalzell, Esq. merchant.

At St. Andrews, Dr. Joseph McCormick, principal of the United College of St. Salvador, and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrew.

EAST INDIES.

Died.] Henry H. Aston, Esq.—This gentleman entered early into the army, and rose to the rank of Captain previous to the late peace. On the breaking out of the present war, he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and shortly afterwards embarked for the East Indies. In the promotions of 1796 he attained the full rank of Colonel in the army, and at the time of his death commanded at Tanjore. In consequence of a misunderstanding between the Colonel and two of his officers, he was compelled to accept a challenge from each of them, and in the last duel received a wound which occasioned his death. He refused to fire, "as he said he believed his wound to be mortal, and that it should not be said that the last hour of his life was an act of revenge". He lay down on the ground was carried home, where he languished for a week in great pain and then expired.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE additional papers respecting the illicit trade, which have been printed by order of the directors of the East India company, for the use of the proprietors; though they contain some facts and observations interesting to the parties concerned, furnish little further information respecting the extent or nature of these engagements. The following circumstance, as it strongly illustrates the importance of character and reputation in commercial life; shews the propriety of the caution we have just observed, in avoiding any observations affecting the parties implicated in this business. A mercantile and banking house at Dover, of the highest respectability being mentioned in the report published by the company, a report got into circulation, that the partners had all absconded, and that a large reward was offered for the apprehension of one of them; the officers of a militia regiment quartered at Dover Castle, and many other persons who had accounts with the house alluded to, immediately took out their balances, and such was the run upon the house in one day, that they were under the necessity of sending to London for £50,000, to be sent with the utmost dispatch, to meet the expected demands of the following day; which, at a great risk, in the night, they were so fortunate as to receive: the natural expectation, however, of a consequent run, of a still more important nature, on their house in London, obliged them to make ample provision for the same; the consequence of which every person acquainted with business will easily conceive; and when such effects, which might prove fatal to houses of less resources, may be the result of propagating the slightest suspicions, it should render those who draw up representations that may be made public, very careful how they introduce respectable characters in an unfavourable point of view, particularly when the evidence is not clear and direct. At the general court, held the 19th June, Mr. D. Scott, sen. was unanimously acquitted of all personal imputation respecting the illicit trade, and we have no doubt that many other persons mentioned will be found to have had no improper connection with it.

There appears at length a prospect, of at least some relief to the commerce of the port of London, by the adoption of the plan for making wet docks in the Isle of Dogs, as mentioned in our report for December last. A bill for this purpose, is pending now in parliament, but the compulsory clause for obliging all West India ships to load and discharge in the docks, meets with much objection; as it would in fact, establish an exclusive privilege, which might not only frequently prove very inconvenient to individuals, but would be a great impediment to any further attempts to improve the port, however judiciously planned or evidently necessary.

The effects of commerce in the advance and improvement of the ports and towns where it meets with encouragement, being highly interesting, we shall endeavour, in addition to the particulars of the trade of HULL already given, to point out the ports with which it is principally connected, and the proportion of its trade with each country; but this, with the particulars and extent of its imports and exports, we are obliged to defer to a future opportunity; we cannot however omit to notice at present the following occurrence.—The Molly, Greenlandman, of Hull, arrived home on the 12th June, a full ship. Her arrival is one of the earliest remembered, but the quickness of her voyage is still more remarkable. She left the Humber on the 9th of March, but failing in with heavy weather, received some damage, and was obliged to put back for repairs; she set sail the second time on the 18th, arrived at Shetland on the 21st, and sailed thence the 2d of April: made the West Ice the 13th, and East Ice the 27th, and struck a fish the same day; got the last fish on the 22d of May. From these facts it appears, that the fishing season has been earlier at Greenland than usual, and that in proportion to the backwardness of the season here. The weather, at Greenland, this season, has been particularly favourable; and it has been frequently remarked, as well of West as East Greenland, that the weather is always favourable there, when the contrary in this country, an observation that certainly deserves attention, and which, if found just, may be useful to persons engaged in this trade. We have been favoured with the following account of the success of the London ships, on the 22d of May, the day on which the Molly left Greenland.

	Fish	Butts
Livey, Scoot - -	5	200
Britannia, Scoot - -	3	120
Prince of Wales Cutter -	3	60
Young Eagle, White -	3	100
Dingwall, Vickerman -	2	70
Nancy, Morrison - -	4	120
Horn, C ulson - -	2	70

We noticed in our last the depressed state of the trade of BIRMINGHAM, and though the demand for the home trade has since rather increased, yet to whatever foreign markets the

merchants of Birmingham directs his attention, the prospect is still very discouraging. Russia has prohibited nearly all articles in this line, except two's, so that in fact we are at present furnishing that country, only with the means of establishing manufactories, which may ultimately rival our own; of which they seem to be well aware, from the great encouragement given to such manufactories. The prohibitory laws imposed by this state are so rigid in themselves, and so strictly executed, that the quantity of goods smuggled into the country is at present very insignificant; and among other instances of the decline of the trade of Birmingham with Russia, it appears that Mr. Boulton has not, of late, exported to that country a tenth, nor even a twentieth part of the buttons he used to do. In many parts of Germany, which might be supplied by ports still open to us, Birmingham articles are also prohibited; this is the case in all the imperial states, and most of those states, where commercial regulations are more friendly to us, are not yet recovered from the ravages of war, and have no money to spare for superfluities, as most of the articles we usually supply them with are; nor is there any prospect of a more extensive trade in these parts, as in many of our leading articles the Germans already undersell us. The trade with Holland is now entirely at a stand, for although considerable quantities of goods have been exported for that country, even after the French took possession of it, yet since the last regulations respecting English manufactures, by which it is made death to import them, no one has had courage either to order or send goods thither. France, Spain, and Italy, which together before the war, consumed more than a fourth of the Birmingham manufactures, have of course been shut markets for some time past; several orders have indeed been lately received from Spain, but few merchants have ventured to put them in hand; a renewal of the Italian trade may however be confidently expected, from the important changes that are taking place in that country; in fact some considerable orders have been already delivered for goods, for the Italian trade. Portugal had lately been the best foreign market for the manufactures of Birmingham, till the trade was checked by the dangers which threatened that country, which being in a great measure removed, it may now revive again. The exports to America are still very considerable, and might be more so, were our merchants inclined to continue that extent of credit to the Americans, of which generally speaking they have rendered themselves so undeserving. Under all these discouraging circumstances, the present very high price of the principal raw material copper, is felt by the Birmingham manufacturer as no small aggravation of his distress; the great and rapid rise of this article has caused a parliamentary investigation of the subject; the Committee appointed have made their report, but the act intended to have been passed has been deferred till the next session.

The East India Company have declared for sale, on the 4th of September, 350,000lb. cinnamon, 200,000lb. cloves, and 156lb. of oil of nutmegs or banda soap; and if any nutmegs or mace arrive, these will also be a sale of those articles at the same time.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE dryness of the weather for several weeks past, has been upon the whole, somewhat unfavourable for the corn crops; but should rain soon take place, a good harvest may still be expected. Some of the more early sown wheats, especially those on clover fallows look well, but such as were sown later and those on pea or potatoe grounds in many districts, appear rather thin as well as patchy.

In some of the turnip districts, farmers have lately been extremely busy in preparing their grounds and sowing the seed of that valuable root; for which the season has been uncommonly fine and tempting.

The hay crop is we believe almost every where, even in the best situations, but a middling one, and in many places it is extremely thin indeed, probably little more than half the quantity of last year.

In the fruit counties too, where the appearances were the most promising, much injury has lately been sustained, and the expectations of the farmer are considerably lessened; but a tolerable crop may, we apprehend, still be looked for.

GRAIN still continues high. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 64s. 2d. Barley 35s. 8d. Oats 30s. 2d.

CATTLE. Lean cattle are somewhat lower; but fat ones and milch-cows, keep up. Bee averages in Smithfield market 3s. 4d. to 5s. per stone of 8lbs. sinking the offal.

SHEEP. Mutton from 4s. to 5d. ditto.

PORK. Pork, from 4s. to 4s. 8d. ditto.

HAY. Averages, in St. James market 3l. 12s. 6d.

STRAW. Ditto, 2l. 14s. 9d.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLVII.

JULY 20, 1799.

Vol. VII.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF
DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

IT will be recollected, that six months ago we gave our readers a general invitation to repeat their visit of inspection to the *National Library*: we are now at leisure to conduct them into the several apartments; and shall be happy to point out the acquisition which each has, of late, received.

HISTORY.

Dr. SOMERVILLE is already known and respected as an historian of Charles II. James II. and William III. The reputation which his former work very justly obtained him for accuracy and impartiality, will not be impaired by his recent labours in the *History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne*. Dr. Somerville, by the laudable liberality of friends, has been supplied with abundant new materials; among his many sources of information, are to be distinguished, as particularly valuable, several volumes of original manuscripts collected by the duke of Shrewsbury; various official records; copies of letters from Lord Godolphin, and other persons of eminence, preserved in the library of the earl of Hardwicke; unpublished observations of Sir John Clerk, &c. &c. &c. A selection of the most important of these papers, it was originally the intention of our author to have published in a separate volume, but, alas!

While mailed Mars doth on his altar sit,
Steep'd to the ears in blood,

literature is almost of necessity neglected; the warrior tyrant robs her of the power to confer an adequate remuneration for the offerings which her votaries would present. Dr. Somerville was absolutely obliged to give up the plans which he had in contemplation to pursue, from the unfavourable disposition to patronize literary productions, which the times too evidently display. He has contented himself, therefore, with publishing a few vouchers in the form of an appendix to his volume.

MONTHLY MAG. XLVII.

The pen of Mr. WILLIAM BELSHAM is not idle; he has lately published *Two Historical Dissertations*, I. *On the Causes of the Ministerial Secession*, A. D. 1717. II. *On the Treaty of Hanover*, concluded A. D. 1725. It is the object of the first of these dissertations to prove, that, among the motives which influenced Sir Robert Walpole's conduct, were many which had no relation to public affairs. In the second, Mr. Belsham proves, clearly proves, in contradiction to Mr. COXE, who asserts, that the interests of Hanover were sacrificed to those of England, that the reverse took place—that the elector king was no sooner seated on his throne, “than he began to consider in what mode the power and riches of England might be made subservient to his views of exaltation and aggrandisement as a prince of the empire; that his object was to add Bremen and Verden to his German dominions, and, in short, that the interests of England were completely sacrificed to Hanoverian politics. To these elaborate dissertations are prefixed some remarks, in reply to the animadversions of Mr. COXE in his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. The disgrace which Mr. COXE laboured with so much solicitude to throw on Mr. Belsham seems to have recoiled on himself: Mr. COXE, with more precipitance than judgment, accused the historian of the Brunswic family of having committed many errors of great magnitude: these errors, it now appears, are most of them his own: some few and trivial mistakes he has detected, which Mr. Belsham frankly acknowledges, and leaves his antagonist in full possession of the triumph he may choose to arrogate.

Mr.

* It might be considered as a tacit and cowardly acknowledgement of error, did we omit this opportunity of noticing Mr. Belsham's vindication of two passages in his works. (See p. 182 of this vol.) on which we animadverted in our last Retrospect in such a manner as to have excited his resentment. Mr. B. probably has not adverted to the circumstance, that our Re-

Mr. DUPPA's *Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences that took Place in Rome upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government, in 1798*, is an historical memoir of considerable interest. The au-

thor witnessed the entrance of the French army into the capital of the ancient world; he witnessed the subjugated pontiff's humiliating abdication of his temporal power; he witnessed the nominal investiture of this power in the deluded people; and he was a witness, too, of those merciless depredations which were committed by the republican army as a recompense for their time and trouble in the achievement. All accounts which have been given us of any successful invasion of the French army, and we have had too many! unite in exposing the treacherous friendship of these republican missionaries: we observe that the palaces are invariably pillaged, the churches violated, and the people at once oppressed and laughed at. Mr. Duppa, whose account of the subversion of the papal government seems to be drawn up with much impartiality, in relating the proceedings of the French at Rome, tells us, that, in the opening of the scene, "all was liberality and justice; in one and the same day all right of conquest was relinquished, and Rome declared a free and independent government: to exercise whole functions, the honestest, the ablest, and the best men that could be chosen out of the party were selected." But this sunshine was of short duration, the people were lulled by it, and a terrible tempest succeeded! It was soon discovered that the men who were made ostensible to the Roman people as provisionary governors had only the shadow of authority at their peril, they were forced into obnoxious measures, the odium of which it was conceived themselves would alone sustain. The obvious and almost immediate consequence was, that all those persons who had any regard for their personal characters withdrew themselves, or by making opposition were compelled to retire. "The vacancies produced," says Mr. Duppa, "were now filled up by men of unscrutinized characters, who, in this opportunity, boldly stepped forward to recommend themselves, through the interest of their money, or other collateral means, and were nominated, as those means seemed to bear a proportion to their pretensions."

The *Fall of Underwald*, by an Eye-witness, is a publication of a similar import to the preceding.

Sir FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS has published as those of Mr. Belsham; we utterly disclaim the most distant intention of attacking his moral character, though we have differed and still differ from him in our notions of historical propriety with regard to the point in question.

trospcet must in great part be a compilation. Though many new books really pass through our hands, for the accounts of many we are indebted to the literary journals, from which we do not scruple to borrow what appears to us marked with intelligence. The censure on Mr. B.'s palliation of King William's conduct respecting the massacre of Glencoe, we, in fact, took in substance from the Critical Review, vol. xxiii. and we believe we shall not be found to have aggravated it. The second subject of Mr. B.'s complaint is, that we accused Mr. B. of "decisive hostility against Mr. Hastings at the time that gentleman was under trial." We did so: the accusation is our own: we are responsible for it, and feel no disposition to recant one tittle. Mr. Belsham, in his vindication, has offered no single argument to induce a recantation: he has only given us the private opinion of Major Scott, which can no more be admitted as the justification of Mr. B. than the private opinion of another individual would have been admitted as the establishment of a charge against him. "As to the period of publication," says Mr. B. "I can truly assert that it never entered into my imagination to conceive, that after nine years parliamentary investigation of the question, after pamphlets, speeches, and reports innumerable, had been circulated relative to it, that any thing I could say would in the slightest degree influence the judicial decision of the House of Peers: or that a rule of discretion adapted to common cases could possibly be supposed to apply to this." We must take the liberty to say, in self-defence, that this does not strike us as being at all to the purpose; that other people circulated pamphlets in crimination of Mr. Hastings, is certainly no excuse for Mr. B. even on the injurious and derogatory supposition, that his historic work is not entitled to more general and permanent attention than those hasty ephemeral publications; and, surely, that the trial lasted nine disgraceful years, gave him no right to look upon that as established which remained to be proved. Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, &c. might each be allowed his philippic, as a manager of the prosecution, but Mr. Belsham, notwithstanding he might not in any degree influence the judicial decision of the House of Peers, had certainly no claim to such an allowance; he ought to have considered that Mr. Hastings stood at the bar of the nation; that the eyes of the people of Great Britain, were almost to a man directed on him; and that the opinion which might be formed in the latter tribunal, might be regarded perhaps with more solicitude by the prisoner, than the sentence which might be pronounced in the former.

We are sorry, truly sorry, to have given offence to a gentleman whose personal character, and to an author whose writings we so much re-

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libred the first volume of *An Historical and Political Delineation of the Administration of the French Republic, during the Year 1797, and of the Causes which produced the Revolution of September the 4th, with its Consequences*. Sir Francis d'Ivernois is known to be a party writer: this circumstance, however it may render caution necessary in giving credit to unattested facts, and in paying attention to conjectures, opinions, &c. does not in the smallest degree invalidate the truth of statements for which documents of sufficient authenticity are adduced. Those which Sir Francis refers to are the state papers of the republic, and the best printed accounts of the debates of the councils: we are sorry that we do not feel ourselves authorized to object against them: for, even deducting what may be thought necessary for supposed exaggeration in the author, the amount of misery which remains is so great, that the contemplation of it is very painful. Perhaps the most afflicting impression which the perusal of this work leaves on the mind, arises from the contemplation of the fall of institutions for public charity: The hospital of Bordeaux, which required the annual support of 390,000 livres, actually received, it seems, but 20,000 during eight months, terminating in November, 1797. The two hospitals of Toulouse, containing near 3,000 patients, by the sale of all their moveables have not been able to supply one half of their necessities. If the statements of Sir Francis are correct, the loss of population by the mortality of illegitimate children, for whose support there were many establishments, is very serious and melancholy. Our author, in common with most persons, we believe, who have examined the business, is of opinion, that the immediate cause of the revolution in September, 1797, was the dilapidation of the finances of France*.

An octavo volume has been published by Mr. JOHN WOOD, entitled, *A general View of the History of Switzerland, with a particular Account of the Origin and Accomplishment of the late Swiss Revolution*. This work is divided into two parts, and it is somewhat remarkable, that the first is

an avowed compilation from Stuart, Gibbon, and COXE, although the writer has himself been in Switzerland, and might have described, and ought to have described, from his own personal observation, those things which he now describes from the observation of others. The only part of the work which is new, is the history of the Swiss revolution; and this, like every history of a recent event which no man can regard with complacency, but, on the contrary, which every one, till the effervescence of party spirit has subsided, must, of necessity, contemplate with the eye either of rapture or abhorrence, is written with a degree of partiality, which, though hardly avoidable, must ever be censured. That man, moreover, is far too credulous for an historian who can seriously refer to the romances of l'Abbé BARRUEL and Professor ROBISON for the causes of the French revolution: but such credulity has Mr. Wood evinced.

It is with pleasure that we announce the continuation of Mr. MAURICE's labours in exploring the antiquities of India. Mr. Maurice has published the first and second parts of the second volume of his *History of Hindostan, its Arts and its Sciences, as connected with the other great Empires of Asia, during the most early Periods of the World*. It is well known that Mr. Maurice in the former volume of this work argued, that the Hindoo scriptures were a corruption and mutilation of the Mosaic: he enumerated several events, which, when stripped of the mythologic ornaments which enveloped them, were easily to be identified as events which are recorded with plainness and simplicity by the Hebrew legislator. Mr. M. examined with minuteness the chronology of the Brahmins, and with much ability exposed its extravagance by a close investigation of the rules which directed their astronomical computations. A considerable portion of this second volume is employed in detailing the events of the Avatars, or ten incarnations of Veechnu. It is impossible for us to speak otherwise than in general terms of this volume, which evinces the same indefatigable minuteness of research which the author has repeatedly displayed before: we may, however, add, that it is written with more than his usual attention to correctness and simplicity of style.

Mr. BICHENO has published, with additional notes, and a postscript on the present movement in the East, a third edition of his *Glance at the History of Christianity and of English Nonconformity*.

The editor of *A complete View of the*

* If our readers will trouble themselves to refer to an article of foreign intelligence at page 324 of the present volume, they will have reason to form a better opinion of the French government relative to the support of public charitable institutions, than they are led to by the statements of Sir Francis d'Ivernois.

Chinese Empire, boasts, not without some reason, the superiority of his compilation over other abridgements which have been published of Sir George Staunton's work: the "*Dissertation on the Antiquity of China*" is stated to have been communicated to the editor by a writer of celebrity, who has paid more than ordinary attention to the Chinese history, and who will, in a short time, favour the world with the result of his observations and enquiries. From History, we proceed, according to our wonted arrangement, to

FINANCE.

The inequitable progression of Mr. PITT's assessment upon income is so generally felt and acknowledged, that it is hardly worth while to revive the subject: but in a retrospect of literature we cannot avoid noticing Mr. FEND's *Principles of Taxation*, in which work the author has displayed this irregularity with peculiar clearness; it may be seen from the following view of it, where the upper line gives the annual incomes, and the under line gives the scale of progression used in the taxing of them:

Ann. Inc. 60, 70, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350.
Prog. Tax. 1, 2, 5, 15, 40, 50, 60, 70.

Thus, an income of £. 70, pays double; of £. 100, five times; of £. 150, fifteen times, what an income of £. 60 pays, and so on. The irregularity is most striking in the three incomes of £. 150, £. 200, and £. 250, where the corresponding rates of taxation are 15, 40, and 50. "Thus," says Mr. Fend, "if an industrious man of £. 150 a year increases his income to £. 200, he increases his tax in the proportion of 3 to 8: if an industrious man of £. 200 a year increases his income to £. 250, he increases his tax only in the proportion of 4 to 5." The absurdity in this instance is obvious, nor is it difficult to guess the reason why Mr. Pitt did not carry his scale higher; that is to say, why he adopted a *common* progression for all incomes of above £. 200 a year, and a *peculiar* progression for those below it. "Had he acted upon those principles, which it would be ridiculous to suppose he did not entertain in his closet," says Mr. F. "the rich must have driven him headlong from his station."

The *Speeches* are published, of Lord AUCKLAND and Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, on the income bill: they are neither of them to be distinguished for oratorical excellence, or argumentative acuteness.

Much discussion has been excited by Mr. PITT's Income-Bill: we cannot enumerate the many pamphlets which have

been written on the subject; but it would be improper to omit the mention of two anonymous productions, both of which have considerable merit; the one is entitled, *Thoughts on Taxation; in the Course of which the Policy of a Tax on Income is impartially investigated*; the other, *Observations on the Taxation of Property*.

Mr. ADAM's *Plan for raising the Taxes impartially, and almost free of Expence in Time of War*, evinces that its author is by no means a novice in financial speculation: he thus speaks of the national Debt: "Great Britain is frequently represented by the figure of a lion: in allusion to that simile, the causes for apprehension strike me in the following light: the invasion is a scratch that must arouse the lion; the national debt is an internal gangrene, continually gnawing the vitals, and must in the end destroy the animal."

Mr. COOKE's *Test of Taxation* is a pamphlet which shews some financial knowledge: the basis of taxation is here stated to be the *value* of property in the possession of individuals. To ascertain this value, property in general is divided into two heads: namely, permanent property subject to casualties; and industry in labour, trade, or commerce: it is evidently equitable that the latter should be more lightly taxed than the former.

Mr. KINGSBURY, in his *Address to the People of Great Britain, on the Subject of Mr. Pitt's proposed Tax on Income, &c.* betrays much violence: his reprobation of the unequal operation of the tax, however, must not be objected against.

So numerous are the plans which have been offered, with very sanguine confidence, to the premier's consideration for liquidating the national debt, that one would think it a most easy achievement: Mr. HENRY MARTINS BIRD, in the *Proposals* which he has published for paying off the whole of the national debt, and for reducing taxes immediately, tells us nothing more is requisite than to take a twelfth of every man's property! Mr. Bird is quite right in anticipating an immediate reduction of taxes when this plan shall be adopted: take away the means of paying them, and taxes will soon be reduced. Mr. B. prognosticates many evils to the state if his proposals shall be rejected; the measure of misery, however, will not be filled up before a peace is concluded, and if the minister were to take counsel from our author, the present generation, at least, would have but little reason for apprehension, for he very gravely hopes that Mr. Pitt will "advise his Majesty and the nation

sion to reject all overtures of peace till Holland, Flanders, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain are restored to their liberties, and the hideous monster of general disorganization is driven within the ancient bounds of its own desolated territory."

Tests of the National Wealth and Finances of Great Britain, in December, 1798: one half of this pamphlet is taken up in reprobating the scheme for redeeming the land tax, and with the author's letter to Mr. Pitt, containing a plan for improving the finances.

The author of *Considerations on the Act for the Redemption of the Land-Tax* has made an observation of great moment, which escaped the notice of both houses of parliament: it is this, if a gentleman possessed of landed property should purchase the whole of the land-tax attached to such property, would he not lose his right to vote for that property? It appears that he would; for the act expressly exonerates from all assessments of money as land-tax, property, the land-tax of which shall have been redeemed by virtue of that act. But for any man to be entitled to vote, it must appear that the property for which he tenders his vote is assessed to the land-tax: this act, therefore, in annulling the assessment, seems to annul the right of voting which was attached to it. Did this consequence really escape the eagle eye of Mr. PITT, or is this redemption act a sly contrivance, a trick to undermine the power of country gentleman, and weaken the landed interest? Men who are most clamorous against innovation, do not on that account always scruple to violate the integrity of the constitution, if such violation should suit their own purposes.

Mr. FAIRMAN has published a third edition, with considerable improvements, of his useful work, entitled, *The Stocks examined and compared, or a Guide to purchase in the Public Funds*.

Mr. SIMEON POPE has submitted to the governors, &c. of the bank of England what he calls, *A Measure productive of substantial Benefits to Government and Country, the Public Funds, and Bank Stock*. The following is the measure which Mr. P. proposes: let the Bank of England (under sanction of parliament) advance to government this year the sum of ten millions, at an interest of 4 per cent, and payable in ten instalments, on the security or credit of the general income tax for the ensuing year 1800; then to be optional in the bank proprietors to extend or not the loan to the year 1801—and so on to every

succeeding year as long as the tax should exist. The obvious consequence of this vaunted measure would be an unlimited and alarming emission of bank paper.

Dr. HUNTER, in his *General View of a Plan of universal and equal Taxation*, proposes the exaction of eighteen pence out of every pound of clear rental, arising from freehold lands, and one shilling in the pound from freehold houses, or the levy of five shillings on every hundred pounds of the value of all estates. Mr. Pitt would hardly think it worth his while to collect so insignificant a contribution.

An anonymous writer has published *A new Enquiry into the Principles and Policy of Taxation in the Political System of Great Britain*. As the author's ideas on the subject of taxation are very confused, it is not to be expected that he should communicate information to his reader.

The author of *Consolatory Thoughts on Taxation, &c.* proposes that "an act should be passed to prevent the further increase of the national debt, and the stock-holders be incorporated and bound to contribute, all in their several proportions, according to what the committee of proprietors might be empowered to concede by a court of proprietors." This part of his scheme may be worth attention: but surely that part of it is unjust which would impose on the land-holders a perpetual rent-charge. This pamphlet is well worth perusal.

GEORGE ROSE, Esq. has published *A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain, from 1792 to 1799*. On the first blush of the business it seems a little impolitic that ministers should call the attention of the public to a subject which, in the present state of affairs, it is their interest to screen from examination; they know very well, however, that a pompous parade of figures has a very imposing appearance. The people at large, if they see any thing like an arithmetical calculation, take for granted its correctness, and of course give credit to the statement which it professes to establish: very few people are qualified to detect inaccuracies in such a work as this; and of those few, some are unwilling to take the trouble, or devote the time. On the whole, therefore, this ministerial speculation is not a bad one. Mr. Rose, it must be confessed, is a little unfortunate; for his examination has been examined with a degree of diligence and acuteness which it is very little prepared to endure. We need scarcely state the object of Mr. Rose's pamphlet:

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it is to create confidence in the wisdom and virtues of the present administration : it is to make us believe that our resources are almost exhaustless, and that the effect of prolonging the war is to increase the commerce and revenue of the country ! In the Analytical Review for April last, this pamphlet has undergone a very masterly criticism : we know not, nor is it material that we should know, the author of it : but, be he who he may, we are sorry that he was prohibited, by the nature of the work in which he wrote, to enter so elaborately into the subject as he would have done in a separate publication. As it is, he has completely invalidated many of the most material statements in Mr. Rose's work, and of course has shown that it is not to be implicitly depended on in any. We sincerely hope that the able author of that review may enlarge it, and publish, in a distinct pamphlet, a complete detection of Mr. Rose's flattering and insidious errors.

The only work which remains to be mentioned on the subject of finance is the following, which is said to contain many good observations, although by no means to display that compass of knowledge which is requisite to the political œconomist : *“ Three Essays on Taxation of Income, with Remarks on the late Act of Parliament on that Subject. On the national Debt ; the public Funds ; on the probable Consequences of the Law for the Sale of the Land-Tax ; and on the present State of Agriculture in Great Britain ; with a Scheme for the Improvement of every Branch of it, and Remarks on the Difference between national Produce and Consumption. ”*

POLITICAL ŒCONOMY.

We are always happy when it is in our power to notice any additional labour of Count RUMFORD : his venerated name, when princes, ministers, and statesmen, when heroes and conquerors, the Zengis, the Timurs, and the Barbarossas of modern times, shall have sunk into fortune's oblivion, or are only remembered in deep-toned curses and execration—his venerated name will be pronounced with gratitude by the poor cottager, the mechanic, and day labourer ; and the benedictions of the fatherless and widowed will pay honour to his memory. Count Rumford has published *Proposals for forming by Subscription, in the Metropolis of the British Empire, a public Institution for diffusing the Knowledge, and facilitating the general Introduction of useful mechanical Inventions and Improvements, and for teaching by Courses of philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the Application of Science to the*

common Purposes of Life. It were superfluous to enlarge on the benefits which must result to society from an institution of this sort, founded on principles so liberal and extensive as the present. The two great objects which will constantly be had in view are, first, the speedy and general diffusion of the knowledge of all new and useful improvements in whatever quarter of the world they may originate ; and, secondly, the teaching the application of scientific discoveries to the improvement of arts and manufactures in this country, and to the increase of domestic comfort and convenience. We should certainly have been tempted to have entered somewhat more particularly into the nature of this establishment, but that in a former volume it has already come under our notice * ; we must take leave of the present proposals, therefore, with simply observing, that there is one article which strikes us as a deviation from that open, liberal, and communicative system which in every other respect is most scrupulously pursued. The article to which we refer is the following : “ In order that the proprietors of the institution and the subscribers may have the earliest notice of all new discoveries and useful improvements that shall be made from time to time, not only in this country, but also in all the different parts of the world, the managers will employ the proper means for obtaining, as early as possible, from every part of the British empire, and from all foreign countries, authentic accounts of all such new and interesting discoveries in the various branches of science, and in arts and manufactures, and also of all such new and useful mechanical improvements, as shall be made ; and a room will be set apart in the institution, where all such information will be lodged, *and where it will be kept for the sole and exclusive use and inspection of the proprietors and subscribers ; and where no stranger will ever be admitted.* ”

We are indebted to Mr. ROBERT SAUNDERS, for some excellent *Observations on the present State and Influence of the Poor Laws ; founded on Experience ; and a Plan proposed for the Consideration of Parliament, by which the Affairs of the Poor may in future be better regulated.* In this volume Mr. Saunders takes a view of the sentiments of the various authors who have written on the poor laws, and appreciates their respective merits with much judgment and acuteness. The extensive power of overseers appears to him to be the root of

* See Monthly Magazine, vol. vii. p. 233.
almost

almost all the evils which attend on the management of the poor: Mr. S. would separate the duties of the overseer from those of the collector: the consequence of this separation would be that men of talents, respectability, and consequence in the parish, who are now disgusted with the trouble of collecting money, would be reconciled to an office which is of the utmost importance, and would accept it, exonerated from so troublesome and disagreeable a task. Mr. S. puts it down as a rule with scarce any exception, that the parish which goes on *gradatim*, encreasing its rates, is adding in the same ratio to the misery and wretchedness of its poor, and *vice versa*. In the year 1795 the rate that was granted in his own parish (Lewisham in Kent) was expended, and a debt of £100 incurred: a subscription moreover of £330 was raised and carefully expended for the relief of the poor. In the year 1797 the *same rate* provided for the poor in a very ample manner, without any private subscription, and left the sum of upwards of £600 to pay old debts! "If it should therefore be allowed," says Mr. Saunders, "(which I trust it will) that there was as little or less wretchedness among the lower class of people in the parish of Lewisham in the year 1797 than 1795, my argument is so far confirmed by practice." Mr. S. acknowledges, and the acknowledgement does honour to both parties, that his zeal in the cause which has now employed his pen was considerably roused by the sentiments contained in Count Rumford's *Experimental Essays*. May those sentiments rouse many others into similar activity, and activity which may be equally successful in its consequences!

The Rev. ROGERS RUDING has published *A Proposal for restoring the ancient Constitution of the Mint so far as relates to the Expence of Coinage, together with the Outline of a Plan for Improvement of the Money, and for encreasing the Difficulty of counterfeiting*. The subject of coinage is here treated with an ability adequate to its importance. The author laments that whilst other nations have derived considerable advantage from their mints, Great Britain has for nearly a century and a half coined at a great and regular expence, and has given that profit to individuals, which might with more propriety have been applied to the public service. The observations contained in this little tract are chiefly directed to the coinage of silver: but, as the author observes, many of them are equally appli-

cable to gold and copper-money: they are stated to be the result of investigations into the ancient history of the mints of this kingdom, which history, we learn with much pleasure from the introduction, it is the intention of Mr. Ruding to lay before the public. Respecting the means of encreasing the difficulty of counterfeiting, Mr. R. is of opinion that "superiority of execution alone can protect our money from being counterfeited and debased."

They that in quarrels interpose
Must often wipe a bloody nose;

Such being the case, it is no more than prudent, on our part, to speak in terms of cautious encomium on Mr Wood's *Address, delivered to the Committees of several parishes met to deliberate upon the propriety of incorporating for the better relief and employment of the poor, by the establishment of a house of industry*. Mr. Wood, however, will not be angry with us for being of opinion that our author is well acquainted with the subject on which he writes, and that he possesses a feeling and benevolent heart. "An enquiry into the truth of the two positions of the French economists, that labour employed in French manufactures is unproductive, and that all taxes ultimately fall on land." This enquiry is carried on with acuteness, but the arguments which are adduced are not novel: indeed it is not to be expected that very *new* should be urged on a subject that has undergone such repeated and minute investigation. Our author in summing up this dispute very justly observes, "that the natural desire of men to better their condition, is the origin of the wealth of nations, whether their talents and their industry are employed in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce."

Mr. TATHAM's *Remarks on Inland Canals*, however ingenious and however just, will not enable the mere theorist to estimate the relative merits of the lock and inclined plane: they will be useful to persons already acquainted with the subject.

It appears from Mr. DODD's *Reports with Plans, Sections, &c. of the proposed dry Tunnel, or Passage from Gravesend in Kent to Tilbury in Essex*, that this vast project, far from being impracticable, is attended with fewer difficulties in its accomplishment than might at first be imagined. Mr. Dodd has dwelt on the great importance of such a tunnel, as well to the nation at large, as to the two counties in particular. In this work are incorporated reports on a canal from near Gravesend to

Stroud,

Stroud, together with miscellaneous and practical observations. We ought to mention that Mr. CLARKE's *Observations on the intended Tunnel beneath the River Thames* show that there are many defects in the present state of that proposition. Mr. Dodd is also known as the author of *Letters to a Merchant on the Improvement of the Port of London, demonstrating its Practicability without wet Docks, or any additional Burdens being laid on Shipping, &c.* Mr. D's scheme is to make such an alteration in London bridge as that it will "admit of merchant vessels, such as usually navigate the pool (or larger if necessary) to pass under it."

POLITICS.

In our last retrospect we noticed, slightly indeed, but in commendatory terms, an elegant little work of Mr. FELLOWES, entitled, *A Picture of Christian Philosophy*. The same gentleman has lately published *An Address to the People on the present relative Situations of England and France*. This is, in our estimation, but a very superficial performance, abounding much more in metaphor than argument. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Fellowes seems infinitely more tolerant to religious than political heresy: he can regard with complacency the disciples of Confucius, Mahomet, or Zoroaster; but when he has occasion to mention the French directory, he loses all command of his temper. What confidence are we to place in an author who in one of his paroxysms asserts that the directorial despots "in the space of a few years, nay of a few months, have shed more blood, have spent more treasure, have violated more obligations of humanity and of justice, than the old despotism of Versailles did in the course of ages, from the time of the first Capet to the mild reign of Lewis the XVI?" Mr. F. is a strenuous advocate for parliamentary reform; he opposes the universality of elective franchise, but has not brought forward a single argument which has not been adduced a hundred times before, and a hundred times before been satisfactorily answered. So far as the general tendency of this pamphlet is to create and cement unanimity among the people of this country to resist a French invasion it has our complete and unqualified approbation: at all times we will most cordially and actively co-operate with Mr. Fellowes in this patriotic and incumbent labour; we cannot, however, by any means regard his "Address to the People" as a work of high merit or significance. In the "second part" which is published of

the "Copies of original Letters from the army of General Buonaparte in Egypt, &c." the editor appears to be still more angry, and still more abusive than he was before: he had not sense enough to perceive that a simple unadorned publication of the intercepted correspondence would have made a much deeper impression on the public mind than any expression of his ideot rage.

Mr. BOWLES has obtruded upon us a republication of his tracts which have appeared at different periods of the war: he has called his work *The Retrospect*. Mr. Bowles's politics are well known: his plan is openly and unblushingly to avow, as the real object of the present war, the destruction of the French republic and of French republicans: what a merciless proposition!

—Fools that we are
Never to think of death and of ourselves
At the same time!

Mr. Bowles has dedicated his book—"To his most Christian majesty Lewis XVIII. king of France, Navarre, &c."

Mr. WYVILL, a gentleman long known and respected, has vindicated *The Secession from Parliament* of the opposition members, on the ground that such a secession, in addition to its conformity with the law and usage of parliament, when occasion is sufficiently imperious to require it, is an *anti-revolutionary measure*; a measure which powerfully appeals to the reason of the community, and does not in the least degree endanger its tranquillity. We perfectly agree with Mr. W. in his opinion.

Mr. DAVID RIVERS' *Observations on the Political Conduct of the Protestant Dissenters, &c.* are written with all the intemperance and rancour of a proselyte.

The Antijacobin newspaper, a work which evinced much talent and political fury, is republished in two octavo volumes. *The Poetry of the Antijacobin* has moreover been published in a separate volume, and the *Beauties of it* in another!

Mr. PENN's *Timely Appeal to the common Sense of the People of Great Britain, &c.* is a desultory work, touching on a variety of topics in language which is oftentimes utterly unintelligible. Mr. P. proposes one very important innovation in our national police: it is, to adopt a system of rewards instead of punishments. How far such an experiment might succeed on the large scale which is suggested, is not to be anticipated, nor is it likely to be tried. The plan, however, does honour

to the author's heart, and is deserving of deep attention.

Application of Barruel's Memoirs of Jacobinism to the secret Societies of Ireland and Great Britain, by the Translator of that work. This is a mere compilation, consisting of an abridgement of the Abbé's Memoirs, the reports of the Lords and Commons of Ireland respecting the rebellion, and those of the British parliament, published in 1794. The plot-making compiler of this pamphlet absolutely fancies that he discovered a link connecting the Irish and English associations with those of the German illuminés!

An anonymous author has published, in an elaborate pamphlet, some *Observations on the Political State of the Continent, should France be suffered to retain her immense Acquisitions; in which is reviewed the whole System of Aggrandizement, and the probable Advantages which she will derive from the Subversion of Italy and the Possession of Belgium on the Return of Peace.* The conclusion drawn from these observations is, that any peace would be unsafe with France so long as she is permitted to retain her conquests. "So shaken as we are, so wan with care," yet shall we never

—Find a time for frightened Peace to part?

We may mention, as a political work, a selection which has been published in two 8vo. volumes, of *The Beauties of Mr. BURKE.* The contents of these volumes are alphabetically arranged, and have the advantage of a copious index. To the work is prefixed *A Sketch of Mr Burke's Life, and many Anecdotes* which escaped the research of Dr. BISSET and Mr. Mc. CORMICK. What reliance can be placed on the authenticity of these original anecdotes we know not, as the editor is anonymous.

The Rev. Mr. FALCONER has translated from the French of M. DUTENS *The Tocsin; or an Appeal to Good Sense.* This little publication is intended as a warning against atheists, theists, and those who plead for natural religion, but proceed no further. M. Dutens shows utter ignorance—for we are very unwilling to impute to him any motive of malevolence—in confounding atheists and materialists, and in considering the latter as belonging to the former.

Mr. DYER's *Address to the People of Great Britain on the Doctrine of Libels, and the Office of Juror, more particularly in Cases of Libel,* breathes the same spirit of patriotism which has ever distinguished his writings: it is almost superfluous to say, that Mr. D. seems to have studied the

subject on which he treats with attention, and that he has produced a work which may be read at once with pleasure and instruction.

Neutrality of Prussia, is a pamphlet translated from the German: the writer's object is to urge that power to an union with Austria against the republic of France: he observes, with too much justice, that the continental powers could unite for the partition of Poland; and he says, what no one will dispute, that mutual safety ought to be as powerful a stimulus to union, as mutual plunder.

PETER PORCUPINE has written some *Remarks on the Explanation lately published by Dr. Priestley respecting the intercepted Letters of his friend and disciple, J. H. Stone.* We have not seen Dr. P's explanation, which, however, we cannot but consider to have been a work of supererogation. It is sufficient to say of these "Remarks," that they are, like the rest of Peter Porcupine's writings, vulgar, and contemptible to the last degree.

MR. JOHNSON's *Serious Address to the People of England, on the Subject of a Reform, and the Necessity of Zeal and Unanimity in Defence of their Country,* well merits attention. The author writes like a man who is sincerely desirous to diminish the enemies of the government; and more warmly attach to it the friends, by remedying those abuses in the church and state which can have no sincere advocates but those who enjoy the partial and disgraceful benefits which flow from them. A great deal of matter relative to the various political societies which have existed in Great Britain and Ireland is to be found in the "Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons," which was ordered to be printed, 15th March, 1799.

A translation has appeared of the *Response de L. N. M. Carnot, &c. to the Report of M. Baillet, relative to the Conspiracy of the 18th Fructidor.* It is now very generally agreed, that this is a diabolical forgery of some emigrant who is desirous to keep alive the hostility of this country against France, by persuading us, from seeming authority, that the directory is determined on eternal warfare with us. This forgery is one of the clumsiest that ever blockhead fabricated: both the original and the translation were first published by the same English bookseller! The director Carnot applies to an English bookseller to publish his work: this English bookseller procures a translation, and suffers the editor to write a preface, in which the author who employed him is insulted. Nor is this all: the editor tells

us that he has no means of forming a judgment of the authenticity of this work, "but what are equally open to his readers, namely, an attentive examination of the evidence contained in the work itself:" this is very curious. Carnot's manuscript must have been presented to him by the hands of a viewless fairy in the midst of his slumbers: but it is a waste of time to expate such a stupid forgery as this is.

A Middlesex magistrate has published a pamphlet, entitled, *The Secrets of the English Bastile disclosed: to which is added, a Copy of the Rules and Orders by which the whole System is regulated.* The spirit and temper which are displayed in this pamphlet, we consider to be diametrically opposite to the spirit and temper of a true patriot, and a man of enlarged and liberal sentiments.

That this division of our Retrospect should be less long than usual, will not be surprising to those who reflect that the public attention has been, as it were, monopolised by the distracted state of

IRISH POLITICS.

It will not be expected, and it certainly will not be desired, that we should enumerate all the pamphlets which have been published on the UNION; it will be sufficient to notice a few of those which are of acknowledged excellence on either side of the question. For form's sake we mention that *The Substance of Mr. PITT's* speeches on the 13d and 31st of January, 1799, has been published; and that also of those of Messrs. ADDINGTON and DUNDAS: these speeches were pretty generally read at the time they were delivered, as have the various debates which have since taken place in the British house of commons on the subject of an union with Ireland.

The pamphlets which, in point of style, hold unequalled eminence, are, Dr. DRENNAN's two *Letters to the Right Honourable William Pitt*. Dr. Drennan is a disciple of the school of Burke: in the estimation of some persons (we are not of the number) the scholar excels the master, even in his happiest efforts. The imagery of Drennan is rich and various: but it is dazzling, and too abundant. Dr. D. advances but little that is new on his subject: the commercial advantages and disadvantages of an union are not discussed; he considers the very proposition of such an union as the grossest insult which can be offered to his country; and, in a strain of most animated and indignant eloquence, he execrates a measure which is to trample on her independence. We are not in

the habit of making extracts; but we feel an impulse which is irresistible to transcribe the following passage, which perhaps, for correctness of description, for originality, elegance, and simplicity, may almost defy us to show a parallel from Burke: "Let me stop to bow to that character—I need not name him—greater, far greater in his voluntary exile than Charles or Dioclesian. I had rather divide a cabbage with this man, than a cabinet with the other. I look up to his majestic and magnanimous mind with the same eyes that travellers view the dome of the Pantheon at Rome. When they enter, nothing at first surprises them. They see not immediately its greatness; its length, breadth, height, so nicely proportioned, that they exactly fill the eye; and the more it is attended to, the longer, it is examined, its grandeur is increased, and their astonishment. While, perhaps, for the pleasure of contrast, they turn their view to a tall, ungainly Egyptian obelisk, deeply indented with mysterious emblems and inscrutable hieroglyphics."

Mr. GERAHTY has published two separate *Letters to the Marquis Cornwallis*, in which he has stated in plain and elegant language all the principal arguments in favour of the union; he gives a slight sketch of the history of Ireland from its conquest, and the turbulence which from that period has marked the national character. Ireland, he says, must either be united with England, and be governed by a parliament sitting in London, or she must submit to such a reform in her parliament as will inevitably lead to a democracy. Mr. Gerahty dwells on the advantages which, in his opinion, are to flow in upon his country in a full stream, and, like the waters of the Nile, to fertilise the land; it seems to trouble him very little that the people of Ireland are, almost to a man, hostile to the experiment; that this torrent of fertility, therefore, will be resisted in its course, and that from this very resistance it must inevitably rage and foam, and desolate the earth. Mr. Gerahty laughs, and we laugh with him, at the idea which the anti-unionists entertain of preserving the independence of the parliament of Ireland! To be sure, it is absurd and ludicrous enough.

To the pamphlet entitled, *Arguments for and against the Union between Great Britain and Ireland considered*, a pamphlet which, with the utmost affectation of candour and impartiality, has as little of either as can well be conceived, have been pub-

lished many replies : Mr. RUDD's is desultory, and at present incomplete ; Mr. JEBB's is particularly worth attention ; his arguments are strong, and he reasons with great temperance. The good effects of the Scotch union are triumphantly rung in the ears of the Irish. Mr. Jebb affirms that his country is, at present, in a more flourishing commercial state without the union, than the Scotch are with it, who, by the bye, reaped no advantage from that measure till after the rebellion of 1745. But after all, "What," asks Mr. Jebb, "has the Scotch union done ?" "Are not the sixteen peers generally considered to be nominated by the minister ?" "And are the forty-five commoners ever found in a minority ?"

Sir JOHN JERVIS, in his *Letter to the Gentlemen of England and Ireland, on the Expediency of a Federal Union between the two Kingdoms*, warmly opposes the measure, but does not urge any arguments which are new or uncommon against it.

The author of a pamphlet, entitled, *Necessity of an incorporate Union between Great Britain and Ireland, proved from the Situation of both Kingdoms*, is a very able advocate for the cause which he has espoused : he has taken a very comprehensive view of the subject, and his arguments merit attention.

We cannot say so much of those which the same author has adduced in favour of the *Competency of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland to incorporate their Legislators*. It appears to us that nothing short of a national assembly, delegated by the people for the express purpose of consolidating the two legislatures, can have a right to adopt so important a measure. We have the authority of Mr. LOCKE on our side ; and we must be of opinion that the author of this pamphlet, when he invests the legislature with the attribute of absolute and uncontrolled supremacy, utters a libel against the majesty of the people.

The Right Honourable CHARLES Viscount FALKLAND has published some *Considerations on the Competence of the Parliament of Ireland to accede to an Union with Great Britain*, in which the same side of the question is taken, though not in so peremptory and imperious a manner.

A nobleman has published *Three Letters to a Noble Lord on the projected Legislative Union, &c.* wherein he shows himself to be very ill qualified for the discussion : it is curious enough that he says the present legislature can never have the national confidence ; arguing, doubtless, on the superior independence and respectability

which they will derive from enlisting under the banners of our English premier : this noble writer has the ignorance (it can be nothing else) to charge the humbled catholics of the present day with a spirit of intolerance and persecution !

A member of Lincoln's Inn has published some *Legal Arguments occasioned by the Project of an Union &c. on the Exclusion of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry in both Kingdoms from Parliament*. This is a very able performance. The author recommends the repeal of those laws by which Roman Catholics are excluded from seats in the legislature of Great Britain and Ireland ; and the acts of parliament are ingeniously discussed which bear any relation to the subject.

Cease your Fanning is a lively squib, wherein the author attacks Mr. COOKE's *Arguments for and against a Union, considered*, in a strain of severe irony.

To Mr. BINGLEY's *Examination into the Discontents in Ireland, &c.* the author has added a plan for the tranquillisation of that kingdom. Mr. Bingley, who, from a residence of fourteen years in the country, had certainly very good opportunity of forming a judgment of its political situation, is decidedly of opinion that the Roman Catholics, particularly the peasantry, never can nor will bear patiently the tithes with which they are now borne down. He thinks that the removal of this galling and oppressive burden would speedily produce tranquillity and satisfaction. Mr. B's pamphlet contains much information, and evinces him to be a man of judgment and observation.

Dr. DUIGENAN's *Answer to the Address of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, &c.* is, perhaps, as coarse and scurrilous a publication as can disgrace the press : Mr. GRATTAN is grossly insulted : he is accused of inviting to rebellion, and motives of action are imputed to him, which if the doctor could prove in a court of justice to have existed in his mind, might be attended with very fatal consequences to the culprit. If Mr. Grattan should condescend to take any notice of this pamphlet, he would probably think it right to use the *argumentum baculinum* in reply.

Dr. McNEVIN is the reputed author of a pamphlet, entitled, *A Demonstration of the Necessity of a Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.* The object of this pamphlet is to excite the utmost possible indignation against the measure and the authors of it.

The *Report* is published of the debate of the Irish bar, which took place on Sunday

Sunday the 9th of December, 1798, on the subject of the union : after a long and animated discussion it was resolved by a very great majority, " That the measure of a legislative union of this kingdom (Ireland) and Great Britain is an innovation, which it would be highly dangerous and improper to propose at the present juncture to the country."

But our readers will, perhaps, think that we have dwelt on Irish politics long enough : it may be so ; but we have not enumerated half the pamphlets which have been written on them ; we are not aware, however, that any have escaped us, which, for acuteness of argument or excellency of composition, might be entitled to respect.

Mr SPENCER's *Thoughts on an Union* should be mentioned, however, as worthy of perusal : Mr. S. is of opinion that the prosperity of Scotland, which is vaunted to have been the consequence of her union with England, is rather to be attributed to the progress of national improvement throughout Europe, and to the industry of her people. This opinion is not to be despised.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The Rev. Mr. SHAW has published the first volume of the *History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*, compiled from the manuscripts of Hurlback, Loxdale, Bishop Lyttleton, &c. &c. The present volume of this very curious and valuable work contains the ancient and modern history of twenty parishes in the hundred of Odflow, arranged geographically, with an appendix of the most curious charters, &c. It has a copious index, and is illustrated with sixty-two copper-plates.

Mr. DAVID MACPHERSON has now 'first published,' with notes, a glossary, &c. *De Oryginale Cronykil of Scotland, be Andrew of Wintonoun, Priour of Sanct Serfis ynche Loch Levene.* Winton's *Chronicle* will certainly be an useful addition to the library of the historian, the lawyer, and the antiquarian. Mr. Macpherson will receive their thanks : but his pedantry in making " confusion worse confounded," and obscurity more obscure, by the affected introduction of Saxon letters into the text, will expose him to just derision, as will his plagiarism from Mr. Pinkerton to equally just reprehension.

Mr. HINDERWELL's *History and Antiquities of Scarborough and its Vicinity*, in addition to its intrinsic worth, is a valuable work, as being the only history that we recollect of this fashionable place : the views and plans are neat and well exe-

cuted, and, both as to style, and the arrangement of materials, the work is extremely respectable.

The Rev. Dr. MILNER's *Dissertation on the modern Style of altering Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury*, is written with more warmth than seemed necessary for the occasion. Mr. WYATT's alterations in the cathedral of Salisbury have been the subject of very eager controversy ; the admirers of that gentleman speaking concerning them in terms of almost rapturous encomium, and the opposite party treating them with a degree of asperity and contempt no less extravagant. The chief accusation adduced in the present instance is the defacement of the monument of bishop Poore, the founder of the church ; a neat engraving of which monument is given in the tract. Such a violation does seem an act almost of unhallowed rashness.

Mr. DYDE has published a second edition, with considerable additions and corrections, of *The History and Antiquities of Tewkesbury* : to this instructive and entertaining work are now given some additional engravings of very respectable execution.

Of the following work, the title page is so ample, that the transcription of it is sufficient.

Specimens and Plans, containing a History of the County of Kent, and a Dissertation on the Laws from the Reign of Edward the Confessor to Edward the First ; of a Topographical, Commercial, Civil, and Nautical History of South Britain, with its gradual and comparative Progress in Trade, Arts, Population, and Shipping, from authentic Documents, by Samuel Henſhal, Clerk, M. A. &c. It is with the greatest pleasure that we assure our readers they will not be disappointed in their expectation of a work which evinces the most laborious research, and a very uncommon acquaintance with the early history of our laws and policy.

Mr. MOORE, a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, has published *A List of the principal Castles and Monasteries in Great Britain*. The counties are placed in alphabetical order ; and such buildings as Mr. M. esteems to be particularly worth notice he has distinguished by an asterisk. Our author, from sketches of his own, has given two beautiful vignettes, one of Lindisfarne cathedral, and one of Cawdor castle : these sketches are executed with so much elegance and spirit, that we are sorry Mr. Moore was not tempted to enlarge the number of them.

A Survey has been published of the province of Moray, in which are very ably delineated its historical, geographical, and political features: this work is the joint production of two clergymen, appertaining to the diocese, both of whom are well versed in the history of their native country: the two first chapters, the former treating of the ancient inhabitants, and the latter of the antiquities of the province, are written by the Rev. Mr. GRANT, of Elgin, a gentleman acknowledged to be one of the best genealogists and antiquaries of the north. The two last chapters, the former treating of the present state of the province, and the latter of the state of agriculture, roads, &c. are furnished by the Rev. Mr. LESLIE, of Darkland, a gentleman who, to the knowledge of the theory of agriculture, adds the best information respecting its progress in his own neighbourhood. Mr. Leslie tells us, (under the head of the *Parish of Speymouth*) that the poorest of the people have all their children taught to read, and most of the boys are taught also arithmetic, and to write. Such care of the instruction of the poor excites the wonder of us South Britons, many of whom, if we contribute a parsimonious subscription to have the children of our parishes taught singing at a Sunday school, felicitate ourselves on the progressive improvement which our generosity has excited! This is not meant as a general reflection on Sunday schools; but we know that many of them are conducted on such narrow principles, that their most obvious effect is to make the children hang down their heads when the clergyman or the clerk passes by them. The Rev. Mr. OLERENSHAW's opinion as to the mode of managing Sunday schools, we have too much reason to believe is not singular*: it is the wretched policy of this country to keep the lower orders in ignorance, lest they should be unfitted for their situation in life. Mr. L. adds, "that poor-rates are not known in this country (Scotland); yet with such labour as themselves are able for, all are, by voluntary charity, provided with the necessaries of life: very little is suffered by want, there is no abuse, and little temptation to idleness."

THEOLOGY.

Mr. LUDLAM's *Six Essays upon theological, to which are added, two upon moral Subjects*, evince some acuteness and ingenuity. Does not the worthy rector pro-

voke the thunders of his church, when he says, that "such persons as reject the application of reason do, in fact, make religion utterly impossible; and if reason is to be used in religious subjects, then, as far as any matter is unintelligible, so far it cannot be any part of religion?" We look upon this as a very judicious and sound remark, but surely it is dangerous and heterodoxical from a clergyman of the church of England.

Mr. JASSE, in his *Dissertation on the Learning and Inspiration of the Apostles*, labours earnestly, and we think successfully, to prove that the apostles were by no means so ignorant as has been generally supposed: what he says concerning the inspiration of the apostles, may by some few persons, perhaps, be deemed deficient in orthodoxy.

A pastoral Charge delivered by the Bishop of Salisbury to the clergy of his diocese, lamenting the activity of Dissenters, and the increased number of licensed preachers, registered in the diocese within the last year, has excited a number of polemic pamphlets.

Mr. WANSEY, a very respectable Dissenter, published *A Letter to the Bishop, in Defence of what he considered to be the injured and insulted Cause of the dissenting Interest*.

This letter has been replied to by a "Country Curate," who published some *Remarks* on it, contending, not indeed that the clergy of the Established Church have, or ought to have exclusively, the right of communicating public instruction, but that they have a right to oppose zeal to zeal in whatever concerns the ministry of Christ. One cannot but observe that the country curate is fighting against a shadow, for no one has denied the right of the clergy to oppose zeal to zeal. This defence of the alarmed diocesan is conducted with very becoming respect to the able author of the letter against him.

We cannot say so much of the *Strictures on a Letter, &c.* by a Critic, who speaks with an arrogance and contempt, which recoil on himself.

A gentleman, who signs himself G. W. has addressed to Mr. Wansey *A Rowland for an Oliver*. This is a lively animated letter, but is very deficient in point of argument: the author labours hard to defend the ceremony of consecrating colours from the charge which has been preferred against it of impiety and profanation. We are of that number, who, in contempt of the decrees of an episcopal synod, consider the offering of a blood-

* See our last Retrospect, page 513.

blood-devoted banner—of a banner the emblem of misery and destruction, as one of the most gross and daring insults which can be offered to the throne of Mercy and Omnipotence.

Mr. Wansey has had several opponents, and he may have had several defenders; we know of but one. This gentleman, who styles himself "A friend to civil and religious liberty," has published a pamphlet, entitled, *Rights of Discussion, or a Vindication of Dissenters of every Denomination, with a Review of the Controversy, &c.* The ground which is here chosen is certainly tenable, but we cannot think that our author has taken every advantage which his position would allow. He has our hearty thanks, however, for vindicating, in the best manner he is able, THE RIGHTS OF DISCUSSION: there is nothing intolerant in asserting, that that man who is an enemy to these rights is a coward; he is afraid of discussion; he is afraid to meet his adversary, and therefore he skulks into the dark recesses and the labyrinths of mystery.

A very useful compilation has lately been published at an easy price, entitled, *The Universal Restoration, exhibited in a Series of Extracts from some of the most remarkable Authors who have written in Defence of that interesting Subject.* The authors, whose works are laid under contribution, are Winchester, White, Seigvolk, Chauncy, Newton, and Petit-pierre.

Mr. BROWNE, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, has published an *Essay on Universal Redemption, tending to prove that the general Sense of Scripture favours the Opinion of the final Salvation of all Mankind.* In this essay, which evinces much reading and knowledge, Mr. Browne very justly contends, that the English reader has been led into the idea of eternal punishments by the translators of the Greek text, who have given to the word *αιωνιος*, in translating it *everlasting*, a more extensive meaning than it will bear.

Mr. MALHAM's *Infant Baptism defended, &c.* is a very loose and unsatisfactory performance; the subject has been discussed an hundred times before in a much more competent manner.

A society of Unitarian Christians, in the west of England, has printed, at its own expence, a little volume of *Morning and Evening Prayers for the Use of Individuals, to which are added, Prayers on particular Subjects.* These prayers are simple and pious, but simple and pious as they are, we are afraid they would hardly be licenced

"By a lover of purity in religious worship," who has published a pamphlet, showing, *The Divine Institution of David's Psalms, and the Unlawfulness of using uninspired Hymns in Divine Worship!*

Dr. MACLAINE has published an octavo volume of *Discourses on various Subjects, delivered in the English Church at the Hague.* They are scarcely subjects for criticism: they preserve such an uniform mediocrity of style and sentiment, that there is nothing to praise: whether their inutility and inadequacy, even to amuse, is a sufficient ground for censure, we do not determine.

Mr. PRATT, whose prospectus of a quarto polyglott bible we mentioned in a former Retrospect, has now altered his plan, and published the *Prospectus for an octavo Polyglott.* The material alterations which have taken place are, first, the reduction of the price from twelve guineas to seven pounds; secondly, the Hebrew text is printed with an elegant type; and, thirdly, the accents are omitted in the Greek. Mr. P. in his appendix, complains of the treatment which his former prospectus received from the *British Critic*, and repels their objections.

Dr. SMITH's *Lectures on the Nature and End of the Sacred Office, &c. &c.* are written with much piety and earnestness: the occasional introduction of allegory enlivens his discourses, and, on young minds, is likely to make the happiest impression. We are sorry to say that Dr. Smith has admitted into his work many Scotticisms, and inelegant expressions.

Mr. ESTLIN, the very respectable friend of the late Rev. David Jardine, of Bath, has published two posthumous volumes of *Sermons* from the original manuscripts of that gentleman: they are such as would be expected from the pen of Mr. Jardine by those who knew his talents, and who knew his temper. The unitarian tenets of the author may make his posthumous works less generally relished than if he had embraced a more fashionable system of theology: but it is impossible that any one should read these discourses without being struck with their seriousness and solemnity, without admiring, and, it is to be hoped, imbibing the liberality and philanthropy which they breathe.

The author of *Reflections upon the Clergy of the Established Church* is a decided friend to the institution, and has taken the liberty, which ought to be allowed, not merely to every friend to the ecclesi-

ecclesiastical establishment, but to its most inveterate enemy—*fas est et ab hoste doceri*—to point out in it what he considers to be an accidental abuse, or radically wrong. The author of this little work classes his reflections under the following heads: The importance and policy of such a body as the clergy is in England; the dignified, largely beneficed, and unofficiating clergy; the laborious clergy. Under the first head he defends the present unequal distribution of church property; he considers the whole of it, collectively taken, to be but a small allowance for the body at large; and if there were not several portions of preferment very considerably larger than the rest, men of talents and study would not sacrifice their time in the sacred service. Against the policy of this unequal distribution of clerical preferment, however, the author has himself offered one of the most complete and convincing arguments that can possibly be urged; for, under the second head, he complains that the dignified clergy are lukewarm! To be sure; they have attained the object of their wishes, and are satisfied: let those be zealous who are still in the pursuit: from the poor curacy to the episcopal chair, or even the prebendal stall, is a long and laborious journey; the travellers are weary, and it is very natural that they should take rest and refreshment: some of them, perhaps, fall asleep, and who can wonder at it?

A writer, who signs himself "An old friend and servant of the church," has published *A Letter to the Clergy of England, pointing out some popular Errors of bad Consequence*. This good gentleman complains that times are very much altered for the worse: and, with his ideas on the subjects of religion and government, he may very well exclaim, in a tone of lamentation and despair, that there has been a strange revolution in men's minds, as well as in their fortunes.

Mr. GRAVES' *Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists*, contains the substances of several discourses delivered in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, of which this author is a junior fellow; the present essay, the object of which is to prove, that the apostles and evangelists were not enthusiasts, evinces much piety and candour.

Dr. VINCE's *Two Discourses, preached before the University of Cambridge*, in answer to Mr. Hume's objections against the truth of Christianity, have all that acute reasoning and weighty argument which

would be expected from him: to those, who are still wavering in their belief, we recommend the perusal of these sermons.

The public is indebted to Mr. HENRY KETT for an excellent work on prophecies, in three octavo volumes; the great object of it is to afford a new interpretation of some obscure passages in the Revelations, and to show that the career, which infidelity at present so triumphantly pursues, is in obedience to the divine commands, and that, in due time, the deluded people, with shame and contrition, will see the error of their ways, and be brought, by the light of prophecy, to the pure doctrines of Christianity. The following is the title of the publication, *History of the Interpreter of Prophecy, or a View of Scriptural Prophecies, and their Accomplishment in the past and present Occurrences of the World, with Conjectures respecting their future Completion, by Henry Kett, B. D. &c.*

Mr. WHITAKER's *Family Sermons*, as the title implies, are intended for the use of domestic assemblies: not holding the same creed with this reverend author, we are better pleased with his practical than his doctrinal discourses.

To Mr. MARSHALL's *Sermons on Various Subjects* is added an address to the Deity, in the manner of Dr. Fordyce.

Mr. GRAVES's *Sermons* have the merit of mediocrity, so far as concerns composition, and the demerit of intolerance and misrepresentation, either ignorant or wilful, when they touch upon the state of the nation with whom we are at war. Mr. Graves has not yet learned of his divine Master how to love his enemies.

A great number of dull declamatory discourses have been published on occasion of national thanksgiving for victory, consecration of colours, and other subjects connected with military and naval achievements: in compassion to the authors, we shall not perpetuate the remembrance of them. Fast sermons are also very many, and very monotonous.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. BANNANTINE has published *Memoirs of Colonel Edward Marcus Despard*: Mr. B. was secretary to this active and unfortunate officer, when he was superintendent at Honduras. From this circumstance of their connection, it is not wonderful that he should speak in terms of strong indignation concerning the mysterious and seemingly hard treatment which his friend has received from the government,

ment, which owes so much to his services. Such treatment, as is here described, excites feelings, to which an Englishman, with shame be it spoken ! DARES not give utterance.

Mr. PUGH has published the third edition, considerably abridged, for the purpose of reducing its price, and extending its circulation, of the *Remarkable Occurrences in the Life of Jonas Hanway, Esq.* As this is an instructive and amusing work, we are happy to see this republication of it.

Mr. THOMAS COMBER has compiled from the original manuscripts of his great grand-father Dr. Comber, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings* of that dignitary. In this volume is a great deal of dull genealogic detail, which scarcely any one out of the family will think himself interested in perusing. The execution of this work is not entitled to very high encomium : but the author merits praise for the motive of his publication, namely, to hold up the character of an amiable, learned, and pious man as a model for imitation.

An interesting volume has been published of the *British Public Characters* of 1798. The authors of these biographical sketches have been laudably diligent in their collection of authentic materials, and their publication is in no way contaminated with the violence of party-spirit.

Mr. SEWARD, the compiler of *Anecdotes of distinguished Persons*, has lately published a similar compilation, entitled *Biographiana*. We do not feel much disposed to felicitate the public on the number, which within these few years has increased so much, of anecdote-books ; the same stories are repeated over and over again in similar, if not the same, language. Many of the anecdotes which compose these volumes (there are two), have been told before. It must be acknowledged, however, that Mr. Seward is above the ordinary class of compilers ; for most of his stories are related with a degree of spirit and vivacity, which keeps alive the attention, and affords entertainment to indolent and unfrequent readers.

Mr. ADOLPHUS has published two volumes of *Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution* in a strain of such decided and extravagant partiality, as to render him entitled to but very meagre credit. Among all the characters of whom Mr. A. has given the biography, there is not an individual whom he does not regard as utterly execrable, except the king

and his friends, who are described as supereminently virtuous. Manuel, who saved the king's life by the sacrifice of his own, forms no exception ; it is not wonderful, therefore, that Mr. PAINE's vote on the trial should procure for him no favor or respect. Far from it, very far from it : Mr. Paine is insulted in a manner gross, vulgar, and contemptible ; but fortunately in a manner so gross, so vulgar, and so contemptible, as to reflect disgrace only on the author. These biographical memoirs, as they are called, will of course have a momentary circulation ; but they will sink into merited contempt, and, if the author is fortunate, into speedy oblivion.

Mr. HICKMAN has published, in two large octavo volumes, *Memoirs of the Life of Charles Macklin, Esq. principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums, &c. &c.* The date of Mr. Macklin's nativity has been long the subject of dispute ; the veteran himself used to insist that he was born in the last year of the last century. This, one would think, was pretty good authority : it does not, however, satisfy his biographer, who contends that he was a much older man ; that, when he was thirty years old, having engaged himself in a company of strolling comedians, the greater part of whom were younger than himself, and better qualified in their profession, Mr. Macklin felt himself ashamed of his inferiority, and hesitated whether he should not give out that he was ten years younger than he actually was, for the purpose of palliating his inequality. A circumstance occurred during this hesitation which soon decided the business. The heroine of this company was a most beautiful girl of nineteen, and her charms were not lost upon Mr. M. who, feeling that the disparity of their years might be an impediment to their union, resolved at once upon an elision of ten years from his life. Whether Mr. Macklin in his latter days really forgot this youthful manoeuvre, or whether he did not choose to acknowledge it, cannot now be decided. It will very properly be inquired what authority has Mr. Hickman to dispute the truth of Mr. M.'s own statement relative to his age ? Mr. H. brings forward no written documents, but relies on the oral evidence of the widow of Mr. Macklin, who is now alive, and who asserts, from the recorded testimony of Mr. Macklin's mother and his nurse, that he was born about two months before the battle of the Boyne : this battle was fought

in June, 1689. William M'Laughlin, the father of old Shylock, who softened the Irish patronymic into Macklin, commanded a troop of horse in the army of James the Second on that memorable day: his fond wife partook the fortune of her husband, and, with the infant in her arms, encountered the dangers of an engagement. The royal army was routed, and Charles was conveyed from the scene of action in a *turf-kib** to a distant part of the country, where he lived almost without food for two days, in consequence of the absence of his mother who nursed him, but was affording consolation to her afflicted husband. Such is the story here told of Mr. Macklin's birth: if it be true, at the time of his death that veteran must have been above 107 years of age! and he must have acted on the stage within seven years of his death. These volumes which, as we before stated, were compiled chiefly from Mr. Macklin's own papers and memorandums, contain a succinct history of the stage during a period of one hundred years; they contain his criticisms on Garrick, Quin, Foote, &c. &c. With such materials before him, a biographer must have been dull indeed not to have made his volumes entertaining: we are not disposed to compliment Mr. Hickman very highly on the execution of his task: his style is very careless and slovenly, and the reflections which he now and then makes are such as would come from a school-boy.

A biographical memoir has been translated from the German, entitled, *The Confession of the celebrated Countess of Lichtenan, late Mrs. Rietz, now confined in the Fortress of Gloglau as a State Prisoner*. These confessions are said to be drawn from papers and memorandums found in possession of the countess at the time of her arrest: now, as these confessions relate the circumstances of her arrestation, it is indisputable that some part of them must have been written *after* that event. The countess was the daughter of a trumpeter: herself and her sister were brought up to the trade of prostitution by their own mother; they were both kept by the late king of Prussia before he ascended the throne; and the subject of the present biography preserved her unrivalled sway, after the period of his ascension, to the day of his death. Her amorous intrigues, various and deep as they were, were, if

possible, exceeded in variety and stratagem by her political machinations: she was known in every court of Europe, and the king was accessible only through her means. On the death of his majesty she was immediately arrested; and there is every probability that she will be kept in confinement during the remainder of her days.

Mr. HUTCHINSON's *Biographica Medica*, &c. is a careless compilation from other dictionaries: he acknowledges himself to be under particular obligations to the authors of the *General Biographical Dictionary*: but who, from so loose and general acknowledgment, would conceive that he had taken nearly two hundred lives verbatim from that valuable work, particularly after having stated, that in the execution of his own, "he has not resorted to dictionaries only, nor contented himself with supplying the defects of one dictionary from another, and cutting off the redundances of all, &c. &c." There is something extremely disingenuous in such a measure as this is, and, we may add, extremely simple; for it was absolutely impossible that the plunder of so large a booty from the *Biographical Dictionary* should pass undetected and uncensured.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. MORRIS has published a very learned and conclusive *Vindication of Homer, and of the ancient Poets and Historians who have recorded the Siege of Troy; in Answer to two late Publications of Mr. Bryant, with a Map and Plates*. It is more than thirty years since Mr. Bryant's dissertation was written; and it is since that time that M. Chevalier has made the celebrated discovery that the modern issue of the Scamander is artificial; a discovery which removes all the geographical difficulties of the *Iliad*, and totally subverts the bold hypothesis of Mr. Bryant. Mr. Morris traced the discovery of M. Chevalier on the spot, and, in common with many other English gentlemen, Mr. STOCKDALE, Mr. DALLAWAY, and Mr. BERNEY, gives positive evidence of its accuracy. Mr. Morris has treated his adversary with all the candour and urbanity which are due to his deep learning and venerable age.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to announce the fourth and fifth volumes of Mr. CARR's translation of the *Dialogues of Lucian*; it is so long a time since the former volumes appeared, that we began almost to despair of seeing the work brought to a conclusion. Mr. Carr has, however, concluded his work, and with honour to himself: his translation is free,

* "A kind of basket placed on a car, and used principally for the purpose of conveying turf from the bogs to the habitations of the Irish."

sometimes even paraphrastic; and he has taken many liberties with the original which some persons may think not quite justifiable: but we presume there are not many who will regret that some of the low buffoonery and licentiousness of Lucian are omitted in this lively and spirited translation.

Mr. M'CARTNEY, minister of Old Kilpatrick, has translated *The Treatise of Cero de Officiis* with fidelity, but without much elegance: he has frequently illustrated the text in his notes and observations in a manner suitable to the capacities of young persons.

It may be proper to mention that Messrs. ROBINSONS have splendidly republished, both in quarto and octavo, *Brother's accurate and valuable Edition of Tacitus*.

PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.

A duodecimo volume has been published by subscription, entitled, *The Structure of the English Language, exhibiting an easy and familiar Method of acquiring a grammatical Knowledge of its constituent Parts*. A work of this kind is particularly useful to foreigners, and to them indeed it is principally addressed. On the whole it will be considered as a useful performance, although perhaps the method might have been made somewhat more "easy and familiar;" the typographical errors, which greatly perplex those for whom this work is intended, are utterly inexcusable.

L'Abbé TARDY, late M. A. in the university of Paris, has published, in French and English, *An explanatory pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language, wherein the exact Sound and Articulation of every Syllable are distinctly marked according to Mr. Walker's Method*. This work has every appearance of being likely to prove an useful assistant to the study of French: it seems to be executed with industry, ability, and accuracy.

Mr. OWEN has published the fourth part of his *Welsh and English Dictionary*. This laborious and useful work is now conducted to the end of the letter I.

Mr. SEYER, of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, has published a very ingenious dissertation *On the Syntax of the Latin Verb*. He states in his advertisement, that this volume is only a small part of what is intended to be an entire grammar of the Latin language, which, if the present should meet with approbation, he designs to accomplish. We sincerely hope that he will not be discouraged from the completion of his purpose.

We can speak in terms of the highest approbation of *The Latin Primer*, by the

Rev. R. LYNE: this is one of the most simple, easy, and excellent introductions to the study of the classics that we know of: it is divided into three parts; the first containing rules for construction (which it has long been lamented are very insufficiently furnished in our school grammars) elegantly from the Latin poets: the second part affords rules of position, teaching the classic way of writing Latin with regard to the arrangement of words according to the peculiar idioms and customs of the Latin tongue: the third part into which this very useful work is divided, contains a large and plain description of the Latin verb, and of the many kinds of composition in verse, a summary account of Terence's metres, and a more minute one of metra Horatiana. The present edition (the second) is revised and enlarged by the author.

The title-page of Mr. CRABB'S *Complete Introduction to the Knowledge of the German Language* betrays a degree of confidence and self-superiority which is very unbecoming: Mr. Crabb's grammar is respectable, but far from being so complete as he is willing we should imagine.

The Rev. Mr. TASKER has published a second edition of his *Series of Letters to a professional Friend, examining the several Wounds and the Deaths mentioned in the Iliad, the Eneid, and the Pharsalia of Lucan, and trying them by the Test of Anatomy and Physiology*. Mr. Tasker has executed this laborious undertaking with considerable dexterity. The present work, however, is not confined to this single subject: Mr. T. treats on a great variety of subjects connected chiefly with criticism and physiology.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

We cannot more properly introduce this article than by noticing the publication of *Traacts relating to Natural History*, by the President of the Linnæan Society: some of these traacts have already been before the public, but they are now, for the first time, collected into a volume. The first article is a translation of Linnæus's preface to the *Musæum Adolphi Frederici*, a work containing descriptions of the various natural productions in the museum of the then king of Sweden: its date is 1754. The second article is as originally published in the first volume of the Linnæan Transactions: it is a general outline of the progress of natural history. Observations on the irritability of vegetables form the subject of the third paper, which Dr. Smith read before the Royal Society in 1798.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth articles appeared in the Analytical Review: the first of these is a critique on Mr. Curtis's Botanical Magazine: the second, on Dr. Berkenhout's second edition of his Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain; and the third, on a work published by S. Berzezen, entitled, "Thoughts on the different Kinds of Food given to Silk Worms, and the Possibility of their being brought to Perfection in the Climate of England, founded on Experiments made near the Metropolis." The next paper was read before the Linnæan Society in 1789: it is the review of a spurious Dutch edition of Linnæus's *Systema Naturæ*. The remainder of the volume is the most interesting part of it: it consists of descriptions, illustrated with coloured plates, of some newly instituted genera of plants in New Holland. They are the following: I. *Sprengelia*, of which there is only one species, the *S. incarnata*, a shrub, of about two feet high; II. *Weslingia*, of which the only known species is the *W. rosmarinifolia*, a shrub very much branched, and with leaves growing by fours; and, lastly, III. *Boronia*, of which four species are described, namely, *B. pinnata*, *serpulata*, *parviflora*, and *polygalifolia*. On the whole, the contents of this volume will be extremely interesting to the naturalist, although many of them are certainly not new.

Mr. ABBOT's *Flora Bedfordiensis* will be considered by the botanist as a valuable addition to his library: Bedfordshire, although one of the smallest counties in England, produces a vast diversity of plants. Mr. Abbot in the present work has described, as growing wild there, no less than 1,225 plants! These are arranged according to the Linnæan system; and, where the author observed any peculiarity, he has made such remarks as will tend to illustrate it. In the present work are six plates; the following plants are figured in them: *alchemilla vulgaris*; *convallaria majalis*; *viola palustris*; *hydnum imbricatum*; *peziza cornucopioides*; and *lycoperdon carpopodium*. It could have been wished that Mr. Abbot had selected for engraving, plants less generally known than most of these are: but the labours of Mr. Abbot, it is to be hoped, will not stop here.

It is with great pleasure that we remark the rising genius of a Scotch gentleman, who is treading with rapid steps in the same path which Werner and Kirwan have trodden before him. Mr. JAMESON has published *An Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, and of the Island of Arran, illustrated with Copper-*

plates; with an Appendix, containing Observations on Peat, Kelp, and Coal." Mr. Jameson turns not to the right hand or to the left: "the outline," says he, "which I now lay before the public may be thought tedious; it is true, I have not followed the plan of a *medley*, having adhered entirely to mineralogical observations, without deviating in any instance to general subjects which distract our attention, and please the fancy without any real advantage." It may well excite surprise, that a work thus purely scientific should be the production of a youth, who, at the time he made his mineralogical tour through the islands, had numbered only eighteen years! but is undoubtedly true.

Dr. HARRINGTON has published *Some new Experiments, with Observations, upon Heat, clearly shewing the erroneous Principles of the French Theory: also a Letter to HENRY CAVENDISH, &c.* In this philosophical farrago the author has incorporated strictures upon some late chemical papers in the Philosophical Transactions. The Doctor quarrels with all modern philosophers and chemists, and talks to them in a tone of vulgarity and imperiousness which will effectually secure him from their animadversions in reply.

Botany Displayed, by Mr. THOMPSON, is intended as an elucidation of the Linnæan system. Some of the plates are well executed; and indeed they may be said to constitute the chief value of the work.

The Second Part of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1793*, is published, containing, as usual, many papers of high value.

The third volume of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful Knowledge*, is also published; and it is highly pleasing to remark, that each volume exceeds the other in the variety and importance of its matter: in the present, there is a great deal of what is at once curious and useful. Under the head of

FINE ARTS.

We may without impropriety notice the republication of Mr. MASON's *Essay on Design in Gardening*: this essay was originally published in the year 1768, when the subject on which it treats was new; since that period, the labours of Walpole, GILPIN, and PRICE (of the latter more particularly in our estimation) have contributed in forwarding its progress to perfection. Mr. Mason has not viewed these labours with an eye of indifference; in the present republication he has very considerably augmented his original essay, and has, moreover,

incorporated a revision of the following works which have appeared upon the subject: *Observations on Modern Gardening*; the elegant poem, entitled, *The English Garden*; the *Village Memoirs*, a novel, containing strictures on landscape gardening; Walpole's *Treatise on Modern Gardening*; and Price's *Essay on the Picturesque*. An appendix is added on Bowers, shewing them to have been retired chambers or residences, and not arbours, as Mr. Walpole supposes them to have been.

Mr. BARRY has published *A Letter to the Dilettanti Society, respecting the Obtention of certain Matters necessary for the Improvement of Public Taste, and for accomplishing the original Views of the Royal Academy of Great Britain*. This is the last time that Mr. Barry will sign himself, "R. A. Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy." It is well known, that his Majesty has thought proper to erase, with his own hand, the name of Mr. Barry from the list of Royal Academicians! But it is not for us to make comments on a measure of this sort. Mr. Barry's style of writing is not the most courteous and conciliating; he ridicules, with a degree of asperity not very palatable to the subjects of it, the subscription formed by individuals to learn the Venetian colouring, as if it were dull mechanism. He afterwards enforces, with much and very honourable zeal, the importance of a collection of ancient art, that scholars may attain excellence by studying the master-pieces of their predecessors. Mr. Barry breathes an enthusiastic prayer for the salvation of the papal government, as the asylum and repository of all the arts which humanise society. The pontifical republic at Rome he styles the "universal treasury and theatre for the culture and support of the education of Europe; where throwing aside all privilege, rank, and claims of family and primogeniture, every thing was devoted to the general promotion of intellect. All its honours, and rewards, its mitres, purple hats, and tiara, accessible to all, to every condition, where superior worth and ability could be found, diffused such a spirit throughout Europe as was best calculated to wrestle with the brutal ferocity of the dark gothic ages, and sooner or later could not fail of being attended with the most extensive salutary effects." In this letter to the Dilettanti Society, Mr. Barry has incorporated some interesting anecdotes of Mr. Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mortimer, Huffey, &c. &c.

NOEL DEFENSANS, Esquire, has published *A Plan, preceded by a short Review*

of the fine Arts, to preserve among us and transmit to Posterity, the Portraits of the most distinguished Characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; also to give Encouragement to British Artists, and to enrich and adorn London with some Galleries of Pictures, Statues, Antiques, Medals, and other valuable Curiosities, without any Expence to Government. Mr. Defensans' plan is to appropriate the British Museum to the purpose of receiving portraits of eminent men, and specimens of art: the exhibition to be open nine months in the year, and to be inspected by the public at large on the payment of a fixed sum. He is of opinion, that the expence of the institution would be defrayed by the curiosity of the public: this is much to be questioned. An open exhibition of this sort, moreover, would almost of necessity interfere with the retirement of the present Museum. Why should they have any connection with each other? why not erect separate galleries for the admission of these portraits? The hint, however, which Mr. Defensans has thrown out is worth attention: that government should name the subjects who are to be honoured with a place in this gallery is, perhaps, exceptionable: government would soon have the nomination of the artists, and the whole scheme would presently degenerate into a mere job.

M. CONSTANT DE MASSOUL's *Treatise on the Art of Painting, and the Composition of Colours, &c.* is a compilation from Fresnoy, Depiles, Leonardo da Vinci, &c. The object of the present publication is to inform the public that the original author has a manufactory in Bond Street, where ladies and gentlemen may be furnished with every article necessary for painting and drawing. From the present subject we proceed to

MATHEMATICS.

Dr. HUTTON, professor of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, has published, in two 8vo. volumes, *A Course of Mathematics*, which he has composed, and more especially designed, for the use of the gentlemen cadets in that useful institution. Dr. Hutton's eminence in this branch of science has been universally acknowledged, and the present work will by no means derogate from the celebrity which he has so arduously earned: the object which he seems to have had chiefly in view is such an one as must lay every pupil under great obligations to him: it is that of rendering easy and familiar a most difficult and abstruse subject. The first

volume treats of Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, and Geometry; and the second, of Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Fluxions. It ought to be observed, that, although the title-page of this work seems to imply that it is chiefly intended for the use of military gentlemen, yet it is by no means confined to military topics, but, on the contrary, may be extremely useful to every one who is engaged in a course of mathematical studies.

The Regius Professor of Mathematics in the University of St. Andrews, Mr. NICHOLAS VILANT, has abridged for the use of students, with demonstrations and explanatory notes, *The Elements of Mathematics analyzed*, to which he has added a synopsis of the fifth book of Euclid. This most useful little work, which contains but an hundred and eighty pages, was printed, as the preface informs us, upwards of twenty years ago, and since that time has received from its author various alterations and material improvements. This is to be considered as the outline of a large and important work, which the author promises, of Mathematical Analysis: we sincerely hope that he may meet with no interruption in the prosecution of his laborious undertaking. Mr. Vilant, in his Appendix, has reduced with singular ingenuity and neatness the fifth book of Euclid's Elements into the language of algebra.

Mr. HOWARD has published *A Treatise of Spherical Geometry, containing its fundamental Properties, the Doctrine of its Loci, the Maxima and Minima of Spheres, Lines, and Areas, with an Application of those Elements to a Variety of Problems*. This work is extremely valuable to the learner; the arrangement is good, and the demonstrations, generally speaking, are at once elegant and perspicuous.

Mr. MANNING has published the second volume of his *Introduction to Arithmetic and Algebra*; it evinces the same accuracy, acuteness, and perspicuity, which gave such merited reputation to the first.

TACTICS.

An Elucidation of several Parts of his Majesty's Regulations for the Formation and Movements of Cavalry has lately been printed for the War Office: it is reported to have been drawn up by Colonel LE MERCHANT, from the elementary instructions of General DAVID DUNDAS, in his *Cavalry Movements*: this latter work is out of print.

The following publication, moreover, is said to be written in elucidation of general

DUNDAS's elementary treatise: namely, *Instructions for forming a Regiment of Infantry for Parade of Exercise, together with the eighteen Manœuvres, as ordered to be practised by his Majesty's Infantry Forces, accompanied by Explanations and Diagrams*.

The Light Horse Drill is an useful work, "describing the several evolutions in a progressive series, from the first rudiments to the manœuvres of the Squadron:" the descriptions are illustrated with copper-plates, which are executed with much neatness and accuracy.

A second edition has appeared of Captain REIDE's very excellent *Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers, and the present System of British Military Discipline*.

Mr. ROSE, junior (M. P.) is said to be the anonymous translator of *Instructions for Hussars, and Light Cavalry, acting as such in Time of War*. Mr. R. has prefixed to this little work a sensible and modest preface, and has enriched it moreover with a variety of useful notes.

The last work which we have occasion to mention under the head of Tactics, is a translation from the German, entitled, *The Officers Manual in the Field; or a Series of Military Plans, representing the principal Operations of a Campaign*. In this volume are sixty plates, very neatly and correctly executed, together with perspicuous explanations. But it is time that we should turn our swords into ploughshares, and proceed to the arts of

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

Mr. PARKINSON of Doncaster has published, what he tells us, in the title-page, is "an entire new work," *The experienced Farmer*, in which "the whole system of agriculture, husbandry, and breeding of cattle is explained and copiously enlarged upon, &c." Mr. P. in all probability is a good practical farmer: but he attempts to philosophise without being sufficiently qualified for the task: his work is destitute of arrangement and precision: he sometimes expatiates on common-place particulars, and does not always pay sufficient attention to things of importance. These volumes, notwithstanding all their defects, contain much valuable information to the *practical farmer*: he will here find some good hints toward economy in the management of horses and cattle, &c. Mr. P. is not aware how unfavourable an effect has egotism, or he would not speak so much of himself.

M. WRIGHT has published *The Art of floating Land, as it is practised in the County of Gloucester*: he conceives that the

right method of floating is very little understood, and attributes to a misconception of this right method the frequent failure of those who have tried the experiment. After having stated what he considers to be the primary object of floating,—namely, to procure a deposit of manure by the water used, and by the water at the same time to shelter the land from the severity of winter,—Mr. W. tells us, that the chief essentials of the art are, that the water be made to flow over the surface of the land *an inch deep* during winter, and that no part of the water shall be made *upon a dead level*. This latter caution seems to have been unnecessary, for it is obvious that water cannot flow over a dead level surface. Mr. W. recommends the depth of an inch; for if it be deeper, and the course of superfluous water be continued for several weeks, the grass, unable to endure a long immersion, will be destroyed; if it be less than an inch, so much water is not used as might be effectually strained and sifted by the grass, so much mucilage is not collected as might be, nor is the land so completely sheltered as is necessary and practicable. On the whole, this essay may be read with advantage.

We are happy to see that Mr. MARSHALL has not yet retired from his labours: he has published *The Rural Economy of the Southern Counties; comprising Kent, Surrey, Sussex, the Isle of Wight, the Chaik Hills of Wiltshire, Hampshire, &c.* The present work evinces the same diligent and sensible observation which distinguished his former productions, and it is written on the same plan: it is worthy of remark, that Mr. M. attributes the respectable character of the yeomanry of Kent to the law which is yet prevalent, of gavel-kind. An interesting portion of these volumes is that which relates to the culture and management of hops in the district of Maidstone, Canterbury, and Farnham: Mr. M. has given a very clear and judicious account of the cultivation of this valuable plant, and has occasionally suggested what he considers to be improvements. The great objection to this work is the unnecessary elaboration of the materials: the matter might certainly have been compressed into a single volume, and that volume would have been superior in value to the present two.

JURISPRUDENCE.

In pursuance of an order of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Mr. MACKINTOSH, in the early part of the present year, commenced a course of Lectures on the Study of the Law of

Nature and Nations, the introductory *Discourse* to which, illustrative of the general plan which he intended to pursue, Mr. Mackintosh has offered for public perusal. This introductory discourse, whether we consider it in point of style, matter, or arrangement, is equally excellent. The very eloquent writer, after having given a concise history of the progress and present state of the science which he is about to illustrate, after having enumerated the able authors who have written on the subject, and poured forth with the *ore rotundo Ciceronis*, an encomium on the versatile genius, the profound learning, and the unwearied industry of Grotius, proceeds to sketch the outlines of his lecture. He divides his subject into six parts, each of which is separately considered: in the first place he proposes to enter into an examination of the faculties and the habits of the human mind; in the second part he considers what is our practical duty: here Mr. Mackintosh observes, that almost all our relative duties arise out of the two great institutions of property and marriage. Having established these as the fundamental principles of private morality, he proceeds to an examination of man, in the third place, as a subject and sovereign, as a citizen and magistrate: in this division of his subject, the learned lecturer proposes to investigate the forms, and notice the particularities of the most celebrated governments of ancient and modern times, closing his investigation with an account of the Constitution of England. Mr. M. will, in the fourth place, discuss and endeavour to lay open the general principles of criminal and civil law, and will enter into a comparison of the codes of England and of Rome. The law of nations, strictly and properly so called, will be the subject of the fifth section: and, as an important supplement to his plan, he purposes, in the sixth and last place, to offer a survey of the diplomatic and conventional law of Europe, with an account of the treaties of Westphalia, of Oliva, of the Pyrenees, of Breda, of Nimeguen, of Ryswick, of Utrecht, of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Paris (1763), and of Versailles (1783). Such are the outlines which, in his lectures, Mr. Mackintosh proposes to fill up. Various as are the acquirements, deep as is the learning requisite, we cannot suffer ourselves to question the competence of the lecturer to succeed in his arduous undertaking. Who but must wish success to a

man who says, "I shall feel a great consolation at the conclusion of these lectures, if, by a wide survey and an exact examination of the condition and relation of human nature, I shall have confirmed but one individual in the conviction that justice is the permanent interest of all men, and of all commonwealths. To discover one new link of that eternal chain by which the Author of the universe has bound together the happiness and the duty of his creatures, and indissolubly fastened their interests to each other, would fill my heart with more pleasure than all the fame with which the most ingenious paradox ever crowned the most eloquent sophist?"

The learned professor of civil law in the university of Dublin, ARTHUR BROWNE, Esq. has published, *A compendious View of the Civil Law*, being the substance of a course of lectures which he delivered there. Mr. B. states his principal object in the publication of the lectures to have been the evidence of his industry; he was desirous of shewing that he did not wish to enjoy the emoluments of his office without undergoing the fatigue of it. With this view he has laboured hard in his vocation—GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE. A large proportion of our legal gentlemen are very insufficiently acquainted with the Roman jurisprudence: Mr. Browne attributes this defect, "not to want of diligence, but to the nature and quantity of the treatises on the subject, for in quantity and number they are abundant." In order to facilitate the acquisition of a knowledge at least of the leading doctrines of a science "which was never despised but by those who were ignorant of it," Mr. Browne considered that a work written in the method and order adopted by Mr. Justice Blackstone in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, might induce the student of the common law to cultivate an acquaintance with this more ancient code. The present work is indeed a compendious view of the civil law, so much so, that the author has thought it necessary, not indeed to apologise but to state his reasons, for its brevity: to those who are already well versed in the science, it can only be of use as an abridgement in *adjuvamentum memorie*; and those who are deterred by the prolixity of civilians from the study of their works, who either have not sufficient time or not sufficient inclination for the purpose, have certainly no right to object against the brevity and compressed matter of the present work.

As a sequel to this volume, Mr. B. has it in contemplation to publish *A Sketch of the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with some Cases determined therein in Ireland, and some useful Directions to the Clergy*.

In the confined sense of the word, there have lately been but few books of

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published. We shall enumerate the most material of those which have rewarded our search. The first part of volume viii. is published of *Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench in Michaelmas Term, 1798*, by C. DURNFORD and E. H. EAST of the Temple, Esqrs. as is the fourth part of Messrs. BOSANQUET and PULLER's *Reports of Cases, &c. in the Court of Common Pleas in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms 1798*. Both these works do great credit to the reporters; they are continued with much spirit and accuracy.

Mr. BEVILL's *Treatise on the Law of Homicide and of Larceny, at Common Law*, is stated to be part of a large work which for several years he has been preparing, and which was intended to contain the law upon all the offences usually tried at the assizes. The present treatise relates to two offences, upon which, says Mr. B. there are many points that have been but inaccurately stated, and many which are still open to litigation: he has therefore endeavoured to extract all the principles by which the law as to these offences is governed; he has given a distinct explanation of the law upon manslaughter, in all its cases; and, as far as depends upon the law, has succeeded in explaining the precise distinctions between that offence and murder. In this valuable work, Mr. Bevill has exhibited a great deal of acute discrimination. The chapter on duelling is an excellent one.

Mr. TOMLINS of the Inner Temple (Editor of the Law Dictionary), has published *A digested Index to the Seven Volumes of Term Reports in the Court of King's Bench, containing a concise Statement of all the Points of Law determined in that Court from Michaelmas Term, 26 George III. 1785, to Trinity Term 38 George III. 1798, inclusive, with Tables of Reference to the Names of Cases, Statutes cited, &c.* The necessity of an index to these reports was very obvious: Mr. Tomlins has supplied the desideratum in a copious, accurate, and methodical manner.

The author of *Thoughts on the Law of Forfeiture and Parliamentary Attainder for High Treason, as applying to the Bill [then] depending in the Irish Parliament,*

is an advocate for the forfeiture of property, but not for the corruption of the blood of attainted persons. This pamphlet evinces a great deal of knowledge and sound sense.

MEDICINE.

In our last Retrospect we noticed with some particularity Dr. JENNER's ingenious Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ; we are happy to find that since that time, the disease has undergone the examination of various practitioners. Dr. PEARSON, from an opinion that the observations of Dr. Jenner were not sufficiently numerous for the establishment of all that it was intended they should prove, has taken great and most laudable pains to make himself master of the subject, by collecting information from various parts of the kingdom: the information here collected is strikingly corroborative of the efficacious influence of the cow-pox. It has been observed, however, that whether this disease be spontaneously generated in the cow, or accidentally communicated to it, in either case it should be universal, where-ever there are cows, and consequently that it should be known not merely in England, but in France, Germany, &c. This certainly is not the case; the disease is totally unknown even in many parts of our own country; it is computed that in the vicinity of London are kept about six-thousand cows; and yet, from the inquiries of Dr. Pearson, it seems that the cow-pox was very little known among them.

The Medical and Physical Journal, an incipient work of much merit, under the general superintendence of Drs. BRADLEY and WILlich, commences with an account of the cow-pox extracted from the publications of Drs. JENNER and PEARSON. Dr. BRADLEY informs us, that the disease broke out about the latter end of December among the herds of several milk-farms in the environs of London: very few of the milkers—on a single farm, one only out of two hundred—received the infection. A sufficiency of matter, however, was collected for inoculation: and this experiment was tried on a number of persons, of the age of two weeks and upwards, all of whom took the disease, and passed through it without being confined by it a single day. A letter from Dr. SIMS is inserted in the first number of this work, stating that a gentleman of Bristol, now eminent in the law, caught the infection twice when he was a lad, and used to milk some of his

father's cows. This Bristol gentleman asserts, that he was afterwards inoculated for the *small-pox*, and had it in so great an abundance that his life was for some time despaired of. If this statement be accurate and true, the cow-pox must immediately fall into disrepute: but at present it is very far from being sufficiently authenticated to deter practitioners from making experiments on the influence of the disease. The Medical Journal contains the earliest information on subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, and Natural History, and promises to be an useful and interesting work.

Dr. HOOPER, of Pembroke College, has collected from the most approved authors, and published, *A compendious Medicine Dictionary*, which will be found very serviceable to students and practitioners; it contains an explanation of the terms in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Practice of Physic, arranged in alphabetical order.

Mr. BROWN's *Treatise on Scrophulous Diseases* bears evident marks of juvenility. Mr. B. treats with a very unbecoming and impertinent contempt many men whose learning and abilities are beyond all comparison superior to his own. As he grows older he will probably feel ashamed of this hasty and conceited work.

In a very useful pamphlet entitled *Medical Discipline*, Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART has published some rules and regulations for the more effectual preservation of health on board the honourable East India Company's ships: the regulations proposed are given under the following heads: attention to cleanliness, air, diet, rest, exercise, clothing, and general remarks. Mr. Stewart warmly enforces the strict observance of religious and moral duties among the seamen, as having a *salubrious* tendency; a proper idea of religion, he observes with great justness, tends to introduce cleanliness, sobriety, and good order. "It teaches obedience, and a faithful and regular discharge of their respective duties: it produces a serenity of mind; banishes melancholy, discontent, and all the train of depressing affections; and thence contributes to the improvement and preservation of health." The perusal of this little work will amply reward the reader.

We are enabled to speak in terms of approbation of a work written by Mr. ELLIOT,

ELLIOT, Surgeon in the African and West-India Merchants' service, entitled, *The Seaman's Medical Advocate*, or an attempt to show that 500 seamen are annually, during war, lost to the British Navy in the West-India Merchants' service and on board ships of war on the West-India station, through the yellow fever and other diseases and means, from causes which, he conceives, are both unconnected with the misfortunes of war and the dangers of the sea, and which are most of them capable of being obviated. The yellow fever, he says, is frequently introduced into the royal navy by impressing men who have been wandering on shore, and who by intemperance and exposure to the night-air have contracted the disease before they are taken. The obvious remedy for this evil would be the abolition of that tyrannous and most cruel practice. As this abolition, however, is not likely to take place, Mr. Elliot recommends that the impressed, and those who are employed on the impress service, should be lodged in houses in the most dry and healthy part of the islands, and there be detained under the care of a surgeon until it can be ascertained that they have not caught the infection. Mr. Elliot states a variety of other causes of the mortality among the seamen in the West-India service, and proposes such plans as he conceives may effectually resist them.

A translation has appeared from the French of Dr. CHARLES DE MERTEN'S *Account of the Plague which raged at Moscow in 1771*. The reason which seems to have induced the translator to publish this work in the English language, is the danger to which he conceives we are exposed, of importing the pestilential contagion from America; for he believes that almost all physicians are now agreed "that the yellow fever is the plague, with such modifications as are easily referable to difference of climate and different modes of living. He is of opinion, moreover, that, in executing the hostile operations now carrying on in the Mediterranean, it is scarcely possible for our fleet and armies to keep clear of contagion. In the present volume is given a narrative of the rise and progress of the disorder, together with a detail of the methods employed in Moscow for extinguishing the contagion, and more particularly of the means by which the Foundling Hospital, situated in the centre of the city, and containing 1400 persons was preserved from the pestilence during the whole of the time it

raged there. It ought to be mentioned that the translator has taken the unjustifiable liberty of making many alterations and omissions from the original work.

To Dr. JACKSON'S *Outline of the History and Cure of Fever, endemic and contagious, &c.* is added *An Explanation of the Principles of Military Discipline and Economy, with a Scheme of Medical Arrangement for the Army*. This work is in a great measure to be considered as a sequel to the treatise which Dr. Jackson published some years ago on the fevers of Jamaica and the intermittent fever of North America. The present ingenious work has a more particular relation to the contagious fever of jails, ships, and hospitals, and the yellow fever of the West Indies.

DOCTOR CLARKE'S *Medical Strictures* contain *A concise and effectual Method of curing*—all sorts of diseases; for each of which the doctor vends an infallible, and doubtless a very profitable nostrum.

In our arrangement of Domestic Literature, had we made a compartment for *incomprehensibles* and *extravagancies*, we should have been almost inclined to have placed in it *The Lectures of Doctor de Mainaduc*. This most strange volume—a quarto volume containing only 230 pages—is charged *five Guineas* in boards, by MISS PRESCOTT, the executrix, who without doubt considers, very justly, that, how extravagant soever might the doctor be, those who buy this book must be infinitely more *extravagant* than himself, and therefore can prefer the charge with a very ill grace. It is impossible for us to give our readers any idea of this work without entering into it more largely than our limits allow; unless any idea is conveyed when we say, that the present is almost such a work as might have been expected from the pen of MARTIN VAN BUTCHELL.

To medical men who practise in a warm climate, may be particularly recommended a very ingenious and useful work, by Mr. JAMES ANDERSON: it is entitled *A few Facts and Observations on the Yellow Fever of the West Indies, by which it is shewn that there have existed two Species of Fever in the West-India Islands for several Years past indiscriminately called Yellow Fever, but which have proceeded from very different Causes, with the Success attending the Method of Cure*.

THOMAS BROWNE Esq. has invited Dr. DARWIN to break a lance with him, by the publication of some ingenious

ous *Observations* on the Zoonomia of that eccentric writer, endeavouring to subvert the fundamental principles of his work. We are disposed to flatter ourselves that D. Darwin will not refuse to accept the challenge of a combatant who is by no means unworthy of attention.

Mr. WHITE, apothecary to the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary has published his *Observations and Experiments on the broad-leaved Willow-bark, illustrated with Cases*. This bark has been introduced as a substitute for the Peruvian; and Mr. W. tells us, that, since the introduction of it into the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary, that institution has saved by it not less than £. 20. a year: the common dose is two table-spoons full of the decoction three or four times a day: in intermittents it is necessary to give one or two ounces every three hours: the form of decoction consists of two ounces of the bark boiled in two pints of water to one pint, with the addition of a dram of pimento. It is to be expected that these observations and experiments will excite the attention of medical gentlemen to the virtues of other barks as well as that of the broad-leaved willow.

Dr. ONTYD has translated from the Latin of his own original *A Treatise on mortal Diseases*: the doctor has arranged the causes of death under the following seven heads: I. *Death from old age*. II. *Death from passion of the mind*. III. *Death either from the abundance or want of caloric*. IV. *Death from the electric shock*. V. *Death from different kinds of gas, noxious to the animal economy*. VI. *Death from poisons*. VII. and lastly, *Death from universal diseases*. A single octavo volume does not allow sufficient room for so comprehensive a plan as the present: Dr. Ontyd has exerted a great deal of industry in reducing to their several heads a variety of facts, and his work though by no means perfect, may be read with pleasure and instruction.

Mr. Debrett has imported from Philadelphia *A View of the Science of Life on the Principles established in the Elements of Medicine of the late celebrated John Brown, &c.* by W. YATES and CHARLES MACLEAN: the desperate and deadly practice of these merciless physicians excites the mingled emotions of pity and indignation; of indignation against the practitioners, and of pity towards the victims who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

Dr. PEARSON's *Arguments in Favour of inflammatory Diathesis in Hydrophobia considered*, is a pamphlet which does credit to its author: the object is to prove that

hydrophobia is not an inflammatory disease, and that bleeding has never been successfully employed in it.

The last work which we shall mention, under the head of Medicine, is a poem, miscellaneously descriptive and didactical, in four parts, entitled, *Phibisologia*. The author evinces himself to be a man of observation, and he displays a considerable portion of professional knowledge; but, as a poet, the share of merit due to him is very small indeed.

SURGERY.

Mr. SIMMONS, senior surgeon to the Manchester infirmary, has published some *Reflections on the Propriety of performing the cesarean Operation*: he is so determined an enemy to it, that he says "it never can be justifiable during the parent's life, and stands recorded only to disgrace the art;" this expression surely is somewhat too positive and intolerant. To these *Reflections* Mr. S. has added a few short observations on cancer, in which he rejects the external application of arsenic, but relates a single instance, in which, taken internally in very small quantities, it was productive of material benefit. In this pamphlet Mr. Simmons has related some experiments on the supposed origin of the cow-pox; the result of which seems to prove, in the first place, that the cow-pox poison does not originate in the horse's heel, as Dr. JENNER supposes; and, in the second place, that cows will not take the small-pox.

Dr. HULL has published *A Defence of the cesarean Operation, with Observations on Embryulcia and the Section of the Symphysis Pubis, addressed to Mr. W. Simmons*. Mr. S. had asserted, that, although the cesarean operation is said to have been performed with success in other nations on the continent of Europe, it has proved fatal in England in every instance. "This singular difference," he continues, "in the event of an operation, is unparalleled in any other case, and, unless climate be admitted to have great influence, no sufficient cause has been yet assigned." Dr. HULL accounts in this manner for the difference of success: the operation on the continent is performed in a more early stage, before the strength of the mother has been exhausted by the continuance and repetition of tormenting and unprofitable pains, and before her life is endangered by the accession of inflammation of the abdominal cavity. This difference, therefore, Dr. Hull argues, is applicable on the ground of pre-existing disease, without having recourse to the influence of climate,

climate, or supposing any material change in the laws of the female constitution. Mr. Simmons, in his pamphlet, had assembled a variety of quotations from Parey, Mauriceau, and Dionis, in reprobation of the cesarean operation: Dr. Hull detects his antagonist in suppressing passages less favourable to his opinion. We are sorry that the circumstances which attend this controversy should have excited personal animosity in the polemics: it is to the interest of science that every question, more particularly a question of such paramount importance as the present, should be discussed with the utmost calmness, impartiality, and decorum: it is of consequence also, that those who are engaged in the discussion, far from endeavouring to weaken the arguments of their opponent for the purpose of displaying their own superior dexterity of defence, should expose whatever imbecillity on their own side may have escaped him. In short, those who discuss a scientific question with sincere ardour to search for the discovery of truth, will co-operate together: the one will not glory in the defeat of the other, that both will consider themselves as fighting under the same banners, and will triumph in the skill and success of each other. These remarks are extorted by the state of the present controversy, a controversy from which, if conducted with candour and acumen, may result the most important consequences. Dr. Hull accuses Mr. Simmons of having been led to the publication of his *Reflections, &c.* by the most unworthy and ungenerous motives: a fellow-practitioner in the same town with him (Manchester), Dr. Hull, had performed an unsuccessful operation, and now asserts, that it was the object of Mr. Simmons "to destroy the character of a man, whose short residence in the town had not afforded him a sufficient opportunity of making his professional attainments generally known, and to injure his coadjutors in the estimation of his townsmen." We sincerely hope that Dr. H. is mistaken in attributing such mean motives to a professional gentleman, and that Mr. Simmons will be able to vindicate his character; and, after such vindication, we sincerely hope that all recrimination will immediately cease, and both parties unite their labours in illustration of the subject.

Mr. TURNBULL has published *A few general Rules and Instructions, very necessary to be attended to by those of both Sexes who are afflicted with Rupures.*

We are happy to announce the third edition of Mr. BLIZARD's *Lecture on the Situation of the large Blood-Vessels of the Extremities, and the Methods of making effectual Pressure on the Arteries in Case of dangerous Effusions of Blood from Wounds.* To the present edition of this very ingenious and useful work is now added a brief explanation of the nature of wounds, more particularly those received from fire-arms.

POETRY.

Since our last Retrospect, the author of *Joan of Arc* has published a second volume of *Poems*: It will be remembered, that, in the second edition of his epic, Mr. SOUTHEY omitted the Vision of the Maid of Orleans, advertising, at the same time, that he intended to republish it in accommodation to that improved edition. A large portion of the present volume is occupied with this vision, which is now divided into three books: it is very much enlarged, and, after a careful comparison of it with the original, as it stood in the ninth book of the quarto edition, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be very materially improved. The rest of the volume is filled with miscellaneous poetry: Mr. S. has given us a few specimens of *English eclogues*, after the manner of the German idylls, where the characters introduced are not the shepherds and shepherdesses, with their crooks, and their pipes, and their listening lambskins, but such characters as one may meet with, in his country rambles, almost every day. This strikes us as being a considerable improvement in bucolic poetry; and we hope it will be properly attended to.

The author of the *Pursuits of Literature* has again been obtruding his poetic trash on the public: his last, like his former, is a satirical poem; it is called, *The Shade of Alexander Pope on the Banks of the Thames.* The occasion of it is the residence of that Irish patriot, Mr. GRATTAN, at Twickenham, whose presence is *very satirically supposed* to excite the indignation of Mr. Pope's ghost: the ghost enters, therefore, and very satirically, again, asks Mr. Grattan what business he can possibly have at Twickenham? Like many other people who ask impertinent questions, the ghost waits not for an answer, but abuses Mr. Grattan for interrupting the repose and peacefulness of his shades. After having exhausted his Billingsgate, however, and feeling himself a little out of breath, he exits in a rage, and leaves Mr.

Grattan

Grattan where he found him. This is very severe indeed.

This satirical poem has called forth a very excellent one, entitled, *An Interview between the Shade of Pope and the Shade that assumed his Name*. The author has here represented the "Pursuer's" *Shade of Pope* as a fiend in disguise, and has made the real one arise to rebuke him for his presumption.

MR. DUTTON, the translator of *Sebaldu's Notanker*, has published a satirical poem, called *The Literary Census*, wherein he has commenced a war of aggression against a variety of public characters, and particularly against the unknown author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, whose name, it seems, there is a train in preparation for discovering. It really is extraordinary that a man, of whom almost every one speaks with indignation and contempt, should excite the slightest curiosity.

A new edition is published of Glover's *Leonidas*, adorned with plates: the typography is elegantly executed by BENSLEY.

MR. LEWIS's *Love of Gain* is a poem imitated from the thirteenth satire of Juvenal: Mr. L. is writing himself down in the estimation of the public very fast. Many of the lines in the present poem are very dull and inharmonious, and several pages appear together without one parallel verse from his original.

The *Epiphany* is a Seatonian prize poem, by Mr. BOLLAND, who had obtained it on a former occasion: although there is not much novelty of thought and imagination in this composition, yet it is rendered extremely pleasing by the solemnity of the sentiment, and the harmony of the versification.

We are happy to see published the first part of *The Sacred Oratorios, as set to Music by George F. Handell*, with a promise of the editor, that a second part shall soon make its appearance, with the life of Handell, and a general index. The part at present published contains the Messiah, Athalia, Belshazzar, Deborah, Esther, Jephtha, Joseph, Israel in Egypt, Joshua, Occasional Oratorio, Samson, Saul, Solomon, Judas Maccabeus, and Susannah. Such a collection as the present will be extremely acceptable to those who frequent the oratorios of Handell: it is published cheaply, elegantly, and in a very commodious form.

MR. MURPHY has published *The Bee*, a poem, from the fourteenth book of *Vauver's Prædium Rusticum*. Mr.

M. has set about sweeping his study, and seems determined that nothing shall be lost, or he would never have published such a dull prosaic lecture as this is.

MR. MORGAN's *Knyghte of the Golden Locks* is intended to be passed upon us for "an ancient poem:" but something more is requisite for such a deception, than shreds and scraps from Percy's collection.

MISS SEWARD, whose poetic genius is admired wherever it is known, has published a volume of *Original Sonnets*, and odes paraphrased from Horace: it is impossible to speak of these sonnets but in terms almost of enthusiasm; the imagery is at once so vivid, glowing, and correct; the sentiments, according with the subject, are so sweet, so melancholy, or sublime; the pauses so admirably varied, and the verse so harmonious and impressive, that we may truly say, Miss Seward has excelled herself, and has given to this species of composition a dignity of which it was scarcely believed susceptible by those who have accustomed themselves to read the sniveling sorrows, the stupid monotonous melancholy, of our love-sick Parnassians, who look upon fourteen lines as the only essential of a sonnet.

MR. CHARLES LLOYD, whose *Blank Verse* we noticed on a former occasion, has written a few *Lines suggested by the Fast*, on Feb. 27, 1799. We observe the same whining, metaphysical rant in these lines, which has disgusted us before. Mr. L. seems to be one of the many *sentimentalists*, who, feeling themselves animated by the rich poetry of Mr. SOUTHEY, fancy themselves endued with his genius, his taste, and his talents: this is a miserable delusion, and ought to be done away.

We are sorry that any one should undertake to celebrate *The Patriot*, to sketch his character and his virtues, without competent ability; such, however, is the case with "A Citizen of the World," who has very unfortunately chosen this theme for the subject of his unequal song.

A great number of versifiers have attempted to do honour to Lord NELSON; among them are two poets: Mr. SOUTHEY, whose polished and spirited translation of *Oberon* we have read again and again with increased delight, and the Rev. Mr. BOWLES, with whose various effusions we have charmed many a vacant hour. The latter of these gentlemen has published, for the benefit of the widows and children

children of the brave men who fell on that memorable day of victory, a *Song of the Battle of the Nile*. This lyrical composition will in no degree derogate from the reputation which its author has long since enjoyed; it is a wild, irregular poem, the versification is harmonious, and the imagery sometimes sublime. Mr. Sotheby's *Battle of the Nile* is a poem which does credit to his muse; it were superfluous to praise it as a composition; and if many of the sentiments be very repugnant to our feelings, as we have no room for discussion, we shall not take upon us to condemn them.

The extravagant and indiscriminate panegyric in Mr. HARRAL's *Monody on the Death of Mr. John Palmer the Comedian*, makes it ridiculous; Mr. H. has prefixed to this piece of *Pindaric* a review of his theatrical powers, with observations on the most eminent performers on the London stage. It is such a review as, we are afraid, will gain him more enemies than friends.

Miss DAYE's *Poems on various Subjects* evince much taste, feeling, and imagination: they have a still stronger claim to our approbation, as having a moral and benevolent tendency: Miss D. has been introduced to us before, and we hope to cultivate the acquaintance still further.

Theodora, or the Gamester's Progress, is the production of some one, who, in all probability, would have made the tale a very interesting and useful one, had he contented himself with writing it in prose: its interest is entirely destroyed, and its utility, in consequence, in a great measure so, by the unfortunate attempt of the author to versify.

Mrs. MOODY's *Poetic Trifles*, as the diffidently calls them, are many of them extremely beautiful and delicate; they display strong sense and feeling: Mrs. M. however, is very unsuccessful in her attempts to write blank verse.

Sidney, a Monody, occasioned by the Loss of the Viceroy Packet, in her Passage from Liverpool to Dublin, in December, 1798. There is so much mechanical sorrow in these lines, as to render them ridiculous.

The first part is published of *The Patrons of Genius, a satirical Poem, with Anecdotes of their Dependants, Volaries, and Toad-Eaters*. This is executed with great ability: the author, however, seems to have one of those caustic, acrimonious tempers, which nothing can delight. He fights with a two-edged sword: the fore-

stroke cuts a whig, and the back-stroke a torv.

Henry and Acasto is a moral tale, in three parts, by the Rev. BRIAN HILL, exhibiting the various temptations to which young men are incident, and solicitously warning them to withstand them. The object and tendency of this tale are excellent, nor is the execution of it despicable; the same remark is precisely applicable to the *Irish Boy*, a ballad, dedicated to those, who, without any distinction of party, subscribe for the relief of the widows and orphans whom the calamities of Ireland have reduced to poverty.

Mr. ROSCOE, whose cultivated taste and fine imagination have often delighted us, has translated *The Nurse*, a poem, from the Italian of Luigi Tansillo. The original, as a preceptive poem on one of the most important of subjects, is recommended by the utility of its advice: the translation, to this solid excellence, has superadded all the beauty which poetry, on such a subject, could bestow. Mr. R. with great propriety, has inscribed this work, in an elegant and affectionate sonnet, to Mr. ROSCOE, from whom eight babes have drawn their earliest nourishment.

Mr. ANDERSON's *Poems on various Subjects* rise but little above mediocrity: there are no pretensions, however, to sublimity; there are no pompous words and high-flown metaphors; there is nothing, in short, which is in any degree offensive: on the contrary, the ease and simplicity which distinguish them excite our interest.

Mr. CHEETHAM, in the pamphlet of *Poems* which he has just published, has attempted a species of composition to which he is very unequal, namely, the ode; his sonnets and Anacreontics are pleasing and spirited.

Mr. RALPH was a clergyman in Cumberland: here he resided, surrounded by the most romantic scenery of which England has to boast. The instruction of youth was his serious employment, and the cultivation of a poetic genius was his amusement. The volume, which has just appeared, of his *Poems*, was certainly not intended by the author for publication; the MSS. were left in the hands of a lady at his death (which was upwards of half a century since), who printed a few copies of them; and the present editor was induced to republish them, by the earnest desire of several persons who venerated the memory of the author, to whom they were indebted for instruction in their youth.

youth. The poems are written in the Cumberland dialect, descriptive, generally, of the manners and scenery of the country: they have that simplicity, and those delicate touches of nature, which never fail to interest the heart. From Poetry, we proceed to

THE DRAMA.

Mr. WALKER, a member of the Arcadian Academy at Rome, has published, in one quarto volume, an *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, from the earliest Period to the present Time; illustrated with Specimens and Analyses of the most celebrated Tragedies; and interspersed with occasional Observations on the Italian Theatre, and biographical Notices of the principal tragic Writers of Italy*. This work will be truly acceptable to the lovers of Italian literature; and we doubt not but the labours of Mr. Walker, Mr. Roscoe, and Sir Richard Clayton, will direct the attention of their countrymen to the treasures of learning, which are so abundantly scattered through that classic climate.

The Battle of the Nile is a dramatic poem, written on the model of the Greek tragedy; the idea is professedly taken from the *Perseæ* of Æschylus, and the author has been somewhat more successful in his imitation than most who have aimed at it before him.

The Captive of Spilburg, altered from the French drama, *Le Souverain*, is published, with a neat preface by the translator.

Every now and then we hear a charge brought against the managers of our national theatres, of having detained the manuscripts of authors who send them their plays for approbation; afterwards of returning them, with a polite refusal to have any farther concern with them, and, almost immediately, of bringing on the stage some drama, immaterially altered, perhaps, from the rejected manuscript. More than one instance of this kind have lately been made public; and the managers have not condescended to vindicate themselves (at least their vindication has not reached us) from the disagreeable and ignominious charge.

Mr. REYNOLDS's *Cheap Living* is said to have been pirated in this manner from *The School for Ingratitude*, a comedy in five acts, which has lately been published. The author insinuates, in no equivocal terms, that unfair use has been made of his manuscript by the managers of Drury-lane; he states, that the coincidence of character, sentiment, and expression, between his own comedy and that which is attributed to Mr. Reynolds, "are as

much beyond the power of chance, as is the system of the universe." There certainly is not much in the *School for Ingratitude* that, in our estimation, would bear at all worth borrowing; but this does not alter the nature of the grievance; and we are decidedly of opinion, that any unfair use which managers make of any manuscript sent for their approbation, is an infringement of copy-right, and an actionable offence.

False and True is a play in three acts, which was performed at the Hay-market theatre with some applause: there are a few good scenes in it, but the characters are extravagant, and overcharged.

Mr. BODEN is already known as a writer for the stage; he dramatised Mrs. RADCLIFFE's *Italian* with some little success: he has attempted the same with Mr. LEWIS's *Mont*, and has spoiled it. The play is called *Aurelio and Miranda*; the characters, in his original, are Ambrosio and Matilda.

The poverty of our own dramas continues to prompt our activity in translating: KOTZBUE, one of the most popular dramatists in Germany, has also established his popularity in England. We noticed several of his plays on a former occasion; to the number we are now enabled to add others, none of which will derogate from the celebrity of the author.

Mr. THOMPSON has translated *Ade-laïde of Wulfingen*, a tragedy in four acts, exemplifying the barbarity which prevailed during the thirteenth century; and Miss PLUMPTRE has translated, with much spirit and accuracy, *The Count of Burgundy*. The plot of the former of these plays is complex and horrible in the last degree; on both which accounts, it is not likely to be so favourite a composition in this country as the latter, where the fable is remarkably simple, and where the excellence of the piece consists in delicate delineation of character.

The Reconciliation is the the name of one of Kotzebue's plays, drawn from the catastrophe: two brothers, through the amiable interference of benevolent physician, Dr. Blum, are reconciled to each other, after a law-suit of fifteen years. These domestic stories are those whose interest is most permanent: Kotzebue, therefore, in making them the foundation of his dramas, is erecting a reputation which cannot be short-lived.

Miss Plumptre and Mr. Thompson have both employed themselves in translating, from the original German of the same author, *The Virgin of the Sun*. Here
Kotzebue

Kotzebue has widely deviated from domestic manners. The scene lies in Peru ! the time of action, the era of the Spanish conquest ! Notwithstanding the incidents and characters are so very remote from those which occur in the present times, yet has the author, by the interesting situations in which his chief characters are placed, by a rapid succession of events, and a delineation of undisguised and artless love, contrived to render *The Virgin of the Sun* as generally admired as any of his productions. The translations are both of them executed with spirit, and, from their coincidence with each other, we may add, with fidelity.

The Noble Lie is a counterpart of the *Stranger* : it seems that in Germany, as in England, some squeamish moralists objected to the reconciliation between Mrs. Haller and her husband ; they thought that it would be impossible to place any security in her repentance, and, of course, that the future happiness of the couple would be destroyed. Kotzebue, in the present play, has represented the reconciled pair in the enjoyment of confidence and repose : as the husband, however, perceives that the recollection of her former error disturbs the serenity of his wife's mind, he invents a " noble lie," in order to reduce himself, in her estimation, to her own level. The *Stranger* tries to make his wife believe that he had seduced a peasant girl, and thus endeavours to put himself upon a par with her. This is but a very poor trick ; for, if she be a woman of such feeling and fine understanding as she is represented, far from enjoying a triumph over the degradation of her husband's character, this degradation would inflict additional sorrow on herself. If those who objected to the immorality of the *Stranger* are satisfied with this silly manoeuvre, Kotzebue will have succeeded in his intention : and that is enough for him. Two translations have appeared of this piece.

It is truly astonishing, that, after the detection which has taken place, the author of *Vortigern* should still insist upon its being the production of Shakspeare. This play is published, together with *Henry the Second, an historical Drama, supposed to be written by the Author of Vortigern*. We have no patience to make any comments on such foolish forgeries.

A tragedy, *On the Death of Major André* has been imported from America. Many circumstances attend the melancholy story of Major André, which are so admirably calculated for dramatic effect,

that we were never more disappointed, than in the perusal of this cold and insipid piece : subjoined to it, however, are Major André's satirical poem of *The Cow-Grace*, with the proceedings of the court-martial, and other authentic documents concerning him. These appendices give a value to the pamphlet.

Miss HANNAH BRAND's *Plays and Poems* have that tameness and insipidity, which, in screening them from notice, will secure them from criticism.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

We here find many interesting and very valuable volumes : we shall therefore pay them all the attention which the nature of our article will admit.

Mr. SAMUEL HULL WILCOCKE has translated from the original Dutch, in three octavo volumes, illustrated with maps, the *Voyages to the East Indies, by the late Splinter Stavornius, Esq. Rear-Admiral in the Service of the States General*. These volumes, now become exceedingly interesting from the circumstance that almost all the Dutch settlements in the East have been taken possession of by the English, are curious ; moreover, because of the very scanty knowledge which, from the former commercial jealousy of the Dutch, we possess respecting many of those settlements. We have a curious account of the king of Bantam's household : his majesty's body-guard, and indeed all such servants as are admitted within the palace, are of the female sex ! Captain STAVORINIUS was present at a grand entertainment given by his majesty to the company's servants : behind his chair stood one of his life-guards, armed with a large gold kris, which the continually kept raised on high : two female slaves were seated next to him on the ground, one holding his tobacco-box and betel-box, either of which, when he wanted it, was handed to him wrapped up in a silk handkerchief ; and the other holding in her hand a gold spitting-pot for the occasional accommodation of his majesty ! The translator of this work, which comprises a full and accurate account of all the present and late possessions of the Dutch in India and at the Cape of Good Hope, has executed his task with fidelity and diligence. To those objects of natural history which Stavornius has described, he has supplied the Linnean names, and has illustrated the text with many very valuable and interesting notes.

Captain CROKER's *Travels through several Provinces of Spain and Portugal* afford more entertainment and information, than

than could possibly have been anticipated from a prisoner of war, who was prohibited from entering into either of the provinces, Cadiz or Seville. It was in the year 1780 that Captain Croker, with his regiment, sailed for Jamaica on board the *Morant*, a merchant ship, with sixty or seventy other vessels, escorted by his majesty's ship the *Ramilles*, and was taken, together with nearly the whole convoy, by the combined fleets of France and Spain. The governor of Cadiz, the Condé O'Reilly, would not suffer any of the officers to enter that city: they were conducted to Xeres, and thence to Arcos, a town in the interior of Andalusia, where lodgings were provided for them among the inhabitants, who are represented as particularly hospitable and kind.—Arcos was selected by the Condé as the place of residence for the English, *lest the officers should injure themselves by extravagance*; and Captain Croker says, that the governor showed infinite judgment in his selection, for if any spot in Spain could inculcate temperance, it certainly must be Arcos: here are neither taverns, coffee-houses, nor places of public entertainment of any kind. Beef, says he, is the colour of mahogany, not quite so hard; but as the bullock has nothing to feed on but straw and barley, the meat is incredibly tough. It will not excite surprise that the English were considered as a luxurious people, when Captain Croker tells us that he never saw a Spaniard drink more than a single glass of wine, and that the common beverage of the natives is water, cooled with ice from the Ronda, a lofty range of mountains between Arcos and Gibraltar. The Condé O'Reilly is said to have declared that the English in Andalusia, about one hundred persons, ate more beef, and drank more wine, than the camp at San Roque; and I verily believe, says Captain Croker, it is true!

Captain COLNETT has published a narrative of his *Voyage to the South Atlantic, and round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of extending the Spermæti Whale-Fishery, and other Objects of Commerce*, &c. &c. Captain Colnett, in consequence of a nomination for that purpose by the admiralty, sailed on the 4th of January 1793 in the *Rattler*, a sloop of war of 374 tons burthen, having a crew of 25 persons, men and boys, and a whaling-master, on board. He doubled Cape Horn on the 11th of April, and is of opinion that the beginning of winter, or winter itself, is the best season for passing the Cape. There is an island

to the east of it, Staten-land, where he thinks that a settlement would enable us to carry on the black whale fishery in the highest southern latitudes: he recommends Staten-land as a rendezvous both for men of war and merchant ships. On the 10th of July, spermæti whales were seen in the island La Plata: towards the end of August, in latitude 16° 13', he saw several more, and killed three of them: "These whales were very poor, having scarce blubber enough to float them on the surface of the water; and when *skinned*, that is, deprived of their fat, their carcases sunk like a stone. They yielded altogether but fifteen barrels of oil." Captain C. was disappointed in his expectation of meeting with spermæti whales off the southern parts of California; he fell in with several, and killed four between Cape Dolce and Quito, at which latter place he touched, and found still the huts standing which are mentioned in Ludlinson's voyage. The general rendezvous for these whales he conceives to be off Albemarle isle (one of the Galapagos), where he saw great numbers of them, and killed four. Captain Colnet supposes that they come hither from the coasts of Mexico and Peru, and the gulf of Panama, in, order to calve; and he advises all whalers to cruise between the south-end of Narborough isle and the rock Rondono. Captain Colnet was twenty-two months on his voyage, during which period he lost but one man, and that man by an accident, out of his whole crew, notwithstanding every individual, at one time, was more or less affected with that dreadful disorder, the yellow fever: a circumstance which is in the highest degree presumptive of the captain's care and attention. This work is, in many respects, a valuable publication; and it is with regret we mention that it is disgraced with numerous grammatical inaccuracies. In the journal of a sea-officer we do not look for the precision of a philologist; but inaccuracies, which any literary friend would have corrected, are justly considered by the public as an affront.

Mr. MUNGO PARK, the abstract of whose travels into Africa, printed by the African Association, we mentioned at some length in our last Retrospect, has now published those *Travels* in a single quarto volume. The editor of that abstract, however, made so very judicious a selection from the original minutes of Mr. Park, that but little additional matter is to be found in the present publication. It

is anxiously to be hoped, however, that this circumstance will not prevent those who are enabled to purchase this volume, from contributing their mite towards the encouragement of so sagacious, intrepid, and indefatigable a traveller.

Major TAYLOR has published, in two octavo volumes, *Travels from England to India in the Year 1789, by the Way of Tyrol, Venice, Scameroon, Aleppo, and over the great Desert to Bassora*. Major T. is of the Bombay establishment, and is already known as the author of some useful *Considerations on a more speedy Communication between Great Britain and her Eastern Dependencies*. The present is by no means a scientific work, but will be very useful to travellers who consult it, as affording an account of the expense of travelling, and as giving them various instructions, from which they may derive advantage.

We have accompanied Mr. WARNER in his *Second Walk through Wales* with great pleasure; he retains all his good humour and vivacity; he is equally observant of every thing which is entitled to the observation of an antiquarian, a philosopher, and a naturalist, and is in every respect the same agreeable and communicative companion that he was before.

The honourable Mrs. MURRAY's *Companion and useful Guide to the Beauties of Scotland, to the Lakes of Westmoreland, Cumberland and Lancashire, &c.* is a work, which, in point of utility, convenience, and entertainment, has been surpassed by many others of a similar nature.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

MADAME DE GENLIS, whose fascinating pen has so often been employed in the cause of virtue and morality, has written a novel which has just been translated into English: *Rash Vows, or the Effects of Enthusiasm*. The design of the present work is to show "the dangerous consequences of excessive delicacy and extreme sensibility:" to point out the necessity of governing the passions, and of making our finest feelings, and most amiable affections, subservient to the mandates of reason. There is so much inanity, or, perhaps, mischief, in many of our modern novels, that it is highly grateful when such a one as the present comes before us, which we can recommend to the attention both of mothers and daughters, with confidence of their approbation.

Helen Sinclair has merit: although it affords no striking display of character or variety of incident, yet it has the sterling merit of being favourable to the interests of morality and religion.

MONTHLY MAG. XLVII.

The Castle of St. Donats, evinces its author to be a man of talents and observation: we cannot say that we have much reason to think so of the author of an historical romance, entitled, *The Castle of Beeston*; who in jumbling together fiction and fact, has produced a very motley and inconsistent story.

Mr. SURR has selected for the subject of a novel the story of *George Barnwell*: it is scarcely possible for a writer to do himself much credit in working up these hackneyed stories; whether a celebrated novel is converted into a drama, or a drama into a novel, in either case it is not in the author's power to excite his reader's interest and attention by the charm of novelty. Mr. Surr seems capable of writing an original story, and we should, in all probability, read it with pleasure.

Norman Banditti, or the Fortress of Constance, by FELIX ELLIE, is a tale in which there is too much reason to believe that the author has delineated the sorrows of his own life: it displays taste, genius, and talents, and warmly excites the affections.

Mrs. HANWAY's *Ellinor, or the World as it goes*, is, on the whole, a respectable production; the style is easy, though somewhat elaborate, and the narrative is simple but not destitute of incident.

Mr. CHARLES LAMB's *Tale of Rosamond Gray and old blind Margaret* is one of those tender and pathetic stories which insinuate themselves into the most obdurate bosom, and for the moment excite its reluctant sensibility: it evinces a most pious and benevolent disposition, and if put into the hands of children, whom it will certainly delight, it cannot but be attended with advantage.

Mrs. ROBINSON's *False Friend*, as a novel, has most of the faults which belong to her *Walsingham*: the characters are extravagant, the incidents crowded and perplexing, and the style diffuse: as a domestic story, in which the author tells the tale of her own woes, it excites our sincerest sympathy.

Mr. D'ISRAELI, whose satirical novel, *Faurien*, deservedly gained him the reputation of a lively and acute writer, has lately published a volume of *Romances*; they display a rich and luxuriant imagination; and the only fault we have to find with them is the style in which they are written. There are many grammatical errors, but these do not half so much disgust us, as the affected and pedantic phrases which occur in almost every page: we had much rather see Mr. D'Israeli in a plain genre.

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drab-coloured coat, than decked ridiculously in a holiday suit all bespangled with silver, and befringed with gold-lace.

We cannot speak in terms sufficiently indignant and contemptuous of Mr. WALKER's *Vagabond*: this piece of folly, malevolence, and buffoonery, is a professed attack upon what is called the system of *new philosophy*. Mr. Walker, armed cap-a-pie, enters the field to destroy the doctrines of "political justice:" it would be uncandid to suppose that he had never read the work which excites his wrath; but it is certainly most true, that he does not understand it. Not satisfied with exposing his ignorance, however, by an indiscriminate attack upon those doctrines which are common to "political justice," and to every system of morality which we have yet seen or heard of, namely, the absurdity and criminality of duelling, the doctrine of universal sincerity, &c. Mr. Walker descends to characterise the advocate of the modern philosophy as an atheist, a highwayman, an assassin, and every thing that can be conceived bad. To complete the whole, he has made his work infamous by some allusions to Mrs. Godwin, of the most indelicate and brutal kind.

The Victim of Prejudice is a novel in two volumes, by the author of Emma Courteney: it is a pathetic and instructive story, displaying its author's strong natural powers, and an unrestricted freedom of thinking, which to some timid spirits may give displeasure. We confess that with us Miss HAYS is a favourite author, although, in the present volumes, if we had time and room, we could point out several parts which are objectionable.

The powers of KOTZEBUE are not confined to the drama: in our last Retrospect we noticed a novel of this author, and since that time the translation of another has appeared, *The constant Lover, or William and Jeannette*: it abounds with the most exquisite touches of tenderness and delicacy, and is, in short, worthy of the pen of Kotzebue. To these volumes is prefixed an account of the literary life of the author.

St. Julien is a translation from the German of AUGUSTIN LA FONTAINE: it evinces the author to be a man of ability, and is, in many respects, interesting. There is an affectation of sentiment, however, which disgusts us.

The Natural Son has been translated from the French of DIDEROT; and the translator has taken, what appears to us, the very unwarrantable liberty of making

material alterations from the original. As is generally the case, he has altered for the worse.

A spirited and correct translation, by Mr. KENDALL, has appeared of ST. PIERRE's very beautiful little tale, *The Indian Cottage*.

Margarita, a novel in four volumes, has in it a great many romantic and mysterious incidents: it has not, however, those extravagancies and absurdities which often fill the pages of such works; and if the author of the present had been content with two volumes instead of four, his novel would have been better than it is.

A translation has appeared from the French, of *Letters written from Lausanne*; they are elegant and interesting in a high degree: in the second volume particularly, there are some instances of affection which sink deep into the heart.

The first volume of *Canterbury Tales* was written by Miss HARRIET LEE; a second has since appeared, the production of Miss SOPHIA LEE. The story of the two Emilys occupies the whole of this volume, and does credit to the taste and talents of the fair author. Should this joint work be prosecuted, Miss S. Lee may perhaps pay more attention to correctness and simplicity in her language: that of the present volume is too florid.

Mr. MOSER, in an oriental romance, entitled, *The Hermit of Caucasus*, pursues the same object which has given value to his former productions, namely, the inculcation of moral principles. The present work enforces the importance and necessity of a firm reliance on the wisdom and goodness of Providence.

The Libertine has more of the romance in it than of the novel: it abounds with the most horrible of horrors. The author, however, has a fertile imagination, and gives evident proofs of a capability to write something which may do him more credit.

Mrs. WEST's *Tale of the Times* is an attack upon the new philosophism. The author of this novel has already distinguished herself as a writer; and the present work will by no means injure the reputation which she has acquired.

Sketches of Modern Life; or Man as he ought to be, is superior to the ordinary run of novels: the object of the author is to expose the evils of illegitimacy, which he does with success.

We have seen a great number of novels which are not worth the trouble of enumeration: our readers must be content with the titles of a few more. Mr.

YOUNG

YOUNG's *Rosemount Castle*, Miss HUNTER's *Ella, or He's always in the Way*; *The Heir of Montague*; Miss PORTER's *Osavia* has some tolerable verses in it. *The Aristocrat* is a ranting political novel; *The Confessions of a Beauty*, from the French; and *Gomer and Eleonora*, translated from a Spanish manuscript, are both of them highly immoral and indecent.

EDUCATION.

Miss MARIA EDGEWORTH is already known as the author of some very sensible *Letters to Literary Ladies*, and *The Parent's Assistant*: she has now, in conjunction with her father, Mr. RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, published, in two quarto volumes, a system of *Practical Education*. It is obviously incompatible with our plan to afford our readers any thing like a sketch of this system, which has nothing in it visionary and theoretic, but, on the contrary, which has for its foundation a series of experiments made during the course of twenty years: we can only say, in general terms, that the present is one of the most liberal, scientific, and practical plans of education that ever came under our notice; and we hold that person to be utterly inexcusable, who shall undertake the conduct and education of youth without making himself acquainted with these volumes. In speaking with this unreserved commendation of Miss Edgeworth's performance, however, it must not be understood that we assent individually to every principle and opinion laid down in it: we do not by any means; there are several against which objections may be fairly urged, and there are some from which we entirely dissent. *Verum ubi plura nitent, baud ego paucis offendar maculis*. The chapter on *Servants* strikes us as being by far the most exceptional of any in the work: Miss E. trembling that all the care and instruction which she bestows in order to rear up her children with strict religious notions of honour, integrity, and truth, should be counteracted by their communication with a set of persons in whose breasts these notions, these delicate sensibilities, are not very solicitously cultivated, proposes, not that cautious and restricted intercourse which, indeed, we all of us acknowledge to be necessary between servants and children, but she proposes a *total separation* between the two, as being the only certain way of avoiding contamination. What! are not children sufficiently quick in discerning and in exercising their superiority over servants without any assistance on our parts? And are not servants sufficiently sensible of

their inferior stations in life, without any ungenerous mementos from us? Must we bow them down still nearer to the earth, and from the characters of servants reduce them to that of slaves? What evils can arise from the intercourse, we do not say the familiarity, between servants and children, in any degree comparable to those which must obviously and almost inevitably result from such a supercilious lesson of aristocracy as this is? May we be allowed to transcribe a passage from Mr. Godwin's *Enquirer*? it is admirably adapted to the present question: "We are afraid of the improper lessons which our children should learn from our servants; what sort of lesson is it that we teach them, when we hold to them such language as this? It is a lesson of the most insufferable insolence and magisterial aristocracy, that it is possible for any language to convey. We teach them, that they are themselves a precious species of creatures, that must not be touched too rudely, and that they are fenced round and defended from the common accidents of nature. We show them other human creatures, upon whose forehead the system of the universe has written the appellation of man, whose limbs outwardly seem to be formed in the same mould, but upon whom we think proper to fix a brand, and attach a label with this inscription, *Come not near me!* In the exuberance of our humanity, perhaps, we inform our children, that these creatures are to be tenderly treated, that we must neither scratch nor bite them, and that; poisonous and degraded as they are, we must rather soothe than aggravate their calamity. We may shake our heads in arrogant compassion of their lot; but we must think of them as of the puppy-dog in the hall, who is not to be touched, because he has got the mange." Whatever faults, however, there may be in Miss Edgeworth's system, there are so many excellencies in it, that, we repeat, no one who undertakes the education of youth should be unacquainted with its general principles.

Miss HANNAH MORE's *Strictures on the modern System of female Education*, is a work written with great powers of language, and abounding in admirable remarks on the vitiated manners and sentiments of the times, especially among those of higher ranks, to whom it is peculiarly addressed. That the females in this class require a mistress of the severe and rigorous cast of the lady who here takes them in hand, we are not disposed to deny. To humble their vanity by ridicule, and break their

their spirits to submission by austerity of principle, may be a very useful task. We hope, however, there are many other females who may be entrusted to form their characters by reason and knowledge without the use of so tight a curb. It is proper to observe, that the foundation and essence of Miss H. M.'s ideas of female excellence, and the test by which she tries every practice adopted in modern education, is the Christian religion as laid down in the articles of the church of England, out of the pale of which she seems to think that no genuine virtue can possibly subsist.

MR. GILLET'S *Pleasures of Reason, or the hundred Thoughts of a sensible young Lady, in French and English*, is a collection of aphorisms, containing many truths important to be impressed on the young mind.

A new *Introduction to Geography, in a Series of Lessons for Youth*, is just published, which is one of the best elementary treatises that we remember to have seen.

Mrs. ANN MURRAY has written *A Sequel to Mentor, &c.* In this work are introduced lectures on astronomy and natural philosophy. When the author tells us, that her volume is principally intended to enlarge the ideas, and inspire just conceptions of the Deity from contemplation of the general system of the universe, we are afraid that it is not in our power to applaud the execution as we do the intention: indeed there is so much obscurity, inaccuracy, and affected language in this work, that it is far from being calculated for the instruction and improvement of children.

The Reader or Reciter, is a little work, by the assistance of which a person may, in some measure, teach himself what tones and pauses are proper in the reading or recitation of English prose: a few instructions are added for reading plays, "on a plan never before attempted."

MR. BRIDEL'S *Introduction to English Grammar* is a very useful and judicious publication; it is intended, and seems well adapted to answer the intention, to assist young persons in the study of other languages, and to remove many of the difficulties which impede their progress in learning.

Mrs. LOVECHILD'S *Infant's Friend* is a little work in two volumes, which the instructor may use with advantage: her *Parling Lessons for young Children* also will be found particularly useful in facilitating the acquisition of a knowledge of the principles of grammar.

Dr. MAJOR'S *British Nepos, or Youth's Biographical Mirror: being select Lives of illustrious Britons who have been distinguished by their Virtues, Talents, &c.* is a well planned work, purposely written for the use of schools, where it cannot fail to become popular.

Mrs. PILKINGTON, whose indefatigable pen has produced many useful works for children, has published two tales, calculated to improve the mind and morals of youth, *Henry, or the Foundling*, and *The prejudiced Parent, or the virtuous Daughter*.

A second edition has appeared, 'revised and considerably enlarged,' of *A Dictionary of Quotations in most frequent Use, &c.*

The Sparrow is an amusing little book, by the author of *Keeper's Travels*; the object is to discourage children from teasing and ill-treating animals.

MR. COLLARD'S *Praxis of Logic* is a very useful work, and displays a great deal of acuteness and discrimination: it ought not, indeed, by any means to supersede the study of Watts or Dugan; but it is well worth being placed on the same shelf with them.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S *Elements of the Latin Tongue* may be usefully put into the hands of young students: all the rules are in English.

We are now come to the last division of our Retrospect; and we cannot more properly arrange, than under the head of

MISCELLANIES,

The Works of the late John Maclaurin, Esquire, of Dregburn. Lord Dregburn was the eldest son of Colin Maclaurin, the celebrated mathematician: he was left by his father in very moderate circumstances, and betook himself to the law, in which profession he rose, till in 1788 he took his seat as senator of the college of justice. A considerable portion of these volumes, as would naturally be expected, is occupied in juridical subjects: it may perhaps excite surprise, that a grave senator should amuse himself with writing verses: his Lordship, however, found a precedent in chief justice Blackstone; and such an authority may be followed without danger. In what degree of eminence Lord Dregburn stands as a lawyer, we acknowledge our incompetence to judge; as a poet, we may venture to hope that his reputation will not be lasting: poetry, however, was his amusement, and does not seem to have been his study; his pretensions are humble, and we have no right to claim from a man more than he professes. In one very important respect the character of Lord Dregburn

Dreghorn stands high in our estimation, namely, as a lover of liberty, as a man who acted on independent principles himself, and was zealous for the independence of others. We have already extended this article to an unusual length, or we should have stated somewhat more at large the contents of these volumes; we must satisfy ourselves with saying, that the topics which are discussed are various, and most of them interesting.

The name of Dr. FERRIAR is well known: in the Manchester Philosophical Transactions Dr. F. wrote a few *Remarks on Sterne*, which, since the publication of those volumes, he has so much enlarged as, with the assistance of a few other essays, to have formed sufficient materials for a volume. We cannot but acknowledge that we have been so much delighted with the beauties and whimsicalities of Sterne, that, when we first read Dr. Ferriar's Remarks, we scarcely felt disposed to thank him for lowering in our estimation a writer whom we regarded with the partiality of an old and familiar friend. It was time, however, that the daw should be stripped of his borrowed plumes; and Dr. Ferriar is unquestionably entitled to much praise for the pains he has taken in restoring the feathers to their several owners. Dr. F. conceives, that the ludicrous writings of Sterne may be traced to his early acquaintance with the French writers who flourished under the last princes of the race of Valois, and the first of Bourbon; "it may even be suspected, that by the influence of these writers, he was drawn aside," says Dr. F. "from his natural bias to the pathetic; for in the serious parts of his work, he seems to have depended on his own force, and to have found in his own mind whatever he wished to produce: but in the ludicrous he is generally a copyist, and sometimes follows his original so closely, that he forgets the changes of manners which gave an appearance of extravagance to what was once correct ridicule." Those who have not read Dr. Ferriar's very ingenious work, will be surprised to hear that he has detected Sterne in pilfering from the following, among other authors: Bersalde, D'Aubigné, Boucher, Bruscamille, Scarron, Rabelais, Burton, Bacon, Blount, Montaigne, Bishop Hall, Donne, Swift, Burnet, &c. &c.

In our last Retrospect we noticed with satisfaction a work in vindication of the rights of woman: two publications have lately come before us on the same subject: *Alcum* is a transatlantic production; we

know not the author, but he enforces his argument with great acuteness and ingenuity.

Miss RANDALL's *Letter to the Women of England on the Injustice of mental Subordination*, displays a strong understanding, but displays also too much the spirit of an Amazon to please us.

An author who signs himself 'A Friend of Truth,' has published *An Investigation into our present received Chronology, wherein it is proposed clearly to point out and prove several essential Errors, of very considerable Magnitude, contained in the Period of Time comprehended between the Birth of Abram and the Birth of Christ; the whole indisputably proved from Scripture*. We are not competent to give an opinion of this work; but it is curious to remark, how the author rises in his demands of confidence: his title-page begins with telling us, that in the investigation which follows, it is *proposed* to point out several essential errors, &c.: it ends with telling us, that the whole is *indisputably proved* from scripture.

An eye-witness, who has lived many years in the chief kingdoms of the Abyssine empire, has given us *A short Relation of the River Nile: of its Source and Current: of its overflowing the Campagnes of Egypt till it runs into the Mediterranean: and of other Curiosities*. This relation was first published by the royal society in the year 1688, having been translated from the Portuguese language by Sir Peter Wyche: nothing can be more seasonable than the present republication of this very interesting little work.

An authentic Narrative of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, from its sailing from Gibraltar to the Conclusion of the glorious Battle of the Nile, has been drawn up from the minutes of an officer of rank in the squadron, and presented to the public.

Mr. JOHN WILSON has published a very useful and comprehensive work, entitled, *Tables for accurately ascertaining, by Weight and Measure, the Strength of spirituous Liquors, from 30° to 85° of Temperature: with an Introduction, describing the Principles of the Tables, by a Variety of Examples*. The author has taken for the foundation of his work the tables contained in the 82d volume of the Philosophical Transactions, to which he has made material improvements: he has also given large extracts from Sir Charles Blagden's Reports, which accompany those tables in the 80th and 82d volume of that work.

Mr. CONDER has formed *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last 20 Years, from the Farthing to the Penny Size*. This work, which will undoubtedly be useful to future historians, is introduced by a very sensible preface, written by the late James Wright, Esq; of Dundee, who remarks, that if, from the two thousand varieties which are described in it, a large deduction be made of those which are contemptible in point of workmanship or design, or both, one third probably will remain, which the judicious medallist will not think unworthy of his attention: these he arranges under six heads; namely, views of remarkable buildings; representations of great commercial and public works; striking emblems of the industry and genius of the country; portraits of illustrious

men; historical events and characteristics of political parties; and, lastly, representations of animals, landscapes, &c. Mr. W. suggests the formation of a "Medallic Society of Britain," and urges in its favour, that such a society may afford honourable patronage to poor and industrious artists, who, by rendering permanent the most important characteristics of the present age, are preparing instruction and delight for the ages which succeed.

We cannot more properly conclude a Retrospect of Literature, than with announcing, that the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund has published, "An Account of the Institution;" from which it appears that its resources are flourishing; that it is conducted with great judgment and impartiality; and that it fully answers the benevolent purposes for which it was established.

Retrospect of French Literature.

HISTORY.

HISTOIRE SECRETE, &c. Secret History of the French Revolution, from the Convocation of the Notables to the Capitulation of Malta, the Cessation of the Conferences at Seltz, &c. by FRANCIS PAGÈS, three volumes 8vo. The third volume of this work, which has just appeared, contains, among other interesting matter, a detail of the campaigns of BUONAPARTE in Italy, the campaigns in Switzerland and Germany, a geographical sketch of the French republic, including the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, the new denomination of weights and measures, all the treaties of peace concluded since the revolution, &c. &c.

Annales Maritimes et Coloniales, &c. Maritime and Colonial Annals, containing Discussions concerning the Navy, Navigation, Construction of Ships, &c. Voyages into Asia, Africa, and America; memorable Actions of French Seamen; Laws and Decrees relative to maritime and colonial Administration; Analyses of new Works on these Topics; List of Prizes, &c. A leading object of this work is to regenerate and render flourishing the French navy; for which purpose the author dwells upon its importance, and has collected many instances, to prove that the French sailors are not inferior in courage to the English. They seem, however, little disposed to put their equality to the proof.

Campagnes, &c. Campaigns of the French during the Revolution; by A. LI-

GER, vol. ii. 8vo. This volume contains the military events of 1793, the campaigns of Dumourier and Custines, &c.

Essai sur l'Histoire, &c. de Sardaigne. Essay on the geographical, political, and natural History of the Kingdom of Sardinia; by DOMINIC ALBERT AZUNI. The author of this work, who is a native of Sardinia, has furnished the public with an interesting detail of the most remarkable circumstances relative to this island, which appeared to be almost forgotten in the modern descriptions of Europe. He points out many defects in its administration, which have impeded the prosperity to which its natural advantages might raise it, and shows himself equally a good patriot, and an accurate and well-informed observer.

Mémoires Politiques et Militaires, &c. Political and military Memoirs relative to the secret History of the French Revolution, taken from the MSS. of various Generals, Commanders of Places, Spies and secret Agents, as well in France as abroad; 2 vols. 8vo. This is an amusing collection; but many of the facts related are of equivocal authority.

Annales de la République Française, &c. Annals of the French Republic from the Establishment of the Constitution of the Year 3; containing its civil, political, military, maritime, colonial, commercial, literary, scientific, &c. Annals, with the Memorials, Notes, Messages, Proclamations, Treaties, &c. &c. proper for the fundamental Knowledge of each Object; 6 large vols. 8vo. This work, when finished

finished, is meant to be the most complete and authentic repository of facts extant, for the important period indicated; and is intended to serve in France the purpose of the *Annual Registers* in England.

Tableau Historique, &c. An historical, literary, and political View of the sixth Year of the French Republic, &c. &c. by A. M. CECILE; 8vo. This is another imitation of the English *Annual Registers*.

Correspondance Secrète de Charette, &c. Secret Correspondence of Charette, Stoflet, Puissaye, Cormatin, d'Antichamp, Bernier, Trotté, Scepeaux, Botherel, the Pretender, Artois, their Ministers and Agents, and other Vendéans, Chouans, and Emigrants, &c. &c.; 2 vols. 8vo. with the portrait of Charette. This is an authentic collection of pieces relative to that interesting part of French revolutionary history, the war in La Vendée.

Histoire de Pierre III. &c. History of Peter III. Emperor of Russia, printed from a Manuscript found among the Papers of Montmorin, &c. with important Additions and Explanations; followed by a secret History of the Amours and principal Lovers of Catharine II. by the Author of the *Life of Frederic II. King of Prussia*; 3 vols. 8vo. This work takes a much larger scope than its title promises, and may be considered as the history, public and private, of the Russian court, from the reign of Elizabeth to the close of that of Catherine II.; indeed many of the materials accumulated relate to a much earlier period. The proper history of Peter III. makes a small part of the three volumes, and the chief personage of the whole is Catharine, whom the author calls the "Agrippina of Anhalt." The pieces, of which this miscellany is composed, are of various value and authority: but the quantity of amusement and information afforded is very considerable; and the publication is an interesting addition to the memoirs which have already appeared, concerning the latter affairs of Russia and its sovereigns.

Mémoires Historiques et Philosophiques sur Pie VI. &c. Historical and philosophical Memoirs of Pius VI. and his Pontificate, to his Retreat into Tuscany; in which are given curious Details concerning his private Life, his Quarrels with the different Powers of Europe, the Causes which have produced the Overthrow of the papal Throne, and the Revolution of Rome; drawn from the most authentic Sources, with a Portrait of Pius VI. and a Map of the Pontine Marshes; 2 vols. 8vo. A deposed

and annihilated pope was too tempting a subject for the compilers of anecdotes and memoirs, to be suffered to sink quietly in his grave, before his life was exhibited to the public curiosity. The anonymous author of these volumes seems to have performed the task of show-master with tolerable skill; and, by the help of documents, some known, some secret, has made out an interesting compilation of matter, correspondent to his title-page.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mémoires d'Hippolyte Clairon, &c. Memoirs of Hippolyta Clairon, and Reflexions on the dramatic Art, published by herself; 8vo. The heroine of these memoirs, one of the most celebrated actresses her country has produced, has painted her own character, and the events of her life, with much frankness, and in a very interesting manner; and the observations and instructions she has given relative to an art in which she so greatly excelled, cannot but be thought highly valuable to all engaged in the same profession. Some curious anecdotes of distinguished persons are introduced; but it will be thought extraordinary at the present day, that a woman of great strength of mind, and superior understanding, should fancy herself to have been haunted, for more than two years, by the apparition of a former lover.

Eloge de Poissonier. Eulogy of Peter-Isaac Poissonier, pronounced at the public Sitting of the Medical Society, by Citizen SUE. This piece contains several anecdotes of Poissonier during his residence at Petersburg, and notices of some of his works, which are not to be met with in Lalande's *éloge*.

ANTIQUITIES.

Antiquités Nationales, &c. National Antiquities, or a Collection of Monuments relative to the general and particular History of the French Empire; by AUBIN-LOUIS MILLIN, Conservator of the Museum of Antiquities in the National Library, &c. This is the fifth volume of a great work, which, from various causes, has been suspended since the year 1792. We may observe, that the resumption of these costly publications is a certain proof that security and prosperity begin to revive in France, though the return of peace alone can render them durable.

Diplomata, Chartæ, Epistolæ, &c. Diplomas, Charters, Letters, and other Documents relative to the Affairs of France, extracted from the Archives and Libraries of the Kingdom, and of foreign Countries, by the Labours of many learned

men, particularly the Congregation of St. Maur. Published, and illustrated with Notes, by L. G. O. FEUDRIX DE BREQUINY, and P. J. G. LA PORTE DU THEIL; 3 vols. folio. This great work was printed in 1791, but prevented from publication by the circumstances of the times. Its present appearance affords another proof of the resumption of the usual studies in France, of which national history and antiquities always formed a distinguished part.

Recherches sur les Origines Celtiques. Inquiries concerning Celtic Antiquities, particularly those of Bugey, considered as the Cradle of the Celtic Delta; by P. J. J. BACON-TACON; 2 vols. 8vo. with ten engravings. This work is the fruit of elaborate research, and supports the patriarchal antiquity of the Celts of Bugey, by the strongest evidence, historical and literary.

GEOGRAPHY.

Recherches, &c. Inquiries concerning the systematic and positive Geography of the Ancients, to serve as a Basis for the History of ancient Geography; by P. P. J. GÖPELIN, of the National Institute; 2 vols. 4to. with eighteen maps. This author, already advantageously known by his *Geography of the Ancients analysed*, has, in this work, maintained and augmented the idea formed of his learning and talents.

Dictionnaire Universel, &c. Universal Dictionary of commercial Geography; by J. PEUCHET; vol. i. 4to. This is the commencement of a very extensive and valuable work, which may be regarded as the history of the progress of wealth and industry among all nations, ancient and modern. It is the result of thirty years' labour, and will do honour to the nation when finished.

Nouvelle Géographie Universelle, &c. New Universal Geography, translated from the English of W. Guthrie; by C. NOEL, Ex-Ambassador to the Batavian Republic; 5 vols. 8vo. The great and valuable additions made to the English work, amounting to a third of the whole bulk, and comprehending all the modern discoveries, with numerous corrections and improvements, entitle this translation to be regarded almost as an original performance.

POLITICS AND COMMERCE.

Traité de l'Esprit Public, &c. A Treatise on the Spirit of Society; by DIEUDONNÉ THIBAUT; 8vo. It is the purpose of the philanthropic author of this work to point out the means of remedying the evils of mankind, by me-

liorating governments and political institutions.

L'Inde en rapport avec l'Europe, &c. India with relation to Europe; by ANQUETIL DUPERRON, of the late Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; 2 vols. 8vo. This well known author writes from the experience of more than twenty years' residence in India, whence his observations on the manners, legislation, arts, manufactures, commerce, &c. of the natives well deserve attention. The great purpose of his work is to point out the means of restoring the influence of the French in India, and balancing that of the English. He is a decided friend to the re-establishment of an exclusive French India-company with sovereign authority.

Système Universel, &c. Universal System of the Principles of Maritime Law in Europe; by D. A. AZUNI; translated from the Italian, with the Additions of the same Author; by J. M. DIGEON; 2 vols. 8vo. This may be regarded as a classical work on the subject.

Du Crédit Public, &c. On public and private Credit, the Means of defraying the Expence of all Services, and of effecting Reforms in the different Branches of public Economy; by A. SABATIER; 4to. The ideas contained in this pamphlet afford highly useful subjects of meditation to all persons concerned in the management of public affairs.

Constitution de la République Fr. Constitution of the French Republic, with the Laws relating to it, preceded and followed by chronological and alphabetical Tables; by CIZIENS CAMBACERES and OUDOT; 5 vols. 12mo. A copious collection of important matter.

Essai sur les Contributions, &c. An Essay on the Contributions proposed in France for the year 7, on those actually existing in England, and on public Credit; by LECOULTEAUX, Member of the Council of Ancients; 12mo. This work is characterised by luminous views, sound sense, and pure patriotism. He endeavours to prove, that, in the present state of things, taxes upon objects of luxury would only prevent the circulation of specie, and finally fall upon the laborious classes; and that taxes upon necessaries, judiciously imposed, are greatly preferable.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Voyages de la Perse, &c. Travels from Persia to India, and from Bengal to Persia, translated from the Persian and English, with a Summary of the Revolutions of Persia, an historical Memoir on Persopolis,

Persepolis, and notes; by L. LANGLES; 2 vols. 16to. These volumes form part of a collection. They contain a journey from India to Mecca by Abdoul Kerym, favourite of Nadir-Shah, translated from the English; a journey from Persia to India, in the years 1442, 3, and 4; by Abd Ul-rizaq, ambassador from Shah Rokh to the king of Bisnagor, extracted from a Persian manuscript; and a journey from Bengal to Shiraz, in 1787 and 8; by W. FRANKLIN; translated from the English.

Voyage du ci-devant Duc du Chatelet en Portugal, &c. Travels of the late Duke du Chatelet in Portugal, published from his MS. and augmented with notes by J. F. BOURGOING; 2 vols. 8vo. This work contains many curious details on the soil and productions of Portugal, the manners of its people, its agriculture, commerce, colonies, &c. the earthquake of Lisbon, the ministry of Pombal, and other interesting topics, which render it the best account probably extant of this kingdom.

Tableau de Cayenne, &c. A View of Cayenne, or French Guiana containing exact Account of its Climate, Productions, native People, &c. together with nautical Observations made by the Author; 8vo. The writer of this work is a military officer, and man of letters, who has made three voyages to Guiana, employed by government to collect every information respecting this valuable colony that could be of use. He appears to have been well fitted for the task; and his observations, which are detailed with simplicity, may be relied on for their truth and accuracy.

Voyage pittoresque de la France, &c. Pittoresque Tour through France, with a Description of its Departments. This grand national work, published in numbers, each containing six plates, with their explanations, is now arrived at the 78th number.

Le Prisonnier en Espagne, &c. The Prisoner in Spain, with a philosophical and sentimental Survey of the Provinces of Catalonia and Grenada; by N. MASSEIAS; 18vo. This little work, written in the style of Sterne and Mercier, describes, with much vivacity and nature, the manners of the Spanish nation, the places visited by the author, and his own sensations at every scene.

Voyages et Aventures des Emigrés, &c. Travels and Adventures of the French Emigrants in Volhynia, the Government of Archangel, Siberia, Samoiëdia, Kamtskatka, the Canary Islands, Majorca, Minorca, Canada, &c.; 2 vols. 8vo. In this work are contained descriptions of all the

countries above mentioned, with the manners and customs of their inhabitants, observations on the Polish revolution, the articles of treaties, by which different powers engaged to expel the French emigrants, with the names of many emigrants who have undergone remarkable fortune.

Voyage à Bourdeaux, &c. Journey to Bourdeaux, and in *les Landes*, in which are described the Manners and Customs of the Country; 8vo.

Voyage dans l'Interieur de la Chine, &c. Travels into the interior of China and Tartary, by Lord MACARTNEY, &c. &c. Translated from the English of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, by J. CASTERA. Second edition; 5 vols. 8vo. The fifth volume of this new edition contains a new preface, an abridgment of the history of China, and of the life of the emperor Tchien-Long, Hütnner's travels into China and Tartary, translated from the German, and thirty-two new plates, designed in London. Several new notes to the whole work are added.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMY.

L'Art du Taupier, &c. The Art of the Mole-catcher, according to the Methods of Citizen AUBIGNAC; by Citizen DRALET; with figures. In this pamphlet the natural history of the mole is given, with the principles of the art of destroying this destructive little quadruped, in a very curious and precise detail.

Description Topographique, &c. A topographical Description of the ci-devant District of Boulogne-sur-mer, the State of its Agriculture, and Means of ameliorating it; by HENRY and DELPORTE; 8vo. This very useful undertaking is executed in a manner highly creditable to the authors.

Météorologie des Cultivateurs, &c. Meteorology for the Use of Agriculturists; by Citizen D. C. 12mo. This small work contains an account of meteorological instruments, the manner of employing them, and the use that may be made of them by farmers; also signs of the weather, drawn from natural phenomena; concluding with advice respecting health.

Compte rendu, &c. Account delivered to the Society of Agriculture at Paris of its Labours concluded, commenced, and projected, from its Institution in 1788, to the 30th of September, 1793, with the Application of its Funds during that Period; by J. L. LEFEBRE, its Agent-general; 7 vols. 8vo.

Traité sur les Bêtes à Laine, &c. Treatise on Spanish Sheep, their Rearing, Journeys, Shearing, Washing, and the Wool-trade, &c.; by the C. P. LASTERIE; 4 B

8vo. This appears to be a very complete and faithful account of an important matter in rural economy. The writer has derived much of his knowledge from enquiry upon the spot.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Flora Atlantica, &c. The Flora of Mount Atlas; by DESFONTAINES; fol. Of this magnificent and very valuable work, the first volume is now finished.

Méthode analytique des Fossils, &c. An analytic Arrangement of Fossils, founded on their external Characters; by H. STRUVE; 8vo. This work, built upon the principles of Werner, is a very useful introduction to mineralogy, according to the system adopted.

Lettre sur l'Histoire Physique de la Terre, &c. A Letter on the Physical History of the Earth, addressed to Professor BLUMENBACH, containing new geological and historical Proofs of the Mission of Moses; by A. DELUC, Citizen of Geneva, &c. &c. Professor of Geology in the University of Göttingen; 8vo. A discourse is prefixed relative to the universal principle of moral obligation. The author's geological observations are interesting, and some of them new; and he does ample justice to the discoveries of Saussure, Dolomieu, and other late writers on the subject. This publication is well worthy of the high character he has acquired as a philosophical observer.

Collection Complete, &c. A complete Collection of all the Parts hitherto finished of the *Mineralogic Atlas of France*; published by A. G. MONNET, Inspector of the Mines; 1 vol. 4to. This is another of the grand national designs now carrying on in France, in the midst of so many political difficulties, which should serve as a model and stimulus to all other civilized nations.

Histoire Naturelle abrégée du Ciel, &c. Abridgment of the Natural History of the Heavens, the Air, and the Earth, or Notions on general Physics; by PHILIBERT; 8vo. Though this is only a sketch of the subject, it is drawn up with skill and intelligence, and contains all the fundamental information that is wanted by readers in general.

Plantarum Succulentarum Historia; or, a History of Succulent Plants; by A. P. DECANOLLE, with coloured Plates; folio. This work is to appear in numbers of six plates each, with explanations, containing a physiological, botanical, and economical account of the subjects.

Histoire Naturelle de la Montagne de St. Pierre, &c. Natural History of the Mountain of St. Peter at Maastricht, with a to-

pographical Chart of the Country, and fifty-four Plates, engraved by the best Artists; by B. FAUJAS-ST.-FOND; large 4to. The mountain of St. Peter, famous for its fossils, has furnished a very interesting and curious work, the fruit of much labour and attention, which the name of the author will, doubtless, recommend to the notice of mineralogists. The work appears in numbers, but the whole is entirely finished.

CHEMISTRY.

Cours Elementaire, &c. An Elementary Course of Chemistry, theoretical and practical, according to the new Nomenclature, in which are given most of the useful and agreeable Processes belonging to this Science; by Citizen ALYON; 2 vols. 8vo. This is an excellent work of the kind, not only for students, but for practised chemists, on account of its processes, and a number of particular preparations, not before made public.

Manuel d'un Cours de Chimie, &c. Manuel of a Course of Chemistry, or a Series of Experiments and Demonstrations, which should compose a complete Course on this Science; by E. J. B. BOUILLON LAGRANGE, Professor in the Central Schools of Paris, and the School of Pharmacy; 2 vols. 8vo. The plan of this work is that lately adopted by Fourcroy. It is accompanied with the new signs or marks adopted by the French chemists, and with plates representing the apparatus of different operations. Many new experiments are described; and, on the whole, this manual may rank with the most useful elementary works.

Annales de Chimie. Annals of Chemistry; by GUYTON, MORVEAU, MONGE, &c. Of this very useful work, the 27th volume has appeared, containing several curious articles.

Opuscules Chimiques, &c. Chemical Tracts of Peter Bayen; 2 vols. 8vo. This collection of the works of a late very eminent chemist is made by PARMETIER and MALATRET.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Néographie Philosophique, &c. Philosophical Nosography, or the Analytic Method applied to Medicine, by P. H. PRINEL, Prof. of Medicine at Paris. 2 vols. 8vo. In this work a new classification of diseases is attempted, free from the theoretical deductions of other systematists, and grounded upon distinctions discovered by analysis. Thus fevers are arranged under six orders, bearing the names of *Angiotonic*, in which an irritation subsists in the coats of the blood-vessels; *Meningo-gastric*, the seat of which is in the coats of the stomach

Stomach and duodenum; *Adeno-meningic*, in which there is an irritation of the mucous membranes of cavities; *Adynamic*, in which the muscular fibres are affected with atony; *Ataxic*, in which the nervous system is directly attacked; and *Adeno-nervous*, in which the nerves and glands are subjected to the influence of a deleterious contagion. Probably few readers will discover more simplicity or less hypothesis in this classification than in the more usual ones.

L'Ami des Orphelins, &c. The Orphan's Friend, or Nurse's Manual, by J. M. LAMBIN, 8vo. An useful family work on the rearing of children.

Traité des Maladies des Voies Urinaires, &c. A Treatise on the Diseases of the Urinary Passages, by P. J. DESAULT. This work is extracted from Desault's Journal, with the addition of many new cases and observations.

Medicine preservative et curative, &c. A Treatise on preservative and curative Medicine, general and particular, for the Use of young Practitioners, and Persons careful of their Health; by M. F. ROUGNON; 2 vols, 8vo. This is a plain practical work, the result of experience, particularly valuable for the means it points out of preservation from each particular disease.

Discours sur la Douleur, &c. A Discourse on Pain, by MARK ANTONY PETIT, M.D. 8vo. In this piece the external and internal causes of pain, its effects on the solids and fluids, the nature of irritability and sensibility, &c. are discussed, and a variety of curious facts relative to the subject are introduced.

Traité de Médecine clinique, &c. A Treatise on clinical Practice in the principal Army-diseases which have reigned in the hospitals during the late years of war, by P. J. ROUCHER, 2 vols, 8vo.

Bibliothèque Germanique Medico-Chirurgicale, &c. An Extract from the best Works in Physic and Surgery published in Germany, by BREWER, No. 1. The first number of this work contains methods of treating the small-pox. It is to be continued monthly.

Actes de la Société, &c. Transactions of the Medical, Chirurgical, and Pharmaceutical Society at Brussels, vol. 1st. 8vo. This volume contains, besides the history of the society, twenty-nine memoirs on different practical subjects.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Les Lois éclairées, &c. The Laws enlightened by the Physical Sciences; or, a Treatise on Legal Medicine, and the Pub-

lic Preservation of Health; by F. E. FODERE: 3 vols, 8vo. This work is the result of many years' labour, and may be regarded as completely answering its proposed end. It will be found very useful to all magistrates, civil and criminal officers, and the administrators of all departments in which the public health is concerned.

VETERINARY ART.

Instructions et Observations, &c. Instructions and Remarks on the Diseases of domestic Animals, with the curative and preservative Means, and the Methods of multiplying them, rearing them to Advantage, and purchasing them without being defrauded. There is added an analysis of ancient and modern veterinary works, as a substitute for all that has been written on the subject. By citizens CHABERT, FLANDRIN, and HUZARD. Of this useful work six volumes have been printed, and it is still going on.

Tableaux Comparatifs, &c. Comparative Views of the Anatomy of those domestic Animals which are the most essential to Agriculture, arranged according to an uniform Plan of Classification; by J. GIRARD, Professor of Anatomy at the veterinary school of Alfort. As anatomy is the groundwork of the veterinary art, this publication will be very useful as an elementary work to the students of that branch of the healing art.

BELLES LETTRES.

Oeuvres diverses de J. J. Barthelemy. Miscellaneous Works of J. J. BARTHELEMY, 2 vols. 8vo. This collection of the smaller pieces of the celebrated author of Anacharsis is preceded by a well-written eulogy of this eminent man, containing excellent remarks on his writings. The collection itself consists of a short treatise on morals; the romance of Charite and Polydore; the burlesque poem, entitled, La Chanteloupe, or the war of the fleas; extracts from works on antiquities, medals, &c. originally inserted in the Journal des Savans; reply to a letter from Hans Stanley, on the division of booty among ancient nations; fragments of a literary tour in Italy and the south of France; several papers on subjects of ancient art, and the study of medals; and a selection of letters to different persons.

Lettres Originales de J. J. Rousseau, &c. Original Letters of J. J. Rousseau, to Madame de ***; Madame la Maréchale de Luxembourg, M. de Malesherbes, d'Anglembert, and others. A fac-simile engraving of a letter in the hand of Rousseau is prefixed, and six plates of music are sub-

joined. These letters are of no great importance, but will serve to add to the knowledge of the life and sentiments of their eminent and extraordinary author. The editor is Charles Pougens,

Melanges Extraits des Manuscrits de Mad. Necker. Miscellanies extracted from the Manuscripts of Madame Necker; 3 vols. 8vo. The celebrated husband of this lady, who is the editor of these volumes, informs us, that Mad. Necker had early adopted the custom of committing to paper the thoughts suggested to her by meditating upon the characters and events of the world. The quickness of her understanding, and her turn for reflexion, made her journal very voluminous; and it has afforded the editor a select miscellany of observations, maxims, critiques, &c. which he has given in the unconnected form in which they were written. They display an excellent heart, much sagacity and ingenuity, and a profound knowledge of mankind. Perhaps the passion for saying new and striking things has, in some instances, led her to over-refinement; but on the whole, her sentiments are as just as her style is elegant.

Correspondance de Voltaire, &c. Correspondence between Voltaire and the Cardinal de Bernis, from 1761 to 1777, published from their original Letters; with notes; by Cit. BOURGOING; 8vo. There are no doubts of the authenticity of these letters, which were communicated by the chevalier Azara, the intimate friend of the cardinal, and at present ambassador from Spain to the French republic. The letters are 99 in number. Most of them relate to subjects of literature; some to the public topics and events of the time. Voltaire in his attacks religion without reserve; yet he sends to the pope a formal attestation, signed by the neighbouring clergy, of his regularity in performing the duties of a catholic at the church of Ferney. Bernis carefully avoids giving his sentiments on these subjects, and preserves throughout the decorum belonging to his character. His letters show an amiable spirit, and a cultivated mind, and he frequently gives good advice to Voltaire, which the latter was not very ready to take. This correspondence is a valuable addition to the works of either of these distinguished persons.

Correspondance entre Frederic II. &c. Correspondence between Frederic II. King of Prussia and the Marquis d'Argens, with the Epistles of the King to the Marquis. 2 vols. 8vo. The peculiar intimacy between the king of Prussia and the marquis

d'Argens, renders their correspondence very interesting. Of these letters, the greater number are printed in the posthumous works of Frederic; but 59 are added in this collection, of unsuspected authenticity.

NOVELS.

Le Nouveau Diable Boiteux, &c. The new Devil upon Two Sticks (or *Lame Devill*), a philosophical and moral Picture of Paris; 2 vols. 8vo. Borrowing the plan, rather than the manners and spirit of *Le Sage*, this writer makes his fiction subservient to a great mass of reflections, political, literary, moral, &c. rather of the grave, sarcastic, and philosophical cast, than of the light and humorous. Public institutions of all sorts pass in review before him, from those of the important departments in administration, down to comic operas and ballets. He displays considerable reading and knowledge of the world; but his principles are, in many respects, objectionable, and he betrays much of the arrogance and self-conceit which characterise the modern school of reformers.

GRAMMAR.

Nouveau Dictionnaire portatif, &c. A new portable Dictionary of the French Tongue, composed from the last Edition of Wailly's Abridgment of Richelet, the Dictionary of Grammar and Literature in the Methodical Encyclopædia, &c.; to which are joined, 1. An Extract of French Synonymes, from Girard, &c.; 2. A Method of Pronunciation; 3. The new Words and other Alterations introduced by the French Revolution; 4. A Geographical Vocabulary, with the Latin Names of Places; by C. M. GATTEL; 2 vols. 8vo. This is characterised as the most copious, complete, and useful dictionary of the kind.

THEOLOGY.

Lettre du Citoyen Gregoire, &c. A Letter from Cit. GREGOIRE, Bishop of Blois, Representative of the French People, to RAMON-JOSEPH DE ARCE, Archbishop of Burgos, Inquisitor-general of Spain. This reply of Gregoire to the Spanish archbishop's letter to him in favour of the inquisition, is full of sense, and solidity of argument.

PHILOSOPHY.

Reveries, &c. Reveries on the primitive Nature of Man, on his Sensations, on the Means of Happiness indicated by them, on the State of Society which would preserve most of his primordial Forms, by P. SE-NANCOUR. First Part. 8vo. The leading ideas of this author may be in part gathered

shared from his title-page. They are unfolded with considerable ingenuity in this introductory part of his system.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Essai sur la Theorie des Nombres, &c. An Essay on the Theory of Numbers, by A. M. Le GENDRE, of the National Institute; 4to. with very extensive tables.

De la Résolution des Equations numeriques, &c. On the Resolution of numerical Equations of all Degrees; by J. L. LAGRANGE, of the National Institute, 4to. Both the above are works of reputation.

Leçons Elementaires, &c. Elementary Lessons of Arithmetic and Algebra; by P. TEDENAT, Associate of the National Institute. Without any pretensions to novelty, this is an useful elementary work, on account of its clearness of method.

Moyens d'apprendre, &c. Method of learning to reckon with Accuracy and Facility; a posthumous work of Condorcet. 8mo. This work is said to unite the elements of arithmetic with those of logic.

Introduction à l'Algebre, &c. Introduction to Algebra; containing among other Things, an Arithmetic of direct or positive, and of inverse or negative Quantities; by EM. DEVELEY, professor of mathematics at Lausanne. The work of a promising young mathematician, who seems desirous of giving new views of his subject.

Traité des Montres à Longitudes, &c. A Treatise on Longitude-watches or Time-pieces, containing all the Details of their Construction, the Mode of trying them, &c. to which are added, a Memoir on the working of Clocks and Time-pieces, the Description of two astronomical Clocks, and an Essay on a Method of preserving the Relation of Weights and Measures, and establishing an universal and perpetual Measure; by FERD. BERTHOUD, mechanician to the navy, 4to, with plates. A second volume of this work is printed, but not yet published. It is a performance of great value, and has obtained the approbation of that eminent astronomer, Lalande.

Mémoire contenant, &c. Memoir containing theoretical Explanations of a Tri-

gonometric Chart, serving to reduce the apparent Distance between the Moon and the Sun or another Star, to a true Distance, and to resolve other Questions of Navigation; by MAINGON, lieutenant of a vessel, 4to. This is mentioned by Lalande as an ingenious, easy, and exact method of reducing distances by rule and compass with a single chart.

Traité de l'Installation, &c. Treatise on the Installation of Vessels, by CIT. BURGUES MISSIÈRE, Rear-admiral. Printed by order of Government, 4to. with many plates. By the word *installation*, the author means that disposition of moveable and immoveable articles in a ship which may best secure the steadiness and regularity of its motions, and prove most commodious in sailing and time of action. The discussion of this subject has led him into many delicate and curious calculations, which render his work truly scientific.

MISCELLANIES.

La Mythologie mise à la portée de tout le Monde. Mythology rendered universally intelligible, ornamented with 100 Figures, coloured, or in black and white, drawn and engraved by the ablest Artists in Paris; an elementary Work, indispensable to young Persons of both Sexes, and useful to all Readers. A new Edition, printed by DIDOT the Younger, 12 vols, 18vo. Though this is entitled a new edition, the plates only are old, but the text is quite new. This work may be regarded as the first complete elementary treatise of mythology, all others having rather been particular systems or interpretations of mythology. It is very carefully printed, and agreeably joins instruction with amusement.

Recherches Historiques, &c. Historical, literary, and critical Inquiries concerning the Origin of Printing, particularly its first Establishments in the 15th Century in Belgium; adorned with the Portraits and Devices of the first Belgic Printers; by CIT. LAMBINET, 8vo. This curious work is the fruit of much research, aided by particular opportunities of information in the Low Countries.

Half-yearly Retrospect of German Literature.

THE great variety of valuable publications which of late have appeared in Germany, and the limits of our magazine, will not permit us, this time, to mention much more than the titles of many works which deserve a more ample notice, and reduces us to the unpleasant necessity of

giving only a succinct account of a yet greater number, which merit a more circumstantial review. However, we flatter ourselves that our readers will do us the justice to believe, that no consideration whatever will induce us to withhold any important information which we can give consistently

consistently with the compass of our magazine.

EDUCATION.

Ueber den Unterricht des Volks in den Strafgesetzen auf Schulen, von Dr. CARL AUG. TITTMANN, &c. &c. pp. 165, 8vo. 1799. On the Instruction of the People in the Penal Laws, at School. Mr. Tittmann answers in the first part of this valuable publication the question: What instruction in the penal laws ought to be given in public schools? He judiciously excludes from this instruction a complete theory of penal laws; and proves, in a very satisfactory manner, that it is highly necessary the rising generation should be furnished with clear notions of unlawful actions, and made acquainted with the reason of their being contrary to law. He cautions, however, all teachers not to acquaint their pupils with unnatural actions, and such transgressions as can take place only in higher civil relations. The second part treats on the method after which the penal laws should be taught in public schools. We cannot withhold our applause from the author of this useful little work, for having brought this highly important subject on the carpet, but at the same time with he had been less verbose.

Briefe von Selmar, als Vater, ueber jugendliche, Vergnuogens, pp. VIII. and 142. Letters to Selmar, the Father, on juvenile Amusement. The proposals of the author for amusing and employing youth, are indeed not new, but will, nevertheless, be serviceable to parents and tutors who are at a loss how to occupy children properly.

Merkwuerdige Beispiele zur Befoerderung der Kenntniss der Seelenkraefte der Thiere, von J. G. TRIMOLT, 8vo, 1798. Remarkable Examples for promoting the Knowledge of the mental Powers of Animals. A very useful and entertaining collection of striking instances, proving that brutes also have souls, accompanied with many instructive reflexions.

Lehren der Weisheit und Tugend, von WAGNER, 1799. Instructions of Wisdom and Virtue, in select Fables and Songs, for the Use of young People. A very judicious collection.

Der Marquisin von LAMBERT, Saemtliche Schriften, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 16. u. 278. The Works of the Marchioness de LAMBERT, intended for the Improvement of young Ladies, re-published with Alterations, and enriched with Annotations, by K. H. HEIDENREICH. The judicious care with which Mr. H. has selected the most valuable pieces of Lady

L.'s works for the use of young ladies, and the critical taste with which he has cleared them of their excrecencies, intitles him to the gratitude of the fair sex. His annotations are not numerous, but nevertheless a valuable addition to her useful work.

Beitrag zur Kritik des Schulunterrichts, von C. F. ETZLER, No. 1, 2. u. 3. 1798. 8vo. Contributions towards a Criticism of School Instruction. This valuable work, which is to be continued annually, ought to be in the hands of all instructors of youth.

GEOGRAPHY.

Fragmente ueber Italien, &c. &c. Th. I. 1798. pp. 390. 8vo. Fragments on Italy, from the Journal of a young German. The author of these fragments visited Italy in the years 1796 and 1797. He treats on a great variety of subjects in a plain and lively style, keeping the interest of the present moment constantly in view, which, we do not doubt, will procure him many readers. We are therefore sorry to say, that he frequently is incorrect in his statements, and unjust in his judgments, especially when speaking of the taste of his own countrymen.

Topographisches Bilderwerk, &c. &c. Nr. I. II. 1798; fol. Topographical Prints, containing Prospects of interesting Cities, Fortresses, Castles, Villages, Hamlets, &c. &c. along with an accurate Description of them, for the Instruction of young People in Geography, and the Amusement of Travellers. These two numbers contain ten plates, and forty-eight pages text. The author displays more good intention than ability.

Staats Handbuch des Schwabischen Reichkreises, &c. &c. Th. I. pp. 428. Th. II. pp. 372. Statistical Manual of the Circle of Suabia for the Year 1799. Dr. CH. FR. SPEIDEL, the author of this interesting work, has collected and arranged his materials with great diligence and judgment, and deserves the thanks of his countrymen for the information and the pertinent observations which it contains.

Handbuch der alten Erdbeschreibung, &c. &c. von Dr. P. J. Bruns. Nuremberg, 1798; pp. 178. u. 112; 8vo. Manual of ancient Geography, for the Use of d'Anville's eleven larger Maps. First Part of Vol. II. Asia. Second, enlarged edition. This manual is the joint composition of several literary gentlemen, and was published first in the year 1800. The present edition distinguishes itself by many improvements. We were particularly well pleased with the description of Palestine;

bestine; but that of the other countries of Asia, especially of the larger ones, is extremely defective and inaccurate.

Meine letzte Reise nach Paris, 1798; pp. 216; 8vo. My late Journey to Paris. Mr. MEISTER, of Zurich, the author of this little work, draws a very interesting and judicious comparison between the state of Paris before and after the revolution, and has enlivened it with many observations on the present national spirit of the French, on their finances and constitution, as well as on the influence of the war over that singular nation, which deserve being read. His style is animated and correct.

HISTORY.

Jahrbuecher der Preussischen Monarchie, &c. &c. 3. Tb. 1798. Annals of the Prussian Monarchy under the Reign of Frederick William III. This valuable work treats at large on the civil, military, and financial state of Prussia, as well as on the trade, manufactures, agriculture, literature, morals, and manners of its inhabitants. It also comprehends the external relations of that kingdom, and gives a very circumstantial account of the king and his august house. The support which the state-offices give to the author of these annals, by order of the king, reflects much honour on that young and promising monarch.

Historische Schriften, und Sammlungen ungedruckter Urkunden, &c. &c. von J. A. von Schultes, 1798; 25. Bogen; 4to. Historical Tracts, and Collections of manuscript Documents, intended for the Elucidation of the German History and Geography of the middle Age. Digested and published by J. A. VON SCHULTES. This periodical publication is a most useful contribution towards the improvement of the special history of Germany.

Kleine Weltgeschichte, &c. &c. von Galletti. Tb. III. u. IV. An Epitome of Universal History, equally adapted for Instruction and Amusement. The opinion which we have given of the two first volumes of this work in our last Retrospect, applies also to these additional volumes.

Ueber die Wegfuehrung der Kunstwerke aus den eroberten Laendern nach Rom, &c. &c. Leipzig, 1798; pp. 8. u. 104; 8vo. On the Transportation of the Works of Art from the conquered Countries to Rome; a Lecture read in the Antiquarian Society of Hesse-Cassel; by L. VOELKEL. Every antiquarian will read this elaborate lecture with satisfaction.

Historisch-Genealogischer Kalender auf das Jahr, 1799, &c. &c. pp. 222. 8. 160.

Historico-Genealogical Almanac for the year 1799; containing the History of Italy, and a genealogical Index, with historical, geographical, and Statistical Accounts of the latest Events of Countries and their Inhabitants; embellished with Copper-Plates and a Map. This Almanac, which made its first appearance in the year 1796, continues its career with many improvements. The history of Germany is succeeded by that of Italy, which is closely connected with the former. The latest historical events are related with great fidelity, and the author's observations and conclusions breathe a spirit of independence verging sometimes on temerity. The plates are executed with diligence and taste, and the map of Italy does honour to the talents of Mr. CULMAN, who has designed it.

Vergleichung des alteren und neuern Russlands, &c. &c. erster B. pp. 8. u. 347. Zweiter B. pp. 368; 8vo. Leipzig, 1798. Comparison between ancient and modern Russia, with respect to the natural Disposition of the Inhabitants, to their Culture, Morals, Manner of Life, and Customs, as well as to the Constitution and Administration of the Empire; by Professor MEINERS of Goettingen. The copious title of this work saves us the trouble of pointing out its object. We observe only that it contains two sections, which the title gave us no reason to expect finding in it. They treat on the extent and power of the neighbouring countries, the climate and the nature of the soil of Russia. The chief merit of the work consists in the picture of ancient Russia, which composes by far the greater part. Mr. M. gives in the introduction a catalogue of travellers and other authors who have written on Russia, together with short observations and criticisms on them, which cannot but be acceptable to young literati. The work is tolerably well executed, although we must observe that the materials might be better connected, and that Mr. M. is not always as consistent and impartial in his observations, as we could have expected a philosophical writer of his celebrity would be.

Authentische Geschichte des Franzoessischen Revolutions Krieges in Italien, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 312; 8vo. Authentic History of the French revolutionary War in Italy, related with a constant retrospect to the Share which Tuscany had in it; together with Documents and some general Observations, &c. &c. All events of the French revolutionary war in Italy, from October, 1793, to May, 1797, when Leghorn was evacuated

evacuated again, are related here in historical connexion. The author leans evidently to the French party, and the newspaper of Florence seems to be the chief source of his information, which renders his impartiality very much suspected, as it is known that the French legation had much influence over that paper in the years 1796 and 1797.

Geschichte der Republic Frankreich, &c. &c. von J. C. G. Schaubmann. Halle, 1798; pp. 4. u. 792; 8vo. History of the French Republic under the directorial Government, to the definitive Treaty with Austria; together with diplomatical Documents. Willing, as we are, to agree with the author, that the energy which the directory displayed already in the first years, deserves admiration and a very serious consideration, yet we cannot but confess that we deem the publication of a connected history of those events, at the present time, a very difficult task. The author, who professes to have been an ocular witness of the formation of some of the most important events which he relates, and to have had an opportunity of informing himself, from the best sources, of those incidents which did not happen under his eyes, professes to have impartially inquired into the authenticity of his vouchers, and to have related them without either *hatred or prejudice*, must indeed have very singular ideas of impartiality, hatred, and prejudice, as he every where displays the most decided predilection for the French republic, and relies implicitly upon the truth of the French official reports. We need but observe, that he maintains REUBEL had acted towards the Swiss and America with the most impartial justice, to convince our readers of the truth of our assertion. We must, however, do the author the justice to confess, that he has arranged his materials very well, and that his diction is commendable.

Deutschlands National-Kalender, &c. &c. fuer das Jahr, 1799. Leipzig, pp. 334. German National-Almanac, intended to promote an accurate Knowledge of the present State of all German Countries; containing Saxony and Bavaria, along with the Countries attached to them. This Almanac has the common size of a book, and is designed to give, by degrees, a complete and concise statistic account of all Germany, a task to which the editor appears to be perfectly equal.

Geschichts-und-Staats-Kalender, &c. &c. 1798. Nr. I. pp. 172. Nr. II. pp. 171—343; 8vo. Historical and statistical Account of the present Times. A new

periodical work, which distinguishes itself neither by novelty nor brevity.

Miscellaneen, &c. &c. von J. Arnoldi. Marburg, 1798; pp. 474; 8vo. Diplomatical and Historical Miscellanies. The author, who is counsellor of the regency of Orange-Nassau, has communicated in these miscellanies very interesting papers out of the archives of his country, which are highly important to the historical enquirer.

Monatliche historisch, literarisch, artistische Anzeigen, &c. &c. von J. C. S. Kiefhaber, 1798; pp. 192; 8vo. Monthly historical, literary, and artificial intelligence, to promote the knowledge of the ancient and modern history of Nuremberg. Second annual contribution.

Gemaelde aus der Preussischen Geschichte, &c. &c. 1799; pp. 14. u. 241; 8vo. Pictures taken from the Prussian History. A contribution towards the promotion of loyalty and fidelity to the king and the country. These pictures seem to be pretty well calculated to produce the desired effect.

Neueste Geschichte von Europa, von Prof. G. K. F. Seidel. I. Tb. Berlin, 1798; pp. 324; 8vo. Modern History of Europe, from the End of the Seven Years' War. Mr. SEIDEL is an attentive and dispassionate observer, who satisfies his readers in most instances as much as is possible for a man, who does not derive all his information from the first and original sources. He is pretty safe from the *ne quid falsi dicere audeat*; but, naturally, much less from the *ne quid veri non audeat*. The present volume comprehends the history of Portugal, Spain and France, previous to the commencement of the American war.

Religion und Gottesdienstliche Gebräuche der jüngst entstandenen Gottesvererber und Menschenfreunde in Frankreich, &c. &c. 1798; Nr. I; pp. 16. u. 160. Nr. II. pp. 191. Religion and religious Rites of the Theophilanthropists, a Society lately formed in France. After the second original edition. The general information which this publication gives of the origin, progress, institution, and doctrines of this singular sect, contains very little which is not already sufficiently known in England. We shall therefore refer those of our readers, who are curious to inform themselves more particularly of the spirit of that religious society, to the work itself; observing only that the discourses and lectures which it contains, do not rise above mediocrity. The hymns, however, are sublime, without being difficult to be understood.

Vertraute

Vertrauliche Briefe neber Frankreich, &c. &c. To. I. pp. 358. To. II. 372. Zurich, 1798; 8vo. Familiar Letters on France and Paris. The author of these letters observed the progress of the great events which have taken place in France for several years, at first on the frontiers of that country, and afterwards at the principal theatre itself. The letters are directed to a female friend, and begin with pleasing pictures of the romantic environs of Geneva, the customs and morals of the Swiss, and the disposition of that unfortunate nation, who then were yet blessed with internal and external peace; and his letters on Paris and France form no unpleasing companion to those of Miss WILLIAMS, which have been read with so much avidity in this country. An English translation of these letters being in hand, we shall give our opinion of their merits and demerits at large on its first appearance, observing only that, notwithstanding its defects, it contains many anecdotes, which have not been generally known hitherto, and many observations and remarks, which are the result of impartial reflexion. We were particularly pleased with the interesting history of Amelia, a French emigrant, which is told extremely well, and accompanied with observations that reflect honour on the author's head and heart.

Protocoll der Reichsfriedensdeputation zu Rastadt, &c. &c. herausgegeben; von H. M. von Bellinghause; No. I. II. III. IV. V. VI. 1798; 4to. Protocol of the Congress of Rastadt, together with all Supplements published; diligently compared with the originals, and accompanied with some elucidating observations. No. I. contains the protocols of the first, second, and third session, 1798; pp. 70. No. II. contains the protocols of the fourth, fifth, and sixth session, 1798; pp. 70—132. No. III. contains the protocols of the seventh to the thirteenth session, pp. 133—204. No. IV. contains the protocols of the fourteenth to the twentieth session; pp. 205—288. No. V. twenty-first to the thirtieth session; pp. 289—430; and No. VI. thirty-first to fortieth session. The materials from which this work is composed are extremely defective, consisting chiefly of mutilated documents, newspaper intelligence, pamphlets, whose authors shun the light, fictitious cabinet-documents and controversial writings, which evidently bear the stamp of violent party-spirit.

Historische Uebersicht der Politick Englands und Frankreichs, &c. &c. von Herbert Marsh. Leipzig, 1799; pp. 602; 8vo.

MONTHLY MAG. XLVII.

Historical Review of the Policy of England and France, from the Time of the Conference at Pilnitz to the Declaration of War against England, founded upon authentic Documents. This excellent publication, of which our nation has reason to be proud, as Mr. MARSH is a native of England, has an undoubted claim to the applause of the impartial public, because it investigates, with uncommon calmness and candour, one of the most remarkable periods of the modern revolutionary history, which has so frequently been misrepresented by ignorant illuminators, and self-created apostles of liberty. The author, who is honourably known to the English public by his theological writings, and has lived many years in Germany, proves, by indisputable arguments, that Great Britain tried all possible means, since the year 1789, to live in friendship with France; that the ever-changing rulers of the new republic were convinced of this peaceable disposition; and that the English government, after the declaration of war, strove, with unabated assiduity, to settle all differences, and to restore peace between the two contending nations. Mr. Marsh founds his historical account upon written negotiations between the two powers, the journals of the national convention, and other authentic papers. The author proves, by the judicious observations which he makes upon the facts collected by him with great diligence, how fallacious the sophisms of Mr. ARCHENHOLZ, and his numerous imitators are, and examines the assertions of those writers with critical acuteness, selecting from their contradictions and exaggerations every authenticated intelligence that serves to strengthen his arguments. He treats in fourteen sections, in a foreign language, which he writes with uncommon correctness, and no small degree of elegance and simplicity, on the relations of Great Britain towards France to the year 1793; and on the measures which our government took, up to that period, to preserve peace, till France at last declared a war, which already had been prepared, by appeals to the people of England, by the recognition of a revolutionary society, existing at that time in our country, and by the secret negotiations into which she had entered. He has devoted a particular appendix to an exact and impartial account of the repeated but fruitless endeavours of our government, to obtain peace by the sacrifice of all our conquests. He proves, in a most incontrovertible manner, that England neither was the primary spring

of the conferences of Pilnitz, nor had any inclination to join the alliance against France, and that the republican rulers of that country were perfectly convinced of the peaceable disposition of her old rival. We conclude our account of this able performance with the wish, that Mr. Marsh may soon gratify us with a translation of it.

Vorlesungen ueber die Synchronistischen Tabellen, &c. &c. von M. DAN. G. F. HUEBLER. Erster Band, 1798; pp. 376; 8vo. Lectures on the synchronistic Tables of the general History of Nations. The present commentary proves, that the author is intimately acquainted with history. It is the fruit of diligent and laborious gleanings from the best historical works which Germany possesses, and here are compressed in an useful and well-connected extract. Mr. H. has therefore not the least reason for accusing himself of vanity, in believing that his book will afford every teacher, who has to instruct young people in history, an assistance, which he otherwise would be obliged to procure by extensive reading. Mr. M. has founded the history of every individual nation upon some modern author of eminence, and completed his statements, by collecting the scattered accounts of others on the same subject. Professor Gatterer's works are the principal source from which he draws his intelligence, but he, at the same time, has recourse, in every individual section, to all other authors who have investigated the same subject. Thus, for instance, Michaëlis is his constant auxiliary guide, besides Gatterer, in the history of the Jews; and Heeren, in the sections in which he relates the history of the Phenicians. The history of the Israelites occupies the greater part of the present first volume, which goes no farther than the reign of Cyrus, and the foundation of the Roman state. Mr. H. promises to complete his useful work with the third volume; but we apprehend he will not be capable of keeping his word, if he does not confine his plan in smaller limits, which we would advise him to do, lest he should defeat the principal object of his work, by rendering it too expensive and voluminous for that class of people, whose wants it is particularly designed to supply.

NATURAL HISTORY.

DE LOY's Chronologische Geschichte der Naturlehre, &c. &c. Leipzig, 1798. DE LOY's Chronological History of Natural History, for Inquirers and Amateurs, translated from the French by KUEHN, professor at Leipzig. This work appear-

ed in the year 1786, at Straßburg, under the title, *Abregé Chronologique, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Physique jusqu'à nos Jours*, and we cannot comprehend how it could obtain the unmerited honour of being translated, as it is full of inaccuracies, and far from being what the title promises.

Botanik fuer Frauenzimmer und Pflanzenliebhaber, &c. &c. von Dr. A. G. C. BASF. Weymar, 1798; 8vo. Botany for Ladies and Lovers of Plants, who are no Literati. Second enlarged edition. The new edition of these excellent outlines of botany, is a proof of their having been as well received as they deserve. The plates are well executed.

Der kleine Vogelsaenger, &c. &c. Leipzig, 1798. The Little Bird-catcher, Vol. 1. from A to F. A very useful book for boys who are designed for the study of rural economy, or wish for an useful exercise of their body. It also will prove acceptable to all lovers of birds in general.

CARL GOTTL. RAFFN'S *Entwurf einer Pflanzenphysiologie, &c. &c. Leipzig und Kopenhagen, 1798; pp. 346; 8vo.* C. G. RAFFN'S. Sketch of a Physiology of Plants, founded upon the modern, physical, and chemical Theories; with Additions and Alterations; translated from the Danish by J. A. MARKUSSEN. The author has successfully attempted to collect, and systematically to arrange, in this sketch, all modern discoveries in the economy of plants. Many heads might indeed have been filled up more completely; however, we must do the author the justice to confess, that he displays much diligence, and sound judgment in this little work.

Der Fortsetzung der Pflanzenbiere neunte Lieferung. Nurnberg, &c. &c. 1798; Ninth Number of the Continuation of Animal-plants; three Sheets Text, and ten coloured Plates. MR. ESPER, the learned author of this valuable work, continues to throw much light upon this long-neglected branch of natural history. The plates are executed with taste and accuracy, and the description of the plants is drawn up with scientific clearness and precision.

GUSTAVI PAYKUL. *Fauna Suecica, Insecta; Tom. II. 1798; pp. 234.* We are happy to be able to inform our readers, that the author of this valuable work, mentioned in our last Retrospect, to which we beg leave to refer, continues to communicate his able researches with unabated zeal and diligence.

Abhandlung von den sowohl pflanzlichen als

als innerlichen Krankheiten der Jagd-und anderer bunde, &c. &c. von C. G. K. 1798; pp. 87; 8vo. A Treatise on the external and internal Diseases of Hounds and Dogs, together with complete Instructions for curing them, and a short Observation on their Instinct of Copulation, &c. &c. This is a concise extract from several eminent works on the same subject, and will prove useful to all keepers of dogs and hounds, who wish to preserve the health of these useful animals.

POLITICS.

Neueste Staatenkunde, &c. &c. Latest Statistic; a Journal for Princes and Nations; No. I. and II. pp. 479; 8vo. This is rather a political than a statistical journal. The unexpected events of our times proved how short-sighted was the policy of the Germans; how deficient and superficial their knowledge and calculation of political power; and how impenetrable futurity was to their view: This defect is to be removed by the present journal; and it is Mr. CHARLES JULIUS LANGE, Professor at Baireuth, who thus humanely commiserates the distress of the poor German princes and their subjects.

CHRISTOPHORI SAXI *Oratio bonarum in Legis Regiæ Puronon—babia Publicæ—cum Magistratu Academico quantum abdicaret, 1798; 12 Sheets, 4to.* Although we cannot subscribe to the principles after which Mr. S. professor at Utrecht, condemns all monarchies, *in toto*, and are perfectly convinced that his manner of arguing would equally serve to prove, that all aristocratical and democratical forms of government ought to be rejected; yet we cannot help confessing, that the present oration distinguishes itself eminently by a rich fund of erudition, and an uncommon flow of manly eloquence. The author displays a profound knowledge of history in the formation and execution of his arguments, and we were astonished at the youthful enthusiasm with which here a man speaks, who has completed his eighty-fourth year. The great power and fullness of expression with which he delivers his sentiments, and the extensive knowledge of the works of the ancient classics which he displays, indemnifies the reader amply for the occasional obscurities which arise from the frequent use of obsolete words, and the length of his periods.—He opens his speech by showing what the defenders and panegyrist of royalism mean by *lex regia*, and then attempts to bring their opinion before the tribunal of

reason and pragmatial history, in order to prove not only its dangerous tendency, but also its being utterly inadmissible. He finally applies the results of these premises to the new Batavian republic. As for the first part of his speech, in which he labours to prove that such a law never was sanctioned by the general consent of a whole nation, we have no room for refuting here his arguments, and showing their fallacy. We must content ourselves with following only the course of his ideas. He admits, p. 7, and even proves by the historical testimonies of Aristotle, Cicero, Tacitus, and Justin, that the older nations had kings and supreme rulers, but denies their having been suffered to exercise a despotic sway like those who ruled over Asia and Europe in later times, particularly during the existence of the Roman monarchy, and like the princes of our age; insisting that they had been men, who, eminent by their superiority of understanding and humanity, surpassed the rest of the people, administered justice in peace, and commanded the army in time of war. In vain (continues the venerable orator, p. 11) do the royalists (*idoli regii præcones*) assert in their defence, that the four principal nations of the east and the west, either introduced the *lex regia* by divine admonition, or that it was confirmed by the general consent of the people. He argues, with great ability, that neither the one nor the other can be proved by undoubted historical facts, contesting, with uncommon critical acuteness, the authenticity of the famous *lex regia Romanorum*, and concludes the results of his historical investigations, p. 34, with these words: *Lex regia, quam existimo tum fuisse, ortu fuit insidiatrix et lenis, progressionem rapax, sed ingeniose lenta, eventum iremens et hominum civitatis perniciofa. Duobus certis modis perlata fuit, viâque libertas in dominationem vertit: FRAUDE et VI.*—The speech of the orator grows uncommonly animated, where he declares himself against all hereditary monarchies, the baneful consequences of which he paints with horrid colours. Although we differ as well in this as in many other points from the venerable orator, yet we must confess that we have perused his speech with peculiar pleasure, as a most elegant piece of profound erudition, and forcible eloquence.

BELLES LETTRES.

1. *Almanach zur Beförderung des allgemeinen und bürgerlichen Glücks, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 222.* Almanac for the Pro-

motion of general and domestic Happiness, dedicated to all good men, for the year 1798.

2. *Bergisches Taschenbuch*, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 330. Pocket-book for the duchy of Berg, for the year 1798. For Instruction and Amusement. Published by W. ASCHENBERG.

3. *Beilnischer Almanach*, &c. &c. 'Almanac of Berlin for the Year 1798; designed for the Amusement of social Circles, by ADOLPHI; with Music, by W. F. SCHULTZ. No. I. contains chiefly pieces in prose, amongst others a fragment of a romance, in letters, *The Family of Bergfeld*, and another unfinished tale, some pieces of natural history, moral reflexions and riddles. The most interesting piece is *The Girl of the Vendee*. This almanac may agreeably fill up some vacant hours. The plates are very indifferent. No. II. contains more, and better engravings. Its interest is merely local. No. III. is a most pitiful compilation of nonsense.

Biennus, eine Oper, &c. &c. pp. 116. Fol. Breunus, an Opera, in three Acts, with German and Italian Words. The Music by G. F. REICHARDT. First act. This opera was composed in the year 1789, for the royal theatre at Berlin, and is an additional proof of the scientific skill of Mr. Reichardt, whose compositions are not unknown in this country, and ranked with those of the celebrated GLUCK. We can safely recommend this classical performance as a pattern to young artists, who are inclined to devote their talents to the theatre, and shall with pleasure discuss the merits of this work more at large, as soon as the rest appears. If the poetry of the whole piece be like that of the first act, we must give it the preference to many pieces which derive their merit entirely from the music, and, without its assistance, scarcely would be endured by an auditory not totally destitute of good sense.

Das Haus von Grodnow, &c. &c. von J. G. D. Schmiedgen, 1798. *Tb. I.* pp. 300. *Tb. II.* pp. 272; 8vo. The Family of Grodnow; or Love after Marriage. The subject of this novel does honour to the author's choice, but the execution of it will undoubtedly not have procured him much celebrity in Germany.

Reisen unter Sonne, Mond und Sternen, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 220; 8vo. Travels under Sun, Moon, and Stars, a biographical Picture. This novel is nothing else

but a most pitiful caricature, totally destitute of wit and taste.

Correza, der Franke, &c. &c. von J. Goebel, 1799. *Tb. I.* pp. 211. *Tb. II.* pp. 190; 8vo. Correza, the Frenchman; from the Archives of the Templars. The absurdity of this novel is the only prominent feature by which it distinguishes itself from the rest of its brethren.

Dyveke, &c. &c. von R. L. 1798. Dyveke, a Tragedy, in five Acts, after the Danish Original. The original is a favourite piece on the Danish theatre, and the subject of it is taken from the history of Denmark. Dyveke was the mistress of Cristiern II. After his marriage, the partisans of the queen, or rather the nobility, who are provoked at the arrogance of Dyveke's mother, endeavour to supersede her. The queen is yet ignorant of her having a rival, and tries every means to obtain the love of her lord. Torpen Ope, a nobleman and governor of the castle where she resides, is in love with Dyveke. Torpen, who entertains the most generous sentiments for her, prevails upon her to fly with him, in order to save herself and her mother from the persecution of the queen; but a perfidious priest, who is connected with the queen's governess, causes her to be poisoned before that plan is executed. The language and dialogue are dignified; however, we have met with many passages which lead us to suspect, that the translator has not done justice to the original.

Obolen von Seume. *Tb. I.* pp. 208. *Tb. II.* pp. 208. Leipzig, 1798; 8vo. Oboli. A collection of poetical and prose pieces of some merit. The first volume contains, amongst others, a very good translation of Gray's celebrated elegy.

Jella, &c. &c. *Tb. I.* pp. 255. *Tb. II.* pp. 256; 8vo; 1798. Jella; or, the Morlachian Girl. This novel distinguishes itself favourably from the rest of its brethren by its originality and simplicity of style; and exhibits an interesting picture of a Slavonian nation, with whose history the artless tale is pleasingly connected. We have read it with increasing interest from beginning to end; and, if the rage for translations of German novels should continue, we should not be sorry to see it appear in an English garb, of which it is more deserving, than most of those unnatural compositions, which of late have been introduced into this country from abroad.

Susbens Ausfleu, &c. &c. 1799; pp. 16; n. 228; 8vo. Susan's Dowry; or, the

the History of the Counts of Senneterre, related by herself. This is a translation from a French novel, *Le Dot de Suzette*, which was published last year at Paris, and received with uncommon applause, of which it is not undeserving.

Der graue Engel, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 224; 8vo. The Grey Angel, an Oriental Tale; by J. F. ARNOLD. Mr. Arnold would do well to study his language, and to cultivate his taste carefully, before he attempts again to write for the public.

Rudolph von Werdenberg, von Aug La-fontaine, 1798; pp. 600; 8vo. This is one of the most pleasing and instructive compositions of the novel kind which we have seen of late, and reflects no small degree of honour on the talents and the philanthropic dispositions of its celebrated author, who was the first popular writer in Germany who succeeded, by his two interesting romances, *Clara Duplessis*, and *Count St. Julien*, in recalling his nation from the absurd predilection for unnatural and horrid compositions, to which the Germans were glaringly addicted within the last ten years, and which, to our disgrace, was also introduced, and promoted in this country by writers of some eminence. The revolution which took place in the country of the Grisons in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and completed the final establishment of Swiss liberty, is the main hinge upon which this interesting tale turns. The author has intimately blended his account of the origin, progress, and final issue of that memorable event, with the fate of Werdenberg, who is not altogether a mere imaginary being, and really acted a conspicuous part in the struggles of the brave Grisons for liberty, which gives additional interest to the relation of his life. The language is unaffected and dignified, the incidents are harmoniously united, the principles which animate the beautiful tale are excellent, and deserving of serious consideration in our revolutionary times; the *tout ensemble* is by far superior to any of the compositions of Mr. L. which we have seen as yet, and calculated not only to amuse novel readers of the common class, but also to interest the heart and the understanding of those, who look for more substantial food than that which books of this kind commonly afford. We cannot resist the temptation of extracting a few passages, which will convince our readers of the truth of this assertion. "Dear Rudolph (says father Anthony, the venerable tutor of Werdenberg, to

his pupil), dear Rudolph, wisdom is the only power by which mankind ought to be ruled; it is the sword which God gave to man, to drive violence out of the world. Teach, instruct, propagate knowledge, wisdom and virtue, expel error and superstition; and injustice and oppression will gradually cease to prevail in the world. You would vainly attempt to establish liberty, while the people are not wiser and more virtuous than they are at present, although you should overturn all thrones, and leave not one prince who could invade her august empire. Liberty consists in virtue, love, and truth. Therefore precipitate nothing, my son; for liberty depends not upon the form of government, but on the virtue and wisdom of a nation. Unhappy the nation that, by accident, or through a sudden revolution, has obtained more liberty than it possessed before, without having also grown wiser and more virtuous. Liberty is like the spring, which expels the chilling cold gradually from the ground. The soil brings forth, at first, some plants which can stand the severity of the season; the air grows gradually milder, and when it, by degrees, has obtained a congenial warmth, the tenderest flowers and blossoms, the most beautiful children of nature, appear and prosper; whereas they would be destroyed by the cold if they ventured forth sooner. The same may be said of liberty. The times will, and must come, when princes will esteem it their greatest glory to be the protectors of the laws, and the fathers of generous and virtuous subjects. Continual increase of truth is the only road that leads to that period. We cannot accelerate the arrival of those times by force; but they must arrive at last, because there is a Providence. Liberty cannot spring up from blood; the sword cannot prepare the soil where it is to grow up. Truth, light, and reason, alone, are the nurses of genuine liberty. Liberty declined always again amongst every nation where it proceeded from riots, party-spirit, and ambition, and was not supported by truth. Neither are a few individual wise men sufficient to establish liberty. The whole nation must be wise; the former only can scatter the seeds of freedom. Let us therefore carry light and truth to the nations that are in darkness, and expel error and superstition!—Every nation is susceptible only of a certain degree of liberty, which is proportionate to the degree of light and truth with which it is blessed. A completely wise and good people,

ple would require the highest degree of liberty. In short, Rudolph, liberty is begotten by reason, and supported by virtue; the stronger reason produces again a better liberty.—Our heart urges us, indeed, to precipitate the arrival of the happy period of pure liberty; but reason ought to check its impetuosity.—A good and lasting constitution cannot exist where the laws do not rule over the hearts of the citizens. The laws are ridiculed and scorned, and the constitution is ruined, as soon as they are a compulsory check upon subjects whose hearts have ceased to love them. Avail yourselves, therefore, of all possible means to animate the hearts of our countrymen with love for the laws; and this you can effect in no other manner, than by preserving to them their simple customs and domestic virtues. Give them customs which they love, usages which make them happy, and render their paternal soil so dear to them, that they long, even in the most charming and fertile country, in the enjoyment of the most enchanting pleasures, for their mountains and their simple games, to which they are used, and which they love with enthusiasm. The time will come when all men will be brethren; but it is yet distant. Till then let our brethren be Grisons, because they cannot be any thing better." We should not be sorry to see this interesting stranger naturalised in our country by a translation from the original, but not from the French version of L.'s works, from which the English *St. Julien* is taken.

PHILOLOGY.

Sexti Julii Frontini Stratagematicon, Libri IV. Chronologica et Historica, Annotatione indicibusque in usum lectionum instructi, a GEO. FRID. WEIGMANN, 1798. 8vo. The view with which this edition of the stratagems of Frontinus was published will astonish many of our readers. Mr. W. is, however, of opinion, that the reading of this author will be found much more useful to the tyro than that of Eutropius, Nepos, Justin, Valerius Maximus, and others. As for the language, Nepos is certainly preferable to Frontinus, but if we look to the subjects upon which F. has treated, we cannot deny that his accounts are more variegated and interesting than the dry breviary of Eutropius, better connected than the frequently uncritical relations of Nepos, and that, besides, the reading of this author is less dangerous to innocence than Justin and Valerius may prove, on account of their freedom of language. We apprehend, however, on the other hand, that the class of readers for which this edi-

tion is designed, will soon be tired by the great sameness of the stratagems which are related in one chapter, and under one head. As for the notes which the learned editor has subjoined, they are as pertinent as the text is correct; and the two indexes which are affixed, will contribute very much to facilitate the reading of an author who hitherto has been very much neglected.

JOH. CH. ADELUNGII *Grammatica theodysca Scholis conscripta, Latine versa,* a FR. G. BORN. 1798. This translation of the elaborate grammar of the celebrated Mr. Adelung, the *Jabson* of Germany, will be very useful for all foreigners who are sufficiently versed in the Latin language, and we can safely recommend it as a pattern of diligence and critical taste.

1. *Arriani Nicomedensis Expeditionis Alexandri libri Septem. Recensiti et notis illustrati,* a FR. SCHMIEDER. 1798. pp. XL. and 351. 8vo.

2. *Arriani Index, Arriani Indica cum Bonar. Vulcanii Interpretatione Latina per multis locis emendatiore; recensuit et illustravit FRIEDERICUS SCHMIEDER, &c. &c.* 1798. pp. XIV. and 272. 8vo. with a map.

The friends of Greek literature are much indebted to the learned editor of these two important works of *Arrian*, especially for the care which he has bestowed upon No. 1. which, on account of its interesting contents and lucid diction, deserves being recommended to the classical tyro. He has carefully consulted the *variae lectiones*, collected by former philologists, especially by JACOB GRONOV, and thereby rendered the text extremely correct. His exposition of the text is concise and appropriate; and the Latin corrected version of Vulcanius runs parallel with the original Greek. DODWELL's *Dissertatio de Arriani Neacbo*, in which the authenticity of the voyage of Neacchus is contested, is affixed to the *Indica*, in connexion with Dr. VINCENT's able refutation of that attack. The map is composed of the two, which we owe to the diligence of the latter, and corresponds in correctness with the text.

Observationes in Propertii carmina et in elegiam ad Luviam Augustam, auctore FRID. ASTIO, Gorhamo. Præfixa est FR. JACOBS Epistola ad auctorem. 1799. The elegant epistle with which prof. JACOBS introduces one of his most hopeful pupils to the public, creates a favourable prejudice for the latter, and a careful examination of the observations soon convinces the reader that he is not mistaken. Mr. AST proves that he is perfectly qualified

for his task, and in his observations betrays an intimate knowledge of the ancient classics, and great critical talents, which he amply displays in supporting his conjectures, as well as in vindicating and expounding many contested passages of the *œgalea*. Prof. Jacob's epistle to the learned author deserves being carefully perused by every critic who attempts an exposition of the poems of Propertius, which have been disfigured so much by the famous transpositions of Scaliger, and his imitators.

Æsopa, hoc est, carmina convivialia Græcorum, metris suis restituta, et animadversionibus illustrata, præmissa *disquisitione de hoc genere carminis*, edidit CARL. DAV. ILGEN. Philos. et LL. OO. Prof. in Academia Jenensi. 1798. CCVIII. Disqu. pp. 288. Comm. 8vo. The table songs of the Greeks exhibit the poetry of that nation in a very interesting light. The greatest poets, *Alcæus*, *Sappho*, *Archilochus*, *Anacreon*, and others, have composed songs of that species; and this shows how well the Greek knew to enliven even the most common incidents of life by the sports of fancy, and to render them instructive by lessons of practical philosophy. However, these little poems have been neglected very much hitherto by the critics; we are therefore very much indebted to Mr. Ilgen for the great pains which he has taken in collecting and illustrating these *œsopa*, which he has executed with taste and critical judgment.

Anweisungens grunde der Hebræischen Sprache, &c. &c. von M. HARTMANN. 1798. 8vo. Rudiments of the Hebrew Language, with Tables, and a Collection of Select Pieces, for the Use of academical Lectures. The students of the Hebrew language have of late been furnished with several new grammars, which gives us just reason to demand, that those who attempt to increase that number should either give us new grammatical illustrations, or at least improve the method of teaching it. Mr. H. has made some happy attempts to that purpose. His examination of the usual system of punctuation is very useful, his method clear and easy, and the pieces which he has selected for the use of beginners are unexceptionable.

Nouveau Dictionnaire de Poche, François, Allemand et Allemand François, &c. &c. Tom. I. pp. 246. Tom. II. pp. 214. 1793. Pocket size. New Pocket Dictionary, French and German, and German and French. Enriched with the new created Expressions of the French Language. Second edition. Thoroughly revised and

augmented with several thousand new words, &c. &c. The first numerous impression of this pocket-dictionary was sold in a very short time. The assertion of the great augmentation of this edition on the title-page, is literally true; for we have met with above 30,000 new words within the small compass of 214 pages, of which the French-German part consists. The publisher has made use of an extremely small and fine type, cast in this country (by Fry), which has rendered the size of this book still more diminutive, notwithstanding the numerous additions which it contains. The different sense of the words is correctly stated, which, in conjunction with the portable size of the work, renders it extremely useful.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Venus Urania, &c. &c. von SR.W. BAA. von RAMDOHR. 1798. Tb. I. pp. 351. Tb. II. pp. 421. Tb. III. pp. 439. u. 358. 8vo. *Venus Urania*. On the Nature of Love, its Exaltation and Refinement. We know of no work which treats as copiously on this subject, in a philosophical and historical view, as the present. We really were astonished at the indefatigable patience and assiduity with which Mr. von R. whose erudition and practical knowledge of man, have long since raised him to a high degree of eminence in the literary world, has wound himself through the intricate labyrinths of philosophical investigations which he was obliged to follow in composing this work. The first volume of this singular performance contains the natural history, and the second, the sentiment of love; the third comprises the ancient and modern history of sexual union and love; the result of a most laborious perusal of a great number of ancient and modern authors. Although we must observe, that the author might have been less prolix, and more delicate in his discussions, yet we must do him the justice to confess, that he has given us pleasure even when we could not help differing with him in opinion; that he has made a great number of just and fine observations, that his style is highly polished; and that the moral tendency of his work entitles him to the esteem of all readers who believe in the dignity of human nature, and think it possible that it can be improved and exalted.

Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie, &c. &c. von J. G. BUKLE. 3 Tb. 1798. 8vo. The History and critical Literature of Philosophy. The author hopes to finish the history of philosophy in two more volumes; but the prolixity which characterizes

rizes the three volumes which we have before us, gives us very little encouragement to expect that he will be able to accomplish his promise. We shall enter minutely into the examination of the merits of this work when it is finished, and now only observe, that it promises not to come up to the *Spirit of Philosophy*, published lately by prof. TIEDEMAN, of Marburg, in Hesse.

Die vornehmsten Wahrheiten der natürlichen Religion und der Sittenlehre, &c. &c. von L. E. SNELL. 1798. pp. 159. 8vo. The principal Truths of natural Religion and Morality, according to the Principles of pure Reason, &c. &c. The author of this publication wishes that the principles of critical philosophy may be rendered more generally useful. We cannot indeed deny, that he possesses the talent of expressing his ideas in a clear and popular manner; however we must also observe, that he exercises it at the expence of solidity and consistency.

Wörterbuch zum leichtern Gebrauch der Kantischen Schriften, &c. &c. von C. CHR. E. SCHMID, &c. &c. 1798. p. 608. 8vo. Vocabulary for the better Use of the Kantian Writings, 4th enlarged edition. None of all the numerous writings which have been published of late, to elucidate the new terminology of prof. Kant, has been received with a more general applause than the vocabulary of Mr. S. The clearness of his expositions and examples renders it really much superior to similar works; and we have every reason to think that it will be deemed a very valuable acquisition to those who wish to obtain a complete knowledge of the system of prof. Kant, which hitherto has experienced much opposition on account of its obscurity, and the numerous misconceptions to which his terminology gave rise.

Allgemeine praktische Philosophie, &c. &c. J. H. ABICHT, &c. &c. 1798. pp. XIV. u. 338 8vo. General practical Philosophy. The first volume of the Philosophy of Morals; second thoroughly revised edition. The author's system is, as far as we can judge, nothing else but Eudaemonism, and we wish he would impartially enquire whether Eudaemonism also can be morality? Diffuseness, dryness, and a heavy, and frequently obscure, language, are the principal characteristics of this work, which promises to contribute little or nothing to the promotion of moral happiness.

Erklärung der Rechte des Menschen und des Bürgers, &c. &c. von TH. SCHMALTZ.

1798. Exposition of the Rights of Men and Citizens. A Commentary on the pure Law of Nature, and the natural Civil Law. This work is intended to elucidate and to correct the principal passages of the pure law of nature, published a few years since by Mr. S. who is professor of law at Königsberg, in Prussia. Laudable as it is in an author to revise his former assertions from time to time, the frankness with which Mr. S. states his objections against prof. KANT's metaphysical doctrine of rights, redounds equally to his honour. For liberty of thinking is the first rule which ought to be observed in the public interchange of ideas. However, we must take the liberty of making the following observation, by way of reply to the notion which he entertains of his qualification for opposing the system of the philosopher of Königsberg. If a land-surveyor were to persuade himself that he could measure a field more accurately than many a great mathematician, he might be perfectly right. But were he to think himself capable, as a mere land-surveyor, of measuring a field of any possible figure, he would conceive this opinion because he is a land-surveyor and no geometrician. In the same manner a jurist by profession would prove that he is no philosopher, were he to pretend that he, merely in the capacity of a civilian, was capable of "surveying the numberless details which present themselves in the application of general principles, and to point out their being erroneous where we expect it least." For the fundamental principles of the doctrine of rights are no experimental knowledge and principles of right; the latter are the laws of external legislature, and consequently no fundamental principles. It is owing to principles originating from reason, that such principles, of which we can have no other but an experimental knowledge, are nevertheless to be regarded as laws of right. The knowledge of the positive law, and the practical application of it, may indeed serve to raise the consciousness of the notion of right, and to lead us to the knowledge of the fundamental principles of right, but never can serve to point out the falsity or justness of those general principles, as the author seems to think. We must therefore contest Mr. S.'s presumed qualification, as a mere civilian, for refuting prof. Kant's system of rights, and are perfectly convinced that he has advanced nothing that could invalidate it. The conclusion of this work, which treats on the notion of the state and

of its object, has our full approbation. Mr. S. examines and rejects with much acuteness the theory of the object of the state consisting in the cultivation and education of man, and we regret that we have no room to spare for a summary of his arguments against an opinion which, if adopted and put in practice, would undoubtedly introduce the most intolerable despotism.

Resultate der Philosophirenden Vernunft, &c. &c. von GEORG DEVES. Q Th. 1798. Results of Reason, philosophizing on the Nature of Morality, &c. &c. The results of reason, philosophizing on the nature of morality, which Mr. D. has collected in the second volume of his work, are nothing else but extracts from the writings of prof. KANT, and of those philosophers who have adopted his new system, namely, of Hufeland, Mucbelle, Abicht, Schmid, Reinhold, Gebhard, Schaubmann, Heydenreich, Jakob, Maimon, Schiller, and Fichte. The only use which this work can produce, consists in enabling those who wish to obtain some knowledge of the inquiries of those philosophers into morality, and what is connected with it, and have no opportunity of reading their works themselves, to survey their leading tenets with one glance in a summary compilation.

MATHEMATICS.

Almanach fuer Liebhaber der Weltkunde, &c. &c. 1798. u. 1799. Almanac for Lovers of Cosmology, with plates. None of all the sciences which the German almanac-makers endeavour to prepare for the palate of the fashionable world, is more homogenous with the idea of an almanac than the doctrine of the motion of the heavenly bodies, and of the phenomena which it produces. The present almanac is, as we think, extremely well calculated for that purpose. That for the year 1798, contains previous explanations of astronomical notions and expressions. Then follows an instruction in the knowledge of the stars by means of the fidereal signs, which is completed in the almanac of 1799, to which a fidereal map is affixed. Both almanacs give an account of the annual course of the planets, of the eclipses of the sun and the moon, of the approximation of the moon, the planets, and the fixed stars, of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, &c. &c. The almanac for 1798, contains also more particular accounts of the heavenly bodies, and of the latest astronomical discoveries: of the Copernican system, the sun, and the moon, and, finally, of the comets. The almanac

for the year 1799 treats particularly on the earth and the moon, and concludes with miscellaneous astronomical accounts. The language of the author is correct, and adapted to the capacities of that class of readers for whom this almanac is designed.

Astronomisches Jahrbuch fuer das Jahr, von BODE. 1798. pp. 248; 8vo. Astronomical Annals for the Year 1801, together with a Collection of the latest Tracts, Observations, and Accounts relating to the astronomical Sciences, &c. &c. The lovers of astronomy will thank Mr. Bode for the sumptuous treat which he has prepared for them in these valuable annals; the contents of which are too copious to admit of an extract in our retrospect.

Theoretische Astronomie, von F. T. SCHUBERT, &c. &c. 1798. Tb. I. pp. 184. Tb. II. pp. 367. Tb. III. pp. 342. Theoretical Astronomy. With eight plates. The numerous additions to our knowledge of the heavenly bodies which we have obtained within the last twenty years, as well by the most remarkable discoveries, as by the application of the acutest analysis, deserved undoubtedly to be collected in a complete theory of astronomy, and to be systematically arranged. This has been ably executed by Mr. S. in his theoretical astronomy, which recommends itself by the most perspicuous order, solidity of argument, and a philosophical spirit.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Beitraege zur Geschichte der Philosophie, herausgege, ben von G. G. FUELLEBORN. No. IX. 1798. pp. 188; 8vo. Contributions towards a History of Philosophy. No. IX. This valuable collection has been supported hitherto chiefly by the individual activity of Mr. F. whose diligence was assisted only in the first numbers by a few literati. This work seems to commence a new epocha with the present number, in which we meet at once with two contributions from celebrated writers. 1. *Timaeus the Locrian, on the Soul of the World*; a perspicuous and correct translation of this tract by Mr. BARDILI. The general observations on Timaeus contain a pertinent elucidation and estimation of the philosophical opinions occurring in this tract. 2. *on the Traditions concerning Hermetismus of Klazomenae*. A critical Essay, by Prof. CARUS of Leipzig. This treatise is a pattern of critical inquiry; and places the author's penetrating spirit of investigation and happy talents of combination, as well as his erudition, in a very advantageous light. The results of his investigation are a truly valuable acquisition.

tion to the inquirer into the history of ancient philosophy. 3. *GABRIEL on the History of Philosophy*. 4. *Supplements to the History of Physicognomy, from the Editor*. 5. *Fragments on the Philosophy and Manners of Aristotle*.

Physische Ketzerereien, &c. &c. von J. G. G. RUDOLPH. 1799. pp. 121; 8vo. Physical Heresies, or Attempts to introduce an easier and more simple Manner of explaining natural (Phenomena, we suppose?) into natural Philosophy. The author displays, indeed, a great deal of physico-mathematical knowledge, and an extensive erudition; but we have not the least apprehension that he will succeed in his attempt of overturning the established theory, which is supported by the greatest natural philosophers of our age, as his manner of explaining the principal natural phenomena is rather more difficult and complicated, instead of being easier and more simple, than that which is generally adopted.

Merkwürdige Beispiele zur Kenntniss der Seelenkräfte der Thiere, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 206; 8vo. Remarkable Instances, tending to promote the Knowledge of the mental Powers of Brutes, for young People and curious Lovers of Animals. Collected, arranged, and illustrated by J. G. TRIMMER. A collection at once amusing and instructive.

Theoretische Bruchstücke ueber die Natur der Erde, &c. &c. von S. P. T. 1798. Theoretical Fragments on the Nature of the Earth, and of the solar and planetary World, with Relation to different Sciences. The author's singular hypothesis is too high for our mechanical comprehension, and it would only be wasting time uselessly, were we to attempt to follow this physical Læzus in his flight.

Grundriss der Physik, &c. &c. von H. F. LINK. 1798. pp. 284; 8vo. A Sketch of Natural Philosophy, for the Use of academical Lectures. This sketch is to serve as a manual to students and amateurs of natural philosophy. It contains nothing but what, in the strictest sense of the word, belongs to natural philosophy, and may serve to the tyro as an useful compendium.

CHEMISTRY.

Journal der Pharmacie, &c. &c. von Dr. J. B. TROMSDORFF. 1798. 8vo. Journal of Pharmacy, for Physicians, Apothecaries, and Chemists. Vol. V. No. I. and II. The present numbers of this valuable periodical work contain a variety of important matter, and of extremely interesting observations. We were particu-

larly pleased with a *Specimen of a new Pharmaceutical Nomenclature*, contained in No. I. as we are perfectly convinced that it will prevent a great deal of confusion which the old one frequently occasions, and that the new names are not only shorter, but also much more accurate than those which have been used hitherto.

Chemische Abhandlungen, von J. F. WESTRUMB. Dritter Band, erster Heft. 1798. pp. 86. Chemical Tracts. Vol. III. No. I. This work of Mr. W. is a very interesting and valuable repertory of the ingenious experiments of a diligent and able chemist, whose name is honourably recorded in the annals of German chemistry. The present number contains a chemical analysis of the water of the *new muriatic saline mineral spring, lately discovered at Pyrmont*.

OECONOMY.

Ueber den Schaden der aus einer willkührlichen Verkleinerung der Bauerngüter, &c. &c. von C. MEERWEIN. 1798. 8vo. On the Injury which must necessarily arise to every State from the arbitrary Reduction of Farms. The author endeavours to prove that large farms, if well cultivated, are one of the principal pillars of every state; and that the reduction of such farms, if rendered general in a whole state, necessarily must produce poverty. Sensible as we are of the extensive practical knowledge, and the laudable zeal for the general good, which the author displays in this work, we cannot help lamenting the partiality, contradictions, and the diffuseness which depreciate the value of this composition, which is great in many respects.

Einleitung zur Kenntniss der Englischen Landwirtschaft, &c. &c. von A. THIER. 1798. pp. 813. 8vo. Introduction to the Knowledge of English Agriculture, and its late theoretic and practical Improvements, tending to promote the Improvement of German Agriculture; for the Use of thinking Farmers and Oeconomists. The author displays an intimate knowledge of the agriculture of this country, and seems to have carefully digested his observations. He has ably commenced cultivating a field which hitherto has been much neglected by his countrymen; and his book contains a variety of intelligence and observations, which will render it almost as interesting to an English reader as it must be to the oeconomists of Germany.

Handbuch der gesammten Landwirtschaft, &c. &c. von J. L. G. LEOPOLD. Zweiter Th. 1798. pp. 494. A complete Manual of Husbandry. This very useful work

work is to be completed in the third volume. The two first volumes contain a greater mass of highly valuable intelligence in a small compass than many voluminous works, treating on the same generally interesting subject.

Nuerliche Bemerkungen für Garten- und Blumenfreunde, &c. &c. von J. H. ALBO-RICO. No. 6. u. 7. 1798. Useful Observations for Lovers of Gardens and Flowers.

Annalen der Gaertenerrey, &c. &c. von NEUBERGER. No. 7. 1798. pp. 128; 8vo. Annals of Gardening; together with a general Intelligencer for Lovers of Gardens and Flowers. This interesting periodical work, mentioned already in our last Retrospect, continues to furnish much useful matter.

1. *Taschenkalender auf das Jahr, 1798*, &c. &c. von Baron BOUWINGHOUSEN von WALLERODE. Pocket Almanac for Lovers of Horses, Breeders of Horses, Veterinarians, and Superintendents of large Mews. With plates.

2. *Messgeschenk zur belehrenden Unterhaltung für Liebhaber der Pferde*, von SKYFFERT von TENNEKER. 1798. Tb. I. pp. 190. Tb. II. pp. 250. Half-yearly Gift, intended to afford instructive Amusement to Lovers of Horses. No. 1. is a periodical work of several years standing, and of generally acknowledged merits. No. 2. is an imitation of the preceding almanac. It is to be continued half-yearly, and promises to succeed as well as its prototype, if the author continues to select his materials with as much diligence and taste as the two first volumes display.

Versuch ueber den besten Plan zu einer praktischen Schule für den Ackerbau, &c. &c. An Essay on the best Plan of a practical School of Agriculture, &c. &c. by K. G. RAFF. 1798. 4½ sheets, 8vo. In every state in which agriculture yet stands in need of many important improvements, this object undoubtedly can be obtained by no better means than by a particular institution, in which young people receive theoretical and practical instructions in the proper management of husbandry, and by sending them afterwards back again to their families, to apply and to propagate their knowledge and experience among their fellow-citizens. The present treatise, which obtained the prize of the royal society of sciences at Copenhagen, which proposed the question: *What ought to be taught in such an institution, and what would be the best method of instruction?* delineates a most excellent plan for such an agricultural academy. The learned author proposes,

that the country people should be enabled, by judicious principles, deduced from experience, to increase and to ameliorate the produce of the country, and for that purpose should be sufficiently initiated in the fundamental principles of natural philosophy, natural history, chemistry, and mathematics; to which we should add, a knowledge of the most common diseases of cattle, and of the best method of curing them. The method of instruction which he proposes is extremely appropriate, but cannot be specified here for want of room. We only observe, that his proposals deserve serious consideration; and that institutions formed after Mr. R.'s plan would be highly beneficial to any country.

Der besorgte Forstmann, &c. &c. von J. C. BARON von LINKER. The anxious Forester. No. IV. 1798. pp. 194. The present number of this interesting collection of economical essays, of which we already have made honourable mention in our last Retrospect, continues to furnish matter for serious consideration. It contains seven essays, treating on the destruction committed by various kinds of caterpillars in forests, a subject which deserves the most diligent investigation of all cultivators of woods.

Der neueste deutsche Stellvertreter des Indischen Zuckers, &c. &c. The lately-discovered German Substitute for Sugar; the most important and useful Discovery of the 18th Century. 1799. pp. 44. 8vo. The German chemists have of late years made various attempts to prepare sugar from the juice of inland plants: MARGGRAF, an eminent chemist of that ingenious nation; was the first who produced a beautiful loaf-sugar from the juice of carrots; but this invention was not prosecuted any further, on account of its being dearer than that imported from the West-Indies, and the juice was used only in some places, boiled down to the thickness of honey. After the foundation of the American republic, the cultivation of the maple-tree was introduced in Prussia by Mr. von BUNZENDORF; and prof. HERMSTEDT prepared of its juice, as well as of that of the *acer platanoides*, and the *acer pseudoplatanus*, Linn. a beautiful white sugar, which he, however, was not capable of divesting of an unpleasant taste, which rendered it rather unpalatable. Mr. BRAUNELLER made several experiments, on a large scale, to extract sugar from wheat, in which he succeeded; but could not bring his syrup to a proper consistency. Mr. ACHARD, of Berlin, was

more successful in this branch of economical-chemistry than any of his predecessors, having made the important discovery that the common beet root (*Beta vulgaris*, Linn.), which is used very much in Germany as food for cattle, yields, by an easy process, an excellent sugar, which in every respect is equal to that which we obtain from the West-Indies, and can be sold at a much lower price. Prof. KLAPROTH, another eminent chemist, has joined Mr. Achard in these experiments, and both have presented a memorial concerning this discovery to the king of Prussia, which, together with the whole process, is contained in the present interesting pamphlet. One hundred weight of beet root produces, according to repeated experiments, eight pounds of refined sugar, which can be sold at about nine-pence per pound. However, not every method of growing the beet root renders it fit for being advantageously used for that purpose; and Mr. Achard, who was occupied more than fifteen years with various experiments on the cultivation of it, has reserved the result of his labours for himself, and obtained a patent from the king, in consequence of which he has established an extensive plantation of this useful plant. One German square mile will produce 3,675,670 lb. of refined sugar. Time will show how far this invention is practicable on a large scale. If it should succeed, it will warrant, at least, in some degree, the bombastic title of the present interesting pamphlet.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Propyläen, &c. &c. *Herausgegeben*, von GOETHE. 1798. *Propyläen (out-courts)*. A periodical work. No. I. "The young man," says the celebrated editor, in his simple and modest, though animated, introduction, "who feels himself attracted by nature and the arts, imagines himself able to penetrate in a short time, by unremitted exertions, to the inmost sanctuary; he perceives, however, after long perambulations, that he still is in the out-courts." This observation has occasioned the title of this work, in which Mr. G. promises to furnish remarks upon, and inquiries into nature, as far as it is an object for artists, as well as on the plastic and elocutive arts, and to pay in the progress of it a peculiar regard to the theory and criticism of poetry. The first disquisition of the first number treats on the celebrated group of *Laocoon*, the description of which is extremely animated, and drawn with great diligence and acuteness. We can safely recommend this elaborate and classical dis-

quisition to the perusal of the thinking artist, and promise that he will meet in it with observations and ideas, concerning the character of that statue, as judicious as they are novel. II. *On the Objects of the Plastic Arts*. This treatise contains very valuable rules for the artist with regard to allegory, and a variety of useful observations. III. *On the Truth and Probability of Works of Art*. An interesting and well-written dialogue. III. *On Etrurian Monuments*. In two letters. The first letter describes and criticises a variety of Etrurian monuments, which are preserved at Florence, and the second treats on several architectonic remains of Etrurian antiquity. IV. *Raphael's Works, especially in the Vatican*. This elegant and pleasing treatise, the continuation of which we have to expect in the course of the work, is particularly devoted to the contemplation of the masterpieces with which Raphael adorned the halls and apartments of the Vatican. If the learned editor and his assistants continue this periodical work with the diligence, judgment, and penetration with which they have set out, we may expect that the artist will be led deeper into the sanctuary of the fine arts, than the modest title promises.

Geschichte der Zeichnenden Künste, &c. &c. von J. D. FIORILLO. *Erster B.* 1798. pp. 466; 8vo. History of the Arts of Design, from the Period of their Revival to the present Time. Our author seems to be inclined to divide the whole history of modern art into several parts, and to treat on every one of them in particular; for this reason he discusses in the present volume only what relates exclusively to painting. If we consider the present work in this point of view, namely, as a part of a whole, we cannot but be satisfied with it. Mr. F. is intimately acquainted with the literature of arts, has every where used the best sources with scrutinizing care; censured and corrected errors, judged with scientific precision, and gives a concise and lucid account of his subject.

Neue Garten-und Landscaps Gebäude, von W. G. BECKER. No. 1. 1798. Folio. New garden and rural Buildings. With plates.

Deutsche Anweisung fuer den Zeichnenden. Mit. 4. Kupfern. Von F. W. FACIUS. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tb. 1. Hest. 4to. 1798. Plain Instructions for the Student of Drawing. With four plates. Vol. 1. 1st No. The first plate contains sketches of animals, the second of plants. Opposite to each sketch is a drawing which exhibits the same objects completely finished. The engraving

engraving is executed with more correctness and diligence than the drawing. The text points out the different colours with which the sketches are to be painted.

Natur Schönbeyten Sächsischer Gegenden, &c. &c. von GUENTHER. 1798. Natural Beauties of Prospects in Saxony. With 12 plates. The plates deserve more praise than the description, which is very affected, uninteresting, and tedious.

Erste Gruende der buergerlichen Baukunst, &c. &c. von L. J. D. SUCKOW, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 332. The first Rudiments of Civil Architecture. With 35 plates. Fourth revised and enlarged edition. The first edition of this useful work appeared in the year 1751, and has not yet been superseded by one of superior merits. It is written with systematic order, and in a plain and perspicuous style, which renders it as useful to the common builder, as it is to the learned architect.

Auswahl antiker Gemäbde, &c. &c. von A. RODE. 1799. Select antique Paintings taken from the Work of Count Caylus, of which only a few Copies were distributed, together with Explanations, by A. Rode. In three numbers, large folio; each number containing eight coloured plates. (Price 20 rixdollars the number.) Count Caylus accidentally found the famous original collection of drawings from antique paintings, formerly in possession of the cardinal-legate Camillo de Massimi, in a nursery, where it served for the amusement of children. He purchased it, and employed Mariette, a skilful artist, to engrave the outlines, which he afterwards caused to be coloured by young ladies after the model of the coloured drawings which Petro Sante and Francesco Bartoli formerly had made at Rome, and which were shewn in the Vatican. Thus was formed the work which appeared at Paris in the year 1757, in large folio, with a preface by Caylus, and Mariette's explanations of the 33 plates, under the title: *Recueil des Peintures antiques trouves à Rome*. No more than 31 copies of this work being distributed, it naturally became, immediately after its publication, a great rarity: 2,270 Liv. were paid for a single copy of it in the auction of *Outard*. Mariette's plates were found in the royal gallery after the death of Caylus. Molynet and Lamy caused them to be repaired, and a hundred copies to be printed, every one of which sold for £. 900: 22 more drawings were added to those of Caylus, and the whole work was published in two folios. This second work also became very scarce in a short time, and amateurs paid

willingly 1,200 liv. for a copy. Mr. von ERDMANNSDORF, of Dessau, deserves therefore the thanks of all lovers of the fine arts, for having accommodated the chalcographic society of that place with the loan of his splendid copy of that scarce work, and thus enabled them to publish the three numbers in question. The engravings are executed in a masterly manner by Mr. LANGENHOEFFEL, and the illustrations are the productions of the pen of Mr. Rode, who had already proved by his classical translation of Vitruvius, that he was perfectly qualified for such an undertaking.

Besreibung der Churfuerstlichen Antiken-Gallerie in Dresden, &c. &c. von J. G. LIPSUS. 1798. pp. 526; 4to. Description of the electoral Gallery of Antiquities at Dresden, executed partly after some Papers of the late J. F. Wacker, formerly Inspector of that Gallery. The friends of arts and antiquity have to congratulate themselves upon the publication of this complete catalogue of the rich treasures of a collection which really deserved being rendered more known to the public than it has been hitherto. It is, indeed, astonishing, that the highly valuable store of excellent works of art with which the Dresden gallery is adorned, has been neglected so long by a nation which has produced no inconsiderable number of respectable artists; and it is to be wished, for the sake of good taste, that the composition of a catalogue of it had devolved upon a man of a more refined and solid knowledge of the works of art, than Mr. Lipsius proves to possess; of which we could point out many instances, were we not restrained by want of room.

COMMERCE.

Practisches Taschenwaerter-buch der Waarenkunde, &c. &c. von J. CHR. SCHÉDEL. 1798. Practical Pocket-dictionary of Merchandize, or an accurate and complete Description of all Articles of Merchandize, occurring in the Course of Trade; particularly adapted to the Wants of the Trader, Factor, and Broker. This pocket-dictionary, as the author assures us, is no work of haste, nor a mere extract from his larger dictionary of merchandize, containing a great variety of new articles, and being rendered more correct and generally useful. Having compared the two works with each other, we think ourselves bound in justice to affirm the truth of this assertion, and can recommend it as a very useful assistant to all people engaged in trade.

Sammlungen Englischer original-band-

Letters—Briefe, &c. &c. von J. G. CLEMENS. 1798. pp. 214; 8vo. A Collection of original English commercial Letters, with German notes. The well-written English preface to these letters, proves that the editor of this collection possesses a pretty correct knowledge of the spirit of our language. He acknowledges in it that he has copied, during his leisure hours, a great number of original English letters, written, in the course of business, by respectable mercantile houses, extracted the most important phrases, and thus acquired a facility of composing letters of business himself. The 127 letters, contained in this volume, seem to be peculiarly adapted to render the English correspondence easy to German clerks. The notes, which are subjoined to the text, may also serve Englishmen as an instruction in composing German commercial letters. If Mr. C. should still be inclined to carry his resolution of publishing a second volume into execution, we would recommend to him to be more careful in avoiding some grammatical errors, which we have discovered in the present volume.

Der praktische Kaufman, &c. &c. von F. H. W. JHRINZ, 1798. pp. 126. u. 220; 4to. The practical Merchant; or, Instruction in all Branches of Commerce, especially in Italian Book-keeping, &c. &c. to which are added, Observations on the best Method of corresponding with Prudence and Circumspection, of obtaining proper Information of the Wants of Correspondents, and of giving a favourable Turn to Speculations. This work, whose author is a merchant, is well calculated for serving as an useful guide to young men, who are to be instructed in commerce. We must, however, confess that the instruction in book-keeping is very defective. As for the rest, we have observed, with pleasure, that the author's style is plain and perspicuous.

DIVINITY.

Neue praktische Materialien zu Kantzel-vorträgen, &c. &c. von J. CHR. GRIELING. *Ersten Bandes erstes Heft*, 1798. pp. 187; 8vo. New practical Materials for Pulpit Compositions, extracted from J. KANT's philosophical and moral Works; Vol. I. No. I. All these materials have been known long since, and ably applied by many German preachers. We must, however, observe, that most of the themes are well executed, and that the materials, contained in this number, may be very useful to orators who wish to give variety to their sermons, and to represent the same truths in different points of view.

Predigten ueber die Sonn- und Festtags-Evangelien, &c. &c. von M. K. G. BAUER. *Tb. I.* 1798. pp. 28. u. 570; 8vo. Sermons on the Gospels of the whole Year. These sermons distinguish themselves favourably by being founded on principles of pure morality, and written in an elegant, though popular, style.

Postille von C. F. SINTENIS. *Erster, Tb.* 1798. pp. 36; 8vo. Postil. The volume of sermons which the venerable author has published under this title, and which breathes the genuine spirit of Christianity, has afforded us more than common pleasure. Mr. S. shows himself, almost in every page, as an unbiassed thinker, who successfully attacks all sorts of prejudices which are injurious to morality, as an eloquent orator, and a practical observer of man, who possesses the great art of acting most powerfully upon the most hidden recesses of the heart, and to expound the doctrines of religion in a generally useful manner.

Neue Auswahl einiger Predigten, von J. JTH, 1798. pp. 320; 8vo. A new Selection of Sermons. These sermons are good in many respects. The subjects are not common, and very practical. The language is correct, and frequently highly animated; we must, however, also observe, that the author sometimes is very dry, and expresses his ideas, in many places, in vague and ambiguous terms.

Sonntag. Unterhaltungen fuer gebildete Religionsfreunde, &c. &c. von D. THIESS, 1798. pp. 204; 8vo. Sunday Devotions for well-informed Friends of Religion. This book deserves the notice of reflecting readers. The author displays a philosophical spirit, and much acuteness.

Katechesen ueber Sittlich-religioese Wahrheiten, &c. &c. Catechisations on moral-religious Truths. The style of the author is animated; but his notions are frequently too vague, and his reflexions too prolix.

Ueber den Glauben an Offenbarung, &c. &c. 1799. pp. 326; 8vo. On the Belief in Revelation; in the Form of a familiar Correspondence. The author investigates this matter in the form of a familiar epistolary correspondence between Reinsele and Falmer, the latter of whom propounds the common objections against revelation, and the belief in it, in a manner which renders the victory of his antagonist very easy.

Pauli Apostoli Epistola ad Philipenses graece, ex recensione Griesbachiana, nova versione Latina et Annotatione perpetua illustrata. à M. J. J. am. Ende, 1798.

pp. 140; 8vo. A very useful commentary.

Disputatio de Spiritu Sancto primis Christianis per impositionem manuum tradito. Auctoritate Academiae Fredericianae Halensis Scripti. JOH. AUG. NOESSELT. Three Sheets, 4to. The author being one of the most venerable veterans among the German theologues, his unbiassed and philosophical enquiry into this subject deserves particular attention.

Vindiciæ Prophetarum Ebraicarum et Jesu Christi, contra Thomam Paine, ejusque Libelli de vera et fidei Religione Germanicum interpretem, auctore FR. W. HAGEN, 1798. pp. 70; 8vo. THOMAS PAINE still pays some regard to the prophets as poets, notwithstanding his frivolous and spleenetic attacks on their divine mission; however, his German translator does not think it worth his while to study their language, and declares their poetry to be highly offensive to good taste, calling them unpolished barbarians. The author of the present excellent pamphlet refutes these foul calumnies, as offsprings of the most unpardonable ignorance, and supports his vindication by a well-executed and elegant translation of Psalm 8. 19, and 22; to which he subjoins very pertinent observations. The second part of this pamphlet contains a vigorous and convincing defence of Christ's character against the scurrilous insinuations of Mr. P. and his translator, which is written in a manly style, and places those malicious attacks in their proper light.

Von dem wohlthätigen Einflusse des Christenthums, &c. &c. von G. G. HERMES. pp. 42; 8vo. Of the salutary Influence of the Christian Religion on the Morality of its Professors, especially of those of the three first Centuries. The learned author has executed this subject in a manner, for which he deserves the thanks of all well-wishers to the progress of human happiness.

Variae Lectiones ad Textum Actorum Apost. Epistolarum Catholicarum et Pauli, e codd. Græcis Mss. Bibliothecæ Vaticanæ, Barberinæ, Augustinianorum Eremitarum Romæ, Borgiae Velitris, Neapolitanæ Regiæ, Laurentinianæ, S. Marci Venetiarum, Vindobonensis Cæsareæ et Havriensis Regiæ, collectæ et editæ, ab ANDREA BIRCH, Theol. D. &c. 1798. pp. 254; 8vo. A work of great erudition, which contains a great variety of new and valuable information.

Geschichte der Römisch Catholischen Kirche, &c. &c. von PETER WOLFE; 5 Theile, 1798. History of the Roman-Catholic Church. Mr. WOLF maintains, in this

important work, the character of an able and impartial historian, which he has so deservedly acquired by his well-executed *History of the Order of the Jesuits*, a translation of which, we learn, has repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, been offered to several of the most eminent booksellers in London.

Freyemthige Untersuchung ueber Jesum, den Sohn Gottes, von GLYEN. 1798. pp. 184; 8vo. A free Enquiry concerning Jesus, the Son of God. If an intimate acquaintance with the sacred writings of the Old and New Testament, and with all means of expounding them; if impartiality of investigation, which slides over no difficult passage, seeks not to prejudice the reader for a favourite interpretation, nor presumes to explode established opinions by bold conjectures; if a philosophical and lucid order, if, finally, fearless candour in stating the results of impartial examination correctly—if all these qualities be sufficient to recommend a literary work, the present enquiry deserves, undoubtedly, an eminent place among those that treat on the doctrines of the Bible. The results of the author's learned investigations give an entirely new form to the established ecclesiastical doctrine concerning the Son of God, and afford an additional proof of the weakness of our dogmatical theories, which by the greater number of our divines are deemed incontrovertible.

Communionsbuch fuer denkende Christen von KARL VEILLODTER, 1799. pp. 214; 8vo. Communion-book for reflecting Christians. We do not recollect to have seen a communion-book which produces so much interest for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and excites so many pure moral sentiments in the heart of a reflecting Christian as the present. It recommends itself particularly by a most interesting statement of the beneficial tendency of the Christian religion, by a most charming picture of the moral dignity of its benevolent founder, and a lucid, though noble and dignified, language. We do not doubt but this excellent book of devotion will be deemed a most welcome acquisition by all polished and rational friends of religion.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Grundsetze des Deutschen peinlichen Rechts, von C. A. GRUENDLER, &c. &c. 1799. pp. 242; 8vo. Fundamental Principles of the German criminal Laws. A well-executed compendium, which, however, is distinguished by an immense number of errors of the press.

Repertorium der gesammten positiven Rechts

Rechts der Deutschen, &c. &c. Tb. I. pp. 360. Tb. II. pp. 300. 8vo. A complete Repertory of the positive Laws of Germany, for the Use of practical Jurists.

PAUL. JOH. ANSELM FUERBACH *Diff. inaug. jurid. de Causis mitigandi ex Capite impeditæ Libertatis*, 1798. pp. 30; 4to. The learned author exhibits here another instance of his philosophical acuteness, of which he has already given such a favourable specimen in his *Philosophico-juridical Inquiry into the Nature of the Crime called High-Treason*, mentioned in our last Retrospect.

Gedanken eines Deutschen Patrioten, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 61. Reflexions of a German Patriot on the Memorial presented by Mr. de BERLEPSCH to the Congress of Rastadt. The anonymous writer of this pamphlet is a zealous antagonist of the English nation, and declaims loudly against the annexation of the electorate of Hanover to the kingdom of Great Britain.

Ueber die Sæcularisation Deutscher geistlicher Reichthümer, &c. &c. von DR. CH. E. WEISSE, 1798. pp. 196; 8vo. On the Sæcularisation of the Ecclesiastical States of the German Empire, &c. &c. A very able discussion of this subject, which is highly important to Germany.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

PETRI CAMPERI *summi Medici, Dissertationes decem, quibus ab intestinis Europæ, præcipue Galliæ, Academiis palma adjudicata. Accedunt ejusdem de optima agendi in Medicina ratione Liber singularis, et Dissertatio de forcipum indole et actione. Cum Tabulis in ære expressis. Vol. I.* 1798. pp. 14. and 162; 8vo. Camper's merits are so generally acknowledged, that it would be superfluous to enter into a critical examination of the value of this collection: we therefore shall only point out the subjects of these dissertations. 1. *De infantum regimine.* 2. *De emolumentis et optima methodo institutionis variolarum.* 3. *De incommodis ab unguentorum abusu oriundis et de eorum emendationibus in ulcerum curatione.* 4. *De theoria et curatione morborum chronicorum pulmonum.* 5. In French: *Sur les influences que l'air, par ses diverses qualités, peut avoir dans les maladies chirurgicales, et sur les moyens de le rendre salutaire dans leur traitement.* 6. *De vera et præcipua causa morborum, inter pecora et armenta epidemica, seu epizootice, grassantium.* *Ideen ueber das Laster der Selbstbefleckung*, &c. &c. 1798.

Krankenbuch, &c. &c. von COR. A. STRUBE. *Erster Band*, 1798. pp. 470; 8vo. Sick-Book. Of the Preservation of human Life, the Prevention and proper

Treatment of Diseases. This is a very valuable medical composition, written in a popular and simple style, and displaying the author's solid erudition and humanity in a very favourable light.

CHRISTIANI THEOPHILI SELLII *Liber de curandis Hominum Morbis. Septimum vernacula editum Latine interpretatus est Curtius Sprengelius*, 1738. pp. 20. and 626; 8vo. The original work of Dr. Selle being sufficiently known, we have only to observe, that this translation is elegant, and extremely correct.

Guter Rath an Muetter, &c. &c. von DR. CHR. W. HUFELAND, 1799. pp. 86; 8vo. Advice to Mothers, concerning the most important Points of the Physical Education of Children. Dr. HUFELAND's credit as an able popular writer is already too well established, to stand in need of our recommendation in the present instance; suffice it, therefore, to say, that this little medical pamphlet is written in his usual lucid style.

MISCELLANIES.

Ueber die betræchtlichen Vortheile welche alle Nationen des jetzigen Zeitalters aus der Kenntniss, &c. &c. *der Alten Zieben Kænen*, von D. TREDEMANN, und D. JENISH; 1798. pp. 322; 8vo. On the important Advantages, which all Nations of the present Age may derive from the Knowledge and an historical Examination of the State of Sciences among the Ancients. This subject, which is ably treated by professors F. and J. deserves particular attention in our times.

Betrachtungen ueber die Kriegskunst, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 457. Reflexions on the Military Science, its Progress, Contradictions, and Certainty. Intelligible also to Readers not of the Profession, who have some Knowledge of History. These reflexions are the result of the studies and experience of a venerable Prussian veteran, and, as such, deserve being perused with attention.

Revolutions-Almanach, von 1797; pp. 368: von 1798; pp. 327: von 1799; pp. 264. Revolutionary-Almanac. An historical collection of anecdotes and facts, collected with a visible partiality for one party, and displaying a rich vein of rancour and malice.

Die Zeichen der Zeit, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 334. The Signs of the Times against the Close of the eighteenth Century.

Helvetische Annalen, 1798. pp. 364; 4to. Helvetic Annals. A highly-interesting periodical work, published by a grandson of the great Haller.

Prosaische und Poetische Italienische Blumenlese

Trattato von AGOST DE VALENTI, 1799. pp. 286. 8vo. Prosaic, and poetical Italian Florilegium. We have perused this judicious collection with pleasure, and can, without hesitation, recommend it to all friends of Italian literature.

Einige worte ueber die Haupt-quelle unserer Siechtglichen vermehrenden ungluecklichen Ehen, &c. &c. von F. G. H. FIELITZ, 1798. pp. 94; 8vo. A few Words on the daily Increase of unhappy Marriages; Recommended to the Consideration of Mothers, &c. &c. The author, who is a surgeon in Prussia, justly maintains, that many marriages are unhappy, chiefly because most daughters enter, unprepared, into the conjugal state. This observation occasioned him to write an instruction for the fair sex in the physical maternal duties. He strongly recommends to all good mothers to acquaint their daughters carefully with their future situation, and points out in what manner this can be done most successfully. His treatise is written with great animation, and proves that the author is a most promising young man, who discharges his professional duties, not in a mechanical manner, like many of his brethren, but with reflexion, and a truly philanthropic spirit.

C. FR. PÖCKEL's *Versuch einer Charakteristik des Weiblichen Geschlechts. Erster und Zweiter B.* 1798. 8vo. pp. 1081. An Attempt towards a Characteristic of the Female Sex; a moral Picture of Mankind, of our Times, and of social Life. Although this work has many striking defects, yet we cannot deny that it also contains a great variety of novel and useful observations, and is written in an elegant and polished style. We were particularly pleased with the chapter on bashfulness; but are sorry that the author has not treated this important subject with more delicacy.

Sittenlehre in Beispielen fuer Burger und Landleute, &c. &c. von JOH. P. L. SNELL. 2 Theile, 1798. Ethics, in Examples, for Citizens and Country-People. A very judicious collection, which recommends itself by the great purity of the moral principles, inculcated in it, and a plain and correct language.

Anzeige der nothwendigsten Verhaltungsregeln bey nahen Gewittern, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 30; 8vo. The most necessary Rules of Conduct on the Approach of Thunder-Storms, and the properest Means of Preservation against the hurtful Effects of Lightning. For the Use of unexperienced People. This small, but highly useful, pamphlet, the joint production of Mr.

MONTHLY MAG. XLVII.

VON GERSDORF, and Dr. KNEBEL, is adapted to the comprehension of even the most ignorant people, and contains a great variety of rules and cautions, extracted from the works of the most eminent physical writers, and founded on reiterated experience.

Beispiele von allerley Ungluecks faellen, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 168; 8vo. Instances of various unfortunate Accidents; an Instruction and Warning for young People. With an Appendix, containing a Description of the most common poisonous Plants, and eight coloured Plates. Collections of this kind, if made with judgment, may produce a great deal of good. The present volume promises to be useful in many respects; although the author has not taken as much pains as he could, and ought have done, to render it as complete as possible. The appendix is very pertinent, and the engravings are correct, and well executed.

Die Kunst Sein Leben der Tugend, &c. &c. *gemässi Zufuehren*, &c. &c. 1799. pp. 296. The Art of Living conformably to the Dictates of Virtue, Wisdom, and Propriety. After the Latin Work of Mr. Campe. Mr. GRUBER, the author of this book, assures us, in the preface, that this is not a translation, but an entirely new performance, in imitation of Mr. Campe's work, which was published under the title, *Compendium Artis vivendi ex Erasmi Roterdami, Libro de Constantia morum peritum, et ex Jo. Lud. Vivis Valentini Introductione ad veram Sapientiam concionatum, à Joach. H. Campio*. Mr. G's work appears to us to be entirely superfluous, particularly as it is difficult to distinguish whether it be written for children or philosophers.

Archiv der Vorsehung fuer die Menschenwelt, No. I. pp. 97; 8vo; 1798. Archives of Providence for Mankind. Collected by the Rev. AUG. M. RUNGIUS, and published by Dr. F. VOLKM REINHARD. "There is a Providence," says the author in the introduction, "which is active every where, and encompasses, preserves, and rules every thing with infinite power, wisdom, and love; a Supreme Being, without whose consent no bird can drop down dead, nor a hair can fall from our head. An extremely important doctrine of religion! which must render the Christian the more serene and content, the more his faith entitles him to cherish cheerful expectation; which, however, also cannot be denied by the non-Christian, who is acquainted with history, and has observed men and their fate. We have

here a field before us, which produces the most inestimable fruits; for, who can proceed a single step without meeting with the most striking proofs, which convince us that the Supreme Protector of the universe does not sleep, but watches over all created beings—whether they be radiant suns, or grains of sand—men, or insects—conformably to the wants of every one of them? But what a peculiar object of Providence is man, his destination and fate! And how much matter for contemplation and admiration does this afford to the attentive observer!" In order to assist the attentive observer in his contemplations of the wonderful ways of Providence, the author gleaned, from his occasional readings, a collection of striking instances of singular deliveries from imminent dangers, of unexpected preferments of poor and common people, and of sudden punishments of prosperous villains. Those who are acquainted with Dr. R's. philosophical spirit need not be told, that his assistance in the publication of this work is sufficient to recommend it to the serious consideration of every reflecting man.

Die extra Post fuer Stadt und Land, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 288; 8vo. The extra Post for Town and Country, making known a Variety of useful Things. No. 1.

to 7. This periodical work was begun in the year 1797, and received with so much applause, as rendered a second edition of the first numbers necessary. The title bespeaks it to be a popular publication, which, in plain language, is to circulate generally useful knowledge among the lower classes of people. The greater part of it is devoted to subjects of rural economy, and we are of opinion that it can do a great deal of good among that class of people, for whom it is principally intended.

Die Schule der Erfahrung fuer alle, &c. &c. Tb. I. 1798. pp. 251. The School of Experience for all those to whom Contentment, Life, and Health, are dear, &c. &c. This book contains gleanings from Mr. BEBKER's *Deutsche Zeitanz*, a newspaper, avowedly written for the middling and lower classes, and from several other popular publications; of which, at present, a greater number is published in German, than in any other country. But we also have met, in the present volume, with a great many pieces, which seem to be the result of the author's own experience and observation, which are, by far, more generally useful than his gleanings from other authors.

Retrospect of the Progress of Spanish Literature during the Year 1798.

ALTHOUGH the press, last year, has not been peculiarly prolific in Spain, yet Spanish literature has, in its principal branches, unvariably maintained the distinguished rank, which it has, of late years, regained through the meritorious exertions of CAVANILLES, LARRUGA, ORTIG, RUIK, and some other celebrated Spanish writers of the present age. The splendid and important botanical work, *Flora Peruviana*, the political and economical memoirs of Larruga, which, in point of exactness and copiousness of information, are unequalled by any other literary production of that kind, and the *Spanish Atlas*, a geographical composition of unrivalled excellence, would alone be sufficient fully to establish the truth of this assertion, though it were unsupported by the masterly productions of ORTIG, NAVAL, GUMILLA, and other eminent literary characters in Spain. It therefore remains with us a matter of sincere regret, that, from the want of Spanish literary reviews, and the present interrupted communication with that country, we are once more obliged to compose our

Retrospective View of the State of Spanish Literature chiefly of selections from the *Madrid Gazette*, and from such numbers of the *Memorial Literario* as we have been able to procure. Should the late glorious achievements of the allied armies in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, bring on a speedy restoration of the former relation of amity and friendship between this country and Spain, which the latter, by the imperious dictates of the French directory, was forced to break off, we shall gladly embrace the earliest opportunity of establishing a literary correspondence, capable of enabling us, in our next Retrospect, to do full justice to the excellent productions of Spanish genius and erudition, the merits of which, we are sorry to observe, are far from being sufficiently understood, and justly valued in this country.

THEOLOGY.

Sermoes del Ilmo. S. Arzobispo de TARRAGONA; 2 tomos, &c. Sermons by the most illustrious Archbishop of Tarragona. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

La Unica Religión verdadera demostrada

contra

contra los Sectarios opuestos à la Iglesia Romana; un tomo en 8º, &c. The only true Religion demonstrated against the Sectaries opposed to the Romish Church; 1 vol. in 8º.

Defensa de la Religion Christiana, dedicada al Rey, &c. Tom. 4. y ultimo, par D. JUAN JOSEPH HEYDECK, *Professor de Lenguas Orientales, &c.* Defence of the Christian Religion, dedicated to his Majesty, vol. 4th and last, by D. J. J. Heydeck, Professor of Oriental Languages, &c.

El Pastor Evangelico repartiendo el Pasto de la Divina palabra en pláticas familiares de los Domingos y fiestas de todo el Año; su autor el P. D. TEODORO DE ALMEIDA, &c. The Evangelic Pastor, distributing the Food of the Word of God, in familiar Discourses, for all Sundays and Feasts of the Year; by P. D. Teodoro de Almeida, &c.

Liga de la Teologia moderna con la Filosofia en dano de la Iglesia de Jesucristo, &c. The Alliance of modern Theology and Philosophy to the Prejudice of the Church of Jesus Christ, &c.

Practica completa de ayudar à bien morir à Espanoles y ex-çrangeros, &c. Complete practical Instructions to assist both Spaniards and Foreigners to die well; published in Spanish and French by D. JOSEPH VILLARDEL PEREZ DE BANOS, Presbyterian.

Dissertacion Teologico-canonica, en que se propone como dogma de fé, que son dignas de culto y veneracion las reliquias de los Santos, &c. par D. FRANCISCO COUQUE, &c. A theologico-canonical Dissertation, in which it is proposed, as an Article of Faith, that the Relics of Saints are worthy of Worship and Veneration, &c. by D. F. Couque, &c.

Espíritu de los Apologistas de la Religion Christiana; dos Tomos en 4º. The Spirit of the Apologists of the Christian Religion; 2 vols. in 4º.

MEDICINE.

Exámen de las aguas medicinales de Andalusia, &c. par D. JUAN DE DIOS AYUDA, *Subinspector de las Aguas minerales de Espana, &c.* Tomo 3. An Analysis of the medicinal Waters of Andalusia; by D. J. de Dios Ayuda, Deputy Inspector of the mineral Waters of Spain, &c. Vol. 3d. The present volume of this interesting work contains an analysis of the waters of Jaca, Almeria, Alhama, Hurdales, Casares, Manilha y Fuente de Piedra, and points out the cases, when the use of these waters may prove either beneficial or hurtful to health.

Tratado sobre el Colico de Madrid; por el D. IGNASIO MARIA RUIZ DE LUZURIAGA; un Tomo en 8º. A Treatise on the Colic of Madrid; by D. M. Ruiz de Luzuriaga; one volume in 8vo. This instructive composition, which was first inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal College of Physicians, at Madrid, is the best and most satisfactory account of the disease, known under the name of the colic of Madrid, which has hitherto appeared.

Dissertacion fisico-medica, basta ahora inedita. del D. D. MARTIN DE VILLANUEVA, *medico que fúe en esta corte; cuyo argumento es persuadir, que en la Hora de Nacer se pueden prevenir las viruelas, &c.* A physico-medical Discourse, never published before, by D. D. Martin de Villanueva, late Physician at Madrid, tending to prove that the Small-Pox might be prevented at the very Hour of a Child's Birth, &c.

Tratado fisico-medico-chirurgico de las enfermedades de los oidos; par D. JUAN NAVAL, *Medico de Familia de S. M. &c.* A physico-medico-chirurgical Treatise on the Distempers of the Organs of Hearing, by D. J. Naval, Physician to his Majesty, &c. one vol. in 8vo. This very valuable work delineates the organs of hearing, explains their mechanism, enumerates their diseases, points out the most efficacious remedies, and concludes with a description of the best instrument hitherto invented, to encrease the irritability of the organs, and alleviate the misfortunes of deafness.

Discurso Medico, par D. JUAN NAVAL, &c. A Medical Discourse, by D. J. Naval. This useful composition of the author of the last-mentioned work, treats, in three parts, on ophthalmia and its species, 41 of which are here enumerated; on the gutta serena, and its species, 28 in number; on cataracts, 10 species of which are described by the author; and concludes with pointing out the most proper cure for each species of the above-mentioned diseases of the eyes.

Tratado completo de la Flebotomia, &c. par D. J. F. DE VALLE, &c. A complete Treatise on Phlebotomy, &c. by D. J. F. de Valle, &c.

Diccionario elemental de Farmacia ó aplicaciones de los fundamentos de la Quimica moderna à las principales Operaciones de Farmacia; su autor D. M. HERNANDEZ DE GREGORIO, *dos tomos en 4º.* An Elementary Dictionary of Pharmacy, in which the fundamental Principles of modern Chemistry are applied to the prin-

zippal pharmaceutic operations, by D. M. Hernandez de Gregorio, &c. 2 vols. in 4to.

Dissertation fisico-química del exámen, análisis y virtudes medicinales, de las aguas de la fuente mineral, de la Villa de Espinosa del Rey, &c. par D. J. NAVIA DE LA PAZ RODRIGUEZ, &c. Un tomito en 8º. A physico-chemical Discourse on the Analysis and medicinal Virtues of the mineral Spring of the City of Espinosa del Rey, &c. by D. J. Navia de la Paz Rodriguez, &c.

Dissertation acerca del verdadero carácter y método de curar las heridas de armas de fuego, &c. par D. A. PELAEZ. A Dissertation on the true Character and Method of curing Shot Wounds, &c.; by D. A. Pelaez.

LAW.

Teatro de la Legislacion de Espana e Indias, a Biblioteca general de los Codigos civiles, canonicos, y reales, de ambos dominios; 28 tomos un 4º. The universall legislative Code of Spain and India, or a general Digest of the civil and canonic Law, and of the royal Ordinances for both Empires; 28 vols. in 4to. This is the most complete repository of the Spanish laws which has hitherto been published, arranged in alphabetical order, and carefully distinguishing the laws yet in use, from those which are no longer in force.

Jurium Romani et Hispani Historia, brevis concinnata usui tyrontum, qui in Scholis juris civilis studio incumbunt; opera Joannis Sala, &c. This little work is a well written synopsis of the history of the Roman, and Spanish law, by the author of the *Digesto Romano-Español*, a pandect of the Roman and Spanish law of great merit.

Addiciones y Repertorio general, de la Práctica universal forense de los Tribunales superiores e inferiores de Espana e Indias, par D. P. BOADA DE LAS CASTAS: dos tomos en 4º. Supplements, and a general Repertory of the universal Practice of the superior and inferior Courts of Justice in Spain and India, by P. D. Boada de las Castas; 2 vols. in 4to.

Nobleza, Privilegios, y Prerogativas del Oficio publico de Escribano, par D. J. J. SANCHEZ, Escribano de S. M. tres tomos. On the Dignity, Privileges, and Prerogatives of the public Office of a Notary, by D. J. J. Sanchez, Notary of H. M. three vols.

Promuario de Testamentos y Contratos, &c. tomo 1º. The Repository of Testaments and Contracts, &c. vol. 1st. A well-arranged synopsis of the voluminous work

of D. Joseph Febrero, on the important subject of last will and contracts.

HISTORY.

Gloriosa Defensa de Malta por los Cavaleros de S. Juan de Jerusalem contra el exercito de Soliman II. un tomo en 4º; su autor D. JOSEPH MARIA CALDERON DE LA BARCA, Cavallero de dicha Religion, &c. The glorious Defence of Malta by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem against the Army of Soliman II.; one volume in 4to; by D. Joseph Maria Calderon de la Barca, Knight of the said Order, &c.

Antigüedades Eclesiásticas de Espana, &c. un tomo en folio, par et Rev. P. FR. PAUL de S. Nicolas, &c. The ecclesiastical Antiquities of Spain, &c. one volume in folio, by the Reverend Father Paul of St. Nicolas, &c.

Vida, Prision, y Muerte de D. Rodrigo Calderon, Marques de Siete Iglesias, Conde de la Oliva, &c.: dada a la luz, par D. ANTONIO VALLADARES, &c. The Life, Imprisonment, and Death of D. Rodrigo Calderon, &c. published by Dn. Antonio Valladares, &c.

Compendio cronologico de la Historia de Espana, par D. JOSEPH ORTIZ, &c. tomo 5º. A chronological Summary of the History of Spain, vol. 5th; by D. Joseph Ortiz. This is a continuation of the excellent work, the fourth volume of which we announced in our Retrospect of last July. Its author, the celebrated royal librarian Ortiz, has the 6th volume also ready for press.

Historia critica de Espana y de la Cultura Espanola, par D. JUAN FRANCISCO MASDEU: tomo 18. Critical History of Spain, and Spanish Culture, by Dn. J. F. Masdeu; vol 18th.

Compendio Cronologico de la Historia y Estado actual de Russia, escrito par D. LUIS DEL CASTILLO, Pensionado que fué par S. M. a Petersburg, &c. A chronological Summary of the History and actual State of Russia, written by D. Luis del Castillo, late Pensioner of his Majesty in Petersburg, &c. The first part of this work contains a synopsis of the history of Russia since the 9th century, and the second delineates her present state, and comprizes the information which the author, during his residence in Petersburg, has been able to collect in regard to that vast empire. He gives a geographical description of the country, delineates the character and manners of the Russians, their religion, government, political and military constitution, revenue, sciences, and commerce, both active and passive; he adds a full ac-

count

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